A

VOYAGE

To the ISLANDS

Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, St Chriſtophers,

AND

JAMAICA;

WITH THE

Natural Hiſtory

OF THE

Herbs and *Trees, Four-footed Beaſts, Fiſhes, Birds, Inſects, Reptiles,* &c.

Of the laſt of thoſe ISLANDS.

To which is prefix'd, An

INTRODUCTION,

Wherein is an ACCOUNT of the

Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diſeaſes, Trade, &c.

of that Place; with ſome Relations concerning the Neighbouring Continent, and Iſlands of *America.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH

The FIGURES of the Things deſcribed,

which have not been heretofore engraved.

In large Copper-Plates as big as the Life.

By Sir *HANS SLOANE,* Bart.

In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

Many ſhall run to and fro, and Knowledge ſhall be increaſed. Dan. xii. 4.

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To His Most Excellent Majesty

The KING:

This Second VOLUME of the

Natural History of Jamaica,

One of the Largest and most Considerable

OF

His Majesty's PLANTATIONS

IN

AMERICA,

Is with all Humility Dedicated,

As a Testimony of his Duty and Gratitude,

For the many great Blessings,

Which he with others enjoy,

Under His MAJESTY's *Wise Government,*

and Powerful Protection;

And for several particular Instances

Of His MAJESTY's *Favours conferred on*

His Majesty's most obedient,

most dutiful,

and most faithful,

Subject and Servant,

Hans Sloane.

THE INTRODUCTION TO THE Second Volume.

IT is now near twenty Years ſince the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory was publiſh'd, and at the ſame time the greateſt Part of the Plates belonging to this Volume were engraved. The firſt Part met with a Reception in theſe Kingdoms and Foreign Countries much beyond my Expectation, conſidering, that the Book was publiſh'd in *Engliſh*, and begot a very earneſt Solicitation from many People, for whom I have a very great Regard, to publiſh this Second, which hath been delay'd chiefly by a multiplicity of Buſineſs in the Practice of Phyſick, which I eſteem one of my firſt Cares, and muſt be minded, if the Lives of Perſons be regarded, with due Attention to the ſeveral Symptoms and Changes of their Diſeaſes. This hath occaſion'd many Interruptions and Faults of many kinds in this Work. The putting into ſome kind of Order my Curioſities, numbring them, and entring their Names, and Accounts receiv'd with them, in Books, which was neceſſary in Order to their Preſervation and Uſes, hath taken me up ſome of the Time I have had to ſpare from the exerciſe of my Profeſſion; and becauſe ſome People have repreſented me careleſs and negligent, in not giving this ſecond Volume ſooner, I think it proper in my own Juſtification to acquaint the Reader, that I have entered into Books, and numbred theſe natural and artificial Things following.

Earths and Salts 536
Bitumens, Sulphurs, Ambers, Ambergreese 249
Metals and Minerals 1394
Talcs, Micæ, &c. 169
Chrystals and Sparrs, or Fluores Crystallini 1025
Flints, Stones, and other remarkable Fossils that are anomalous. 730
Precious Stones, Agats, Jaspers, and fine Marbles 1394
Corals, or such as are a kin to them, as Sponges and other Submarine Plants 804
Vegetables, and Vegetable Substances, as Roots, Woods, Fruits, Seeds, Gums, Resines and inspissated Juices 8226
Besides 200 large Volumes of dried Samples of Plants, amongst which are such Specimens, as were collected by myself in *Europe*, the *Madera* Island, and *America*, as also those gathered by Dr. *Merret*, Dr. *Plukenet*, Mr. *Petiver*, and other curious Persons all over the known World.
Insects 3824
Testacea, or Shells, and their Parts, both natural, found at Sea and Land, and Fossil 3753
Echini, or Sea Urchins, and Parts of them, both natural and fossil, found at Sea and Land 486
Crustacea, or Crabs, Lobsters, &c. 263
Fishes, and their Parts 1007
Asteriæ, Trochi, Entrochi, &c. 183
Birds, and their Parts 568
Eggs 185
Quadrupeds, and their Parts 1194
Vipers, Serpents, &c. 345
Humana, *viz.* Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder, Anatomical Preparations, and the like 507
Miscellaneous Things not comprehended with the foregoing, both Natural and Artificial 1169
Things relating to the Customs of ancient Times, or Antiquities, Urns, Instruments, &c. 302
Large Seals 81
Pictures, many relating to natural History 319
Mathematical Instruments 54

Large

Large Veſſels, Handles, and other Things made of Agats, Jaſpers, Cornelians, Chriſtals, beſides many Camei and Seals, exciſa, and inciſa 441

Medals, antient, as Samaritan, Phænician, Greek, Conſular, Roman, *&c.* and Modern, and Coins in all Metals 20228

Books in Miniature or Colours, with fine Drawings of Plants, Inſects, Birds, Fiſhes, Quadrupeds, and all ſorts of natural and artificial Curioſities 136

Books of Prints, *&c.* 580

Volumes of Manuſcripts, the greateſt Part of them relating to Phyſick, and Natural Hiſtory, Travels, *&c.* 2666

In *van der Linden de Scriptis Medicis* put forth by *Mercklin* in 1687. are 3937 Authors, to which in my Library are added 3734, all ſuch as have in Greek or Latin treated of the Medical Art, Natural Hiſtory, Chymiſtry, Anatomy, *&c.* which are come to my knowledge; ſo that my Library conſiſts of 7671 Greek and Latin Phyſical Authors, beſides a great Number of Latin Books publiſh'd by the Authors already mentioned in *Mercklin*'s *van der Linden*, and Editions, not taken Notice of by him, and other Phyſical Books publiſh'd in the *European* Languages. An Account of all theſe may perhaps be given hereafter by myſelf; or by ſome-body elſe from the Things themſelves, and the Memoirs left with them, which I hope may be for the Benefit of Mankind.

I thought, and fully purpoſed, to have given an Account of Authors, or a Syllabus Autorum at the Beginning or End of this Volume, wherein ſhould have been ſome Remarks made upon them, and upon their different Editions and Tranſlations, towards which, upon peruſal of them, I had made ſome Obſervations, as well as upon many Errors in *van der Linden*, ſome of which I had communicated to the late Monſieur *Bourdelot* at *Paris*. This learned Gentleman was about publiſhing that Book with the Additions of Medical Books in other Languages, which were in his very compleat Library,

Library, deſcended to him from his learned Anceſtors, and which he intended to publiſh in two Volumes in Folio, but was prevented by Death. When I had ſent him my Thoughts about this Work, with ſome Part of my Emendations and Additions intended for his Notice, he return'd me Thanks, with an Offer of whatever my Library wanted which he had. The War, and his Death, interrupted that Deſign. I am not without ſome hopes of ſetting on Foot this undertaking of publiſhing *van der Linden* in Latin, purged from many Errors with an Account of other Books of the ſame Nature in the *European* Languages added to it, as alſo of Books of Voyages and Travels which are of the ſame Nature, and are extreamly uſeful for many purpoſes, and in particular to natural Hiſtorians, Phyſicians, *&c.* but as the finding the Books, bringing them from all Parts of the World, and putting them into ſome ſort of Order, hath coſt me much Time and great Expence, I am not without hopes that they may ſome time, or other, ſerve for the propagating uſeful Knowledge.

Another Cauſe of the retarding the Publication of this Volume was the Death of Mr. *Petiver*, a Perſon ſufficiently known by his Underſtanding in Natural Hiſtory all over the learned World. He was, when I knew him firſt, an Apprentice to Mr. *Feltham*, who was Apothecary to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and was appointed by his Maſter to diſpence the Medicines there according to the Directions of Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Bernard*, and other Phyſicians of that Place, and afterwards ſet up for himſelf in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and was choſen Apothecary to the *Charter-houſe*. He had taken great Pains to gather together the Productions of Nature in *England*, and by his Correſpondents, and Acquaintance, all over the World procured, I believe, a greater Quantity than any Man before him. He did not take equal Care to keep them, but put them into heaps, with ſometimes ſmall labels of Paper, where they were many of them injured by Duſt, Inſects, Rain, *&c.* He always intended if he died before me, that his Collections ſhould come into my Hands, which accord-

accordingly they did. I found myſelf obliged to take immediate Care of all of them, and in the firſt Place of the Animal Subſtances, which are moſt ſubject to Deſtruction. This was the more neceſſary to be done with Attention, becauſe as he hath taken great Pains to give the Synonymous Names of Authors to ſuch as were deſcribed, ſo there are many of them ſuch as were not taken Notice of by any Natural Hiſtorian before him, and therefore his Samples were to aſcertain what he meant by ſuch ſhort Names and deſcriptive Titles, as are to be found in his Pieces, either Anonymous or ſuch as were publickly owned by him: Some few of them perhaps may be only Varieties of thoſe Productions mentioned by other Writers, and not ſpecifically different from what was deſcribed by them, but this could not be ſo certainly determined, without the very Originals from whence he took his Deſcriptions and Figures. I have taken as much Care as I can to bring his Collections and Papers out of the Confuſion I found them in, and will take farther Care, that what he hath gather'd together, by very great and undefatigable Induſtry, ſhall not be loſt, but preſerved and publiſhed for the good of the Publick, doing right to his Memory, and my own Reputation.

Upon theſe Conſiderations, and many more too tedious to recite, I hope the delay of the coming out of this, but very indifferent Book, will be pardon'd, and yet I think it more curious then the firſt Volume; and that, becauſe there is an Account of the *Animals*, *&c.* as alſo the Figures of the Fruit Trees of *Peru* and many Parts of the World hitherto unknown, and theſe drawn from the Life, in their natural Bigneſs, and alſo the Proſpects of them, wherein their manner of Growth, and *tota facies* is ſhown at Diſtance; theſe are, continuing the Numbers of the Tables after the Introduction to the firſt Volume, and which immediately follow this. Tab. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI.

Tab. V. Fig. 1. Shews the proſpect at Diſtance, and in little of one of the Fruit Trees of *Jamaica*, called the Naſeberry, which hath its Synonimous Names noted, p. 206 of my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants, is deſcribed at large in this Volume, p. 171. and figured as big as the Life, or of the natural Magnitude, Tab. 230.

Fig. 2. Shews the growing of Cacao after the ſame manner.

Fig. 3, 4, and 5. is the Avocada Pear Tree in like manner.

Fig. 6. Shews the Figure of the *Jamaica* Plumb Tree after the ſame manner.

Tab. VI. Shews, Fig. 1. the Caſſada, Fig. 2. the Jamaica Pepper, or Pimienta Tree, Fig. 3. the Cuſtard Apple Tree, and Fig. 4. the Sweet Sop in like manner.

Tab. VII. Shews, Fig. 1. the Barbados Cherry Tree, Fig. 2. the Mammee, and Fig. 3. the Mammee Sapota.

Tab. VIII. Shews, Fig: 1 and 2. the ſort of Prickly Pear, thought in *Jamaica* to be that particular kind of Opuntia, whereon feeds the ſmall Worm or Beetle, from whence comes the Cochineel. Fig. 3. is the ſower Sop Tree, and Fig. 4. is the Starr Apple.

Tab. IX. Contains a Deſcription of the Management and Culture of the Opuntiæ, or Cochineel Trees, or Plants, and of the Aloe Americana, for obtaining a Liquor called Pulque (mentioned in the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory) by the Inhabitants of *America* near *Vera Cruz* and *Mexico*, which was ſent to the *South-Sea* Company, and copied, at my deſire, by one employed by Mr. *Lockyer*. For the farther Knowledge of that valuable dye I have in the corner of the ſame Plate given a very true Draught of the Inſect itſelf, in its due natural Bulk, and a little magnified.

Tab

Tab. X. Fig. 1. Shews a Branch of the Logwood Tree, with its Flowers and Seeds ſent me from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Barham*, from which I took the following Deſcription of what is called, p. 182 of this Volume Loggwood, and hath the ſame Name given it by Tradeſcant, p. 36. or Campeigiana, Campechia. Ej. p. 35.

The Leaves of this Tree are winged, two or three Pair being ſet on to a middle Rib, without any odd one at the End, each of them being ſhaped, and in other reſpects like the Leaves of the Lignum Vitæ Tree, or Box; *ex alis foliorum comes* a two or three Inches long String, whereon are ſet many Flowers, which reſemble in growth theſe of the Sycomore, are Hexapetalous with a Stylus, and have Stamina of a yellowiſh brown Colour, after which follow Siliculæ, or Follicles growing after the manner of Aſhenkeys, of a light green Colour, each faſhion'd like the end of a Spear, being flat opening in the Middle, from whence iſſue ſmall flat Seeds. The Branches are cover'd with a ſmooth Aſh colour'd thin Bark, and have at the going out of the Leaves an Inch, or two Inches long ſharp Thorns; theſe Thorns growing thick, make it very proper for Hedges in *Jamaica*, where it is planted from Seeds ſent to Mr. *Barham*. This curious Gentleman directed an Indian, he ſent to the Bay of Campeche to cut that Wood, to furniſh him with the Seeds for the propagation of it. He informs me alſo, that when they cut that Wood, they ſtand up to their Knees in the Water, where it grows, in Danger of being cut off by the *Spaniards*, who pretend no European Nation can with right cut it but themſelves. Another Danger to them is the being ſtung prodigiouſly by Moſquitos, by which many of the Loggwood Cutters have died, which by his Care in bringing over the Seed may for the future be prevented. Since the Year 1715 the firſt ſowing of this Seed in *Jamaica*, many Trees now have produced ripe Seeds.

Fig

Fig. 2. Shews a Part of a floating Piece of Timber, or drift Wood beſet with Bernacle Shells, or Conchæ Anatiferæ growing to it, mentioned p. 346 of this Volume.

Tab. XI. Shews ſome Shells I had from the Streights of *Magellan*, the Coaſt of *Chili* and the *Tierra del Fuego*, amongſt the reſt a ſmall black Trochus, which being ſtrung by the Natives on Fiſh Guts, or Nerves, and worn as Bracelets and Necklaces, come to an extraordinary fine Colour, even beyond that of the fineſt Oriental Pearl. I thought to have given a farther Account of this Voyage to the Streights of *Magellan*, and the *South-Sea*, and of natural Things from theſe Places, but muſt leave them for another Opportunity:

It will be proper in this Place to take Notice of ſome Objections, that may have been made againſt my former Volume, and ſuch as I find fault with myſelf therein, and in this. In the firſt Place I muſt own, that many of the Figures were taken from dried Plants, and that both the Perſon who faſtened them into the Books, he who deſign'd them afterwards, and the Engravers have committed ſeveral Miſtakes. I had obſerv'd Books of Natural Hiſtory and Voyages to be ſo fill'd with Figures of Natural Productions made from relations by word of Mouth and Memory, that I was perhaps too nice in not correcting what was amiſs, my Reaſon being, that if there were any Slips of that kind in the Prints, they were eaſily to be mended, by peruſing their Deſcriptions, where if any of the Leaves had dropt off, or been neglected by the ſeveral Workmen, as for example, in being by ſuch means placed alternatively, inſtead of being ſet oppoſite to one another on the Stalk, ſuch Error is ſet to rights. This is ſo true, that I do not find any Body, who minds thoſe Things in *Jamaica*, ever miſs'd by my Deſcription and Figures, to find the Plants I meant, as may appear by what follows. Mr. *Barham* above-mentioned, an ingenious Phyſician in *Jamaica*, amongſt many other curious and uſeful Obſervations he ſent to me by Letters and in a Manuſcript, call'd Hortus Americanus, which I hope he will publiſh, many of

which

which are taken Notice of at the latter end of this Volume, they coming ſince it was finiſh'd, took notice to me of an accident, whereby ſeveral Negros had been poyſon'd in the Year 1711. The Account he gave me was this, that a Negro Servant carrying ſome Rum in a Veſſel upon his Head, as their Way is, found, that upon motion, it run over, to ſtop which he pluck'd the Leaves of a Plant he found growing in the Savanna or Meadow, over which he was paſſing. Upon drinking this Rum they found the Negros poyſon'd, ſome whereof I think died, and thereupon the Negro was try'd for his Life, the reſt recover'd by the Uſe of the Juice of the Indian Arrow Root, or Canna Indica radice alba Alexipharmaca, of my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants. p. 122. Hiſt. Vol. 1. p. 253. Mr. *Barham* obſerving theſe Leaves, and comparing them with my Deſcription and Figure, found them preſently to be of the Apocynum erectum fruticoſum flore luteo maximo & ſpecioſiſſimo, Cat. p. 89. Hiſt. Vol. 1. p. 206. He farther tells me, that no Cattle will meddle with this Herb, and that he ſaw two Drams of the expreſs'd Juice of it kill a Dog in eight Minutes, but he ſays, it may be ſo order'd as not to kill a Perſon in many Days, Months, or Years. I knew, ſays he, a Practitioner in Phyſick poyſon'd with this Plant by his Negro Woman, who had ſo order'd it, as not to diſpatch him quickly; but he was ſeiz'd with violent gripings, inclinations to vomit, and loſs of Appetite, afterwards he had ſmall Convulſions in ſeveral Parts of his Body, a Hectic Fever, and continual waſting of his Fleſh. He ſent to me, and I ſent him ſome Ghandiroba vel Nhandiroba Braſil. (Cat. p. 85. Vol. 1. p. 200.) Kernels to infuſe in Wine, and drink frequently of the Infuſion. This cured him, and he is alive at this Day. But it was ſome conſiderable Time before his Convulſive Symptoms left him. He adds, that two or three Spoonfuls of the Juice of the whole Plant given to ſtrong young People, purges them upwards and downwards, bringing away Worms. The Milk outwardly applied takes away Warts, cures Ring-Worms and Freckles. A Cataplaſm of the Green Leaves

is good againſt cold Swellings. A Planter gave the Powder of the dried Root, which work'd upwards and downwards as Ipecacuana, which he ſaid it was, but was as much miſtaken, as theſe affirming the Subſequent to be the ſame. The Tryals or Uſe of the Root and other Parts of this Plant ſeem to me to be very hazardous.

The ſame Gentleman takes notice of the next Apocynum erectum folio oblongo, flore umbellato, petalis coccineis reflexis. Cat. p. 89. Hiſt. Vol. 1, p, 206, which he ſays is commonly call'd in *Jamaica* Blood Flower, *&c.* from its ſtopping Blood, when other Medicines fail'd. The Juice injected by a Syringe ſtops the Bleeding of the Piles. A Decoction of the Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers, twice a Day for five or ſix Days cur'd a runnning Gonorrhœa, that nothing for twelve Months could ſtop, after the virulence was carried off, and Balſamics came to be us'd, without any Gleet; the Flowers dry'd, drank as other Tea, cure Gleets. He ſays alſo, that it is likely to be good for the Fluor Albus.

The Root of this Plant was ſent many Years ago to me from *Virginia*, for the Root of Ipecacuanna in order to get it ſold, and a Commerce eſtabliſh'd for it; but obſerving that it was not right Ipecacuanna, I excuſed myſelf from diſpoſing of it, as not knowing what Miſchief might enſue from the Uſe of an unknown Root. Some Years ſince Dr. *Burnet*, who was ſent over by the *South-Sea* Company to take care of their Factory at *Porto Bell*, or *Puerto Belo*, and who is well underſtood in Natural Learning, at my deſire ſent me over ſome natural Productions of that Country, with the Uſes of them, and the Draughts or Deſigns of others taken by black Lead. Amongſt theſe, moſt of which grow in *Jamaica*, and are taken Notice of in this Hiſtory, was the Draught of the above named Apocynum, and an Account that the *Spaniards* and Inhabitants about that Place took the Root of this for that of the true Ipecuacanna. Some time after Mr. *Barham* wrote me the Account of this from *Jamaica* above-mentioned. Theſe Accounts which I

had

had by degrees made me very careful in preſcribing that Root for ſeveral Years, that unleſs the Patients earneſtly deſired it, as being their cuſtomary Vomit, or their Diſeaſe requir'd it more particularly then another Vomit, I preſcribed it with a little doubt and reluctancy, leaſt this bad kind ſhould be given. When I was certain, by the ſeveral Circumſtances abovemention'd, I deſired the Cenſors of the College of Phyſitians, and the Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries, when they were going upon their ſearch to take particular care of this Drugg, ſo much in uſe and adulterated in ſo dangerous a Manner. I at the ſame Time ſhewed them the Difference between the true Ipecacuanna-Roots, and thoſe which reſemble them very much and are ſo likely to do Miſchief, as may appear to any Body who will be at the trouble to compare *Piſo* and *Marcgraves* Deſcription of that Plant, which is only known yet to come from *Braſile*, and that of theſe Apocynums in my Catalogue and Hiſtory, of which I ſhewed them the Samples or Specimens, agreeing with the Draught from *Porto Bell*, which I likewiſe ſhewed them. I alſo had the falſe, and true Roots, which I likewiſe compared before them, whereby it appear'd, that the true had a gray Bark, tho' it varies ſomething from the Soil in which it grows, many Rings and Wrinkles, or Corrugations going round a String, Nerve, or Pith in the Middle, and that there were ſeveral Fiſſures or Cracks of the outward Bark quite to the Nerve; and that the mealy parts of the Bark and Nerve were whitiſh. In the Root of the Apocynum or Falſe, the Colour is dark, browner, or of a yellowiſh caſt, the Fiſſures, Wrinkles, or Corrugations fewer, and the Bark of the Root ſmoother. Both theſe Roots are frequently ſo crooked and turned as to make acute angles one part of the Root with the other. Upon this occaſion notice was alſo given to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries by Letter, and to the Cenſors, that in their publick and private Searches they would take care to condemn and deſtroy ſuch a dangerous Root, by which I hope the Miſchiefs of Inflamations in the Stomach, Guts, *&c.* which

I think I have endeavour'd in vain to remedy, after what I vehemently ſuſpect giving of this Root for the true, have been prevented. I know it is alledged from what I have ſaid p. 25. of my Introduction to Vol. I. that there is a wide difference between freſh Roots and thoſe dried, which tho' poyſonous, become even Nouriſhment in many Caſes; but 'tis alſo moſt certain, that there are many dried Roots that are mortal Poyſons; and I ſhould be loath to be the firſt Experimenter of ſuch a Matter, either upon myſelf or any body elſe.

I wiſh the ſame or the like Miſchiefs may not ariſe from Gumm Guajacum, which is adulterated with that from the Manſaneel Tree, which yields the rankeſt Poyſon in the World: Both of them are Reſins, and pretty near of a Colour, and grow out of both the Trees, the Lignum Vitæ and Manſaneel, in the ſame roundiſh, or oval Shape, the Manſaneel is not ſo dark, and hath no greeniſh colour or caſt, as hath the other. I think I have ſeen great Diſeaſes in the Bowels happen after taking Medicines wherein was preſcribed Gumm Guajac, which I could not ſo eaſily account for, as by the bad Gum gather'd from the Manſaneel by the Slaves in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſold for the true.

Another fault, I find with myſelf, is the Confuſion there is in the Quotations of Authors, in giving the Vertues of Plants, *&c.* This indeed came partly from want of Time to continue the Diſcourſe with References in the Margin or Bottom of the Pages; but I have the ſame Reaſon as above, that every one may ſee what concerns their Lives, and what Authorities are to ſupport the Virtues aſcrib'd to Simples, for I think it not fit to take upon myſelf the conſequences to the Lives of People, which may attend the taking Medicines that I have never given, and which too many People are apt to take upon ſlight grounds, and to aſcribe to them the ſame Virtues as to thoſe of the ſame Tribe in *Europe*, when there are many inſtances, that the Virtues of many Plants of the ſame Tribe differ widely. Upon this Occaſion, I cannot

cannot but take Notice of ſome Paſſages. Of theſe one was concerning Dr. *Burnet* of the *Charter-Houſe* his Theory of the Earth, (ſome of the Notions whereof he had probably from an old Abaſſinian Philoſopher mention'd, in Franceſco Patritio's libro della rhetorica Dialogo 1.) which is a Book thought to be wrote, as all Dr. *Burnet*'s Books are, in an extraordinary fine Style. Mr. *Flamſtead*, the Aſtronomer at *Greenwich*, ſpeaking to me with great Wamrth about ſome of his Opinions, ſaid at laſt, that he would prove and make him know, that there went more to the making of the World then a well turn'd Period. I have had the Fate to fall under the Diſpleaſure of ſome Critics, for even the Faults of others, as becauſe I made amongſt many others of the like Nature a faithful Quotation of the Name of a ſort of Coral or Coral Stone from *Boetius de Boodt* one of the beſt writers upon that Subject, *viz.* Aſtroitidis 2*um* & 3*um* Genus, (which natural Productions do not agree to the Deſcription of the Aſtroites of *Pliny*) muſt this ſeemingly Grammatical Slip in that Writer, in giving that Name to the Subſtances he deſcribes be imputed to me? It is certain that as Knowledge of Things that were not known before increaſes, new Names muſt be given to them. The endeavouring to expreſs new Things by old Claſſic Words, hath been a hindrance to Natural Hiſtory, and it is well known what Confuſion another Mark of profound and great Learning, the tranſlating proper Names of Perſons and Places into Claſſic Latin hath brought into the Hiſtory of the Progreſs of Learning, and of Places in Geography; ſo that it hath been found neceſſary to print a Dictionary for *Thuanus*'s Works, and another for *Buchanan*'s, to bring ſuch Names back to their proper and vulgar Signification, that the Senſe of the Writers may be underſtood. I have learn'd, I think, more from *Oviedo*'s Hiſtory of the *Weſt-Indies* wrote in *Spaniſh*, his Mother Tongue, he underſtanding no other, than from the long fine turn'd Periods of the celebrated Latin Writer *Peter Martyr* in his Epiſtles. I have heard Fault found with the Word *Operatio*, for the Effects of vomiting, purging, or other Phyſick, which though it be not uſed by *Celſus*, is very well underſtood amongſt all People at Home and Abroad practiſing Phyſick, and

is made uſe of by Dr. *Willis*, even in the Title Page of his *Pharmaceutice Rationalis*, printed at *Oxford*. I was told of a great Critic, who notwithſtanding I think he was one of the worſt Speakers I ever heard, when Perſons of Learning and good Underſtanding were commending the late Dr. *Spratt*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for his writing the fineſt Language of any Author in the *Engliſh* Tongue, he ſaid, he was ſo far from being of that Opinion, that the very Title Page of his celebrated Book of the Hiſtory of the *Royal Society* was not good and Gramatical *Engliſh*! I think *Olaus Rudbeck* makes it appear, that Women who ſeldom or never ſtudy Grammar, are the moſt exact Speakers of any Mother Tongue, and I believe moſt Grammars are made from the Languages themſelues as they were or are uſed in common Diſcourſe. I will mention but one Paſſage more of a very good Scholar and Phyſitian, who had a great Averſion to the late Dr. *Radcliffe*, and would one Day endeavour to perſuade me, that he could not cure a Diſeaſe, becauſe he had ſeen a Latin Preſcription of his, wherein Pilula was wrote with a double ll inſtead of a ſingle one. I have never obſerv'd, that thoſe Phyſitians who regarded the Latin Turns and Words of their Preſcriptions, more then the other material Things to be conſider'd, were more Fortunate in their Cures of Diſeaſes then others, who took a ſort of Lingua Franca, the common Language known in Apothecaries Shops, and which all other Profeſſions uſe in their Affairs, as well as Phyſitians. Neither have I ſeen any Effect of Gibberiſh or other Words uſed as Charms to cure or rather fright Diſeaſes, tho' in ancient Times, and even now ſome have a great Opinion of them from a Belief they have in an axiom *herbis, verbis, & lapidibus, ineſt magna vis.*

There are many other Things that are objected againſt, ſome Opinions I have taken up, I think upon good Grounds, as that the great Pox, or Venereal Diſeaſe came from the *Weſt-Indies* to *Europe* in the firſt Ship from thence, againſt which it is alledged, that it was known in all Times, and particularly, that the Elephantiaſis or true Leproſy was the

ſame

ſame Diſeaſe with it. This Opinion which hath been very often taken up in all Times, ſince the Knowledge of that Diſtemper, ſeems to be entirely confuted by many Arguments, and particularly by one common and notorious Truth, namely, that almoſt all Degrees of the Pox and all its Symptoms, and no degree of the true Leproſy will be cured to hold well, by a Salivation, tho' it be gone thro' three or four Times with all the force imaginable.

It hath been ſaid, that Lizards were not Eaten in *Jamaica* or the *Weſt-Indies*, that is ſo notoriouſly falſe, as that even the ſmaller ſorts was the ordinary Food of Monſieur *Surian*, and I think Father *Plumier* of late Years, as Father *Labat* tells us. All Nations inhabiting theſe Parts of the World eſteem them, and I was aſſur'd by the firſt Planters of *Jamaica*, that they came into this Cuſtom, under Colonel *Doyly*, who was Governor there at the firſt Settlement of the *Engliſh*, when Proviſions were ſcarce, and that they were then ſold at a very dear Rate in the common Markets.

It hath been ſuggeſted, that I ſpoke in ſome Places diſreſpectfully of the Inhabitants, as firſt, by naming them in my Obſervations of their Diſtempers, which I never did but in ordinary Caſes, and to prove that the Diſeaſes there were the ſame as in *England*. If I had not done this, it would have been ſaid by the ſame People, to be an Hypotheſis without Foundation, and this is the practice of all Phyſitians who write Obſervations. Secondly, by ſaying their Cloathing was very often Canvas, which is very true, and no Reflection. I myſelf made uſe of it as being lighter and more cool then moſt ſorts of other Apparel. Thirdly, That I ſpoke more honourably of the Inhabitants of *Barbados* in reſpect of their Civility. I am ſure I never meant to detract any Thing from the Inhabitants of *Jamaica*, for there, as in all theſe Parts of the World, when their

their Countrymen arrive, there are very great and uncommon Civilities ſhewn to Strangers by all ſorts of People in their ſeveral Stations. Arriving firſt at *Barbados*, perhaps that kind of unuſual civil Treatment, eſpecially by ſome of my old Acquaintance might influence and make a greater Impreſſion upon me then the ſame, or perhaps greater kindneſſes ſhewn me in *Jamaica*, where I was in a manner at home.

It hath been ſaid, that I have deſcribed and figured Things already done better by Dr. *Plukenet* and others, I will only mention two or three Paſſages. Dr. *Plukenet* one Day we met, ask'd what Fruit the Ebony of *Jamaica* bore, I told him it bore a ſort of Pod like the Aſpalathi, to the Wood of which it was of kin, being very hard and ponderous. He adapted this Fruit in a Book he printed to a Shrub which grew at *Chelſea*, and reſembled it in its Leaves, without mentioning my Name. At laſt the Flower and Berry appear'd on that at *Chelſea*, when not only he, when he ſaw his Miſtake, but many others believed that I had impoſed on him, till what I told him appeared by my Catalogue, and now by this ſecond Volume, p. 31. to be true. He pretends to find fault with my making uſe of his Synonimous Names, whereas he antedated ſome of the Books of his Phytographia, (*See* p. 130 of this Volume) four Years, publiſh'd them without being perfect, there wanting ſeveral Tables afterwards engraved, and taking a Lemma to his Book, Vires dedit æmula virtus, which I believe he meant, that I being about to publiſh my Obſervations, he made haſte to come out before with his.

When I firſt return'd from *Jamaica*, I brought with me a Collection of dried Samples of ſome very ſtrange Plants, which excited the Curioſity of People who loved Things of that Nature to ſee them, and who were welcome, 'till I obſerv'd ſome ſo very curious, as to deſire to carry part of them home with them privately, and injure what they left. This made

made me upon my guard with them. Dr. *Tournefort*, a Perſon of the greateſt Curioſity in Things of this Nature, ſent over to me from *Paris*, Dr. *Gundelſcheimer*, to view what I had brought from *Jamaica*. This laſt Gentleman afterwards travelled with him into *Greece*, with a Deſign (being furniſh'd with all ſorts of Conveniencies and Neceſſaries at the Charge of the late *French* King) as Dr. *Tournefort* acquainted me, to diſcover the Plants taken Notice of by *Hippocrates*, *Dioſcorides*, and other *Greek* Phyſitians, whoſe Deſcriptions were very dark and ſhort. He had formed many Years a Project of going into the Countries where they lived, by that means to aſcertain in ſome degree what theſe Simples were. This Gentleman, who was afterwards Phyſitian to the King of *Pruſſia*, and is ſince dead, carried back to Dr. *Tournefort* an Account of what I had brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, and at the ſame Time a preſent, I made him amongſt other Things, of Sixty very extraordinary Ferns, of which I had duplicates. This was the Occaſion of Father *Plumier*'s being ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*, as appears by the following Paſſage in Labat: " Un Medecin Anglois avoit " publie un livre de plantes de L'Amerique, dans lequel " il avoit fait graver plus de ſoixante eſpeces de Fougeres. " On crut quil eſtoit de l'honneur de la Nation d'en de- " couvrir davantage, & comme on ne connoiſſoit perſonne " plus capable de ſoutenir le poids de cette grande affaire, " que ce Minime, on luy donna la Commiſſion. Labat. " T. IV. p. 24. in his Journal of the Year 1697.

As to the Names and Method, notwithſtanding they are every day changed without (I humbly conceive) ſufficient Reaſons by every Perſon who almoſt treats of them, I have continued the ſame formerly uſed. It doth ſeem to me to be a great Obſtruction to the Knowledge of natural Things, that every ſeveral Writer ſhould aſſume to himſelf a liberty of treating very ill, and ſometimes ſcurrilouſly very great Men, ſuch as Monſieur *Tournefort* and others, for not taking notice of ſome ſlender *minutiæ*,

perhaps not worth obſerving. It is to be noted here, that what is ſaid by ſome of them, that the Fruits or Seeds are the finis ultimus of the Plant, and therefore principally to be regarded in a Method, is not followed by themſelves who only almoſt go by the Pericarpium, Husk or Seed Veſſel, which parts of Plants are very often leſs conſpicuous, for a ſmaller time in view, and to be not ſo much regarded as the Leaves, Flowers, and other parts of the ſame Plant, and yet for a hair, or the like, ſtanding upon them, they will pretend to overthrow what their Predeceſſors have ſettled, as much as perhaps is neceſſary to the ſullying their Memories, and which is worſe, to the bringing into Natural Hiſtory ſuch divers Names, that it would require ſometimes a days labour to find out what Plant deſcribed by other Writers they mean to give an Account of.

Having thus endeavour'd to anſwer all the Objections that I have heard made by others, and taken notice of the Faults obſerved by myſelf, I will conclude with an Apology for what Imperfections remain. In that diſtant Climate the Heats and Rains are exceſſive, ſo that there are often hindrances upon thoſe Accounts. The Parts not inhabited are very productive of ſeveral Things very Curious, but have no Conveniencies for lodging Men or Horſes, and are often full of Serpents and other venomous Creatures, which tho' of themſelves they will fly from Men, yet if the Places where they Neſtle, or have their young, are come near, they are thought to make very fierce and dangerous Attacks upon Mankind. The ſame Places remote from Settlements are very often full of run away Negros, who lye in Ambuſh to kill the Whites who come within their reach. In all theſe Caſes the Obſervations to be made muſt be very much ſhort of that accuracy, which thoſe void of ſuch Circumſtances attending them may have. I ſhall be extreamly pleaſed to ſee my Obſervations of any kind rendred more perfect and uſefull.

THE

Arborum fructiferarum Insulæ *Jamaica* conspectus.

Fig. 6. Myrobalanus minor; folio fraxini alato fructu purpureo, officulo magno fibroso. Cat. *Jam. p.* 182. Hist. Vol. II. p. 125. Tab. 219. Fig. 1. 2.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Cacao. Cat. *Jam.* p. 134. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 15. Tab. 160.

Fig. 3. Prunifera arbor, fructu maximo pyriformi viridi, pericarpio esculento butyraceo, nucleum unicum maximum nullo officulo tectum, cingente Cat. *Jam.* p. 185. Hist. Vol. II. p. 132. Tab. 222. Fig. 2. *The* Avocada. *Pear tree.*

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Anona, folijs laurinis, glabris, viridifuscis, fructu minore, rotundo, viridi flavo, scabro, seminibus fuscis splendentib⁹ fissura alba notatis. Cat. *Jam.* p. 206. Tab. 230. Hist. Vol. 2 p. 171. *The Nasè berry tree.*

Fig. 4. Fructus.

Fig. 5. Nucleus.

M. V.ᵗᵉ Cuchl. Sculp.

Fig. 1. Ricinus minor viticis obtuso folio, caule verrucoso flore pentapetalo albido, ex cujus radice tuberosâ, succo venenato turgidâ, Americani panem conficiunt Cat. *Jam.* p. 41. Hist. Vol. p. 130.

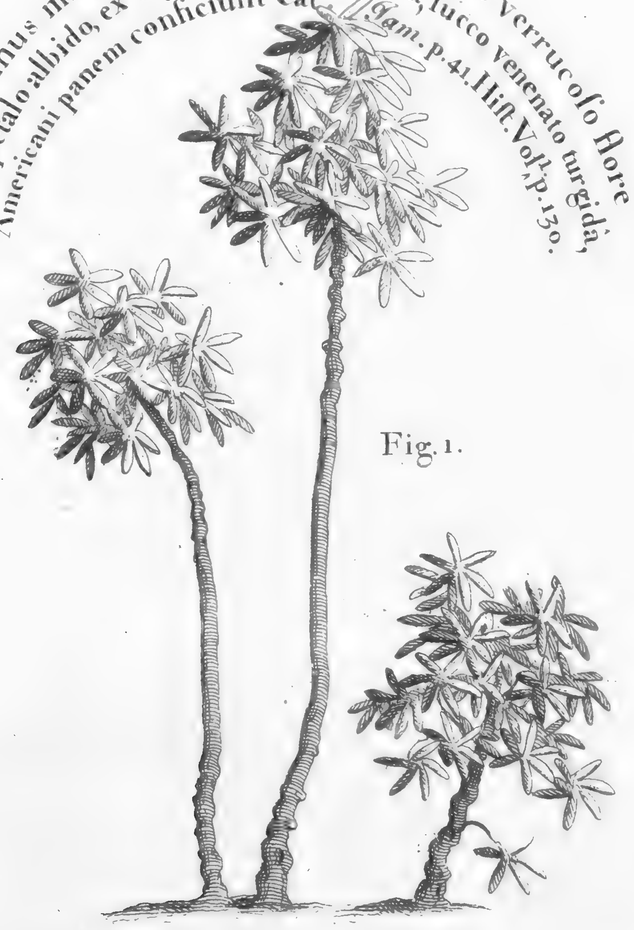

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Myrtus arborea aromatica folijs laurinis. Cat. *Jam.* p. 161. *Hist.* Vol. 2. p. 36. Tab. 191. Fig. 1. *Pimienta*, Jamaica. *Pepper or all Spice Tree.*

Fig. 3. Anona maxima folijs oblongis, angustis, fructu maximo, luteo, conoide, cortice glabro, in areolas distincto. *Cat.* Jam. p. 204. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 167. Tab. 226. *The Custard Apple tree.*

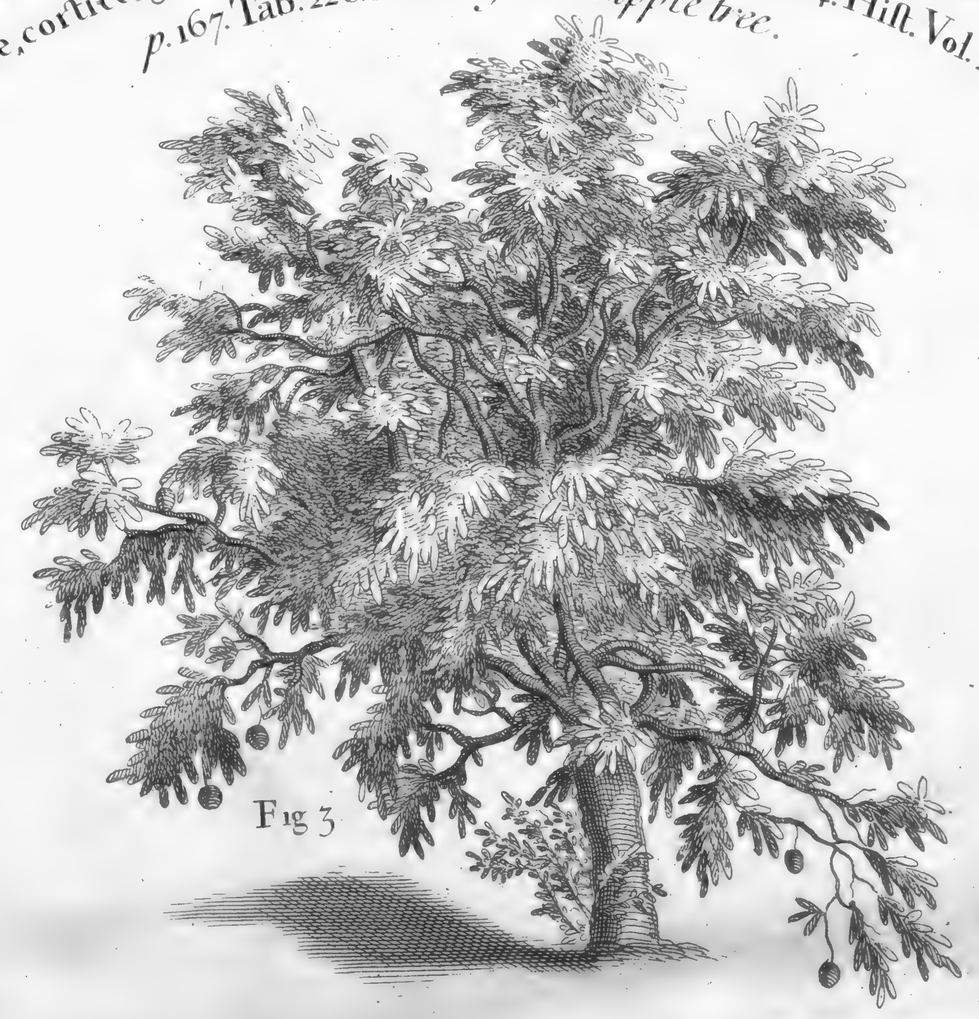

Fig 3

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. Anona, folijs odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide, squammoso, parvo, dulci. Cat. *Jam.* p. 205. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 168. Tab. 227. *The sweet Sop-tree.*

M. V.r Gucht Sculpsit

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Arbor baccifera, folio subrotundo, fructu cerasino sulcato, rubro, polypyreno, officulis cannulatis. *Cat.* Jam. *p.* 106. Tab. 207.
Fig. 2. *The* Barbadoes *Cherry-Tree.*

Fig. 2. Malus Persica maxima, foliis rotundioribus splendentibus glabris, fructu maximo, scabro, rugoso, subrotundo, pulpa dura sublutea, unum vel plura ossicula filamentosa cingente. *Cat.* Jam. *p.* 179. Hist. Vol. 2. *p.* 125. Tab. 217. Fig. 3. *The* Mammee *Tree.*

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. Malus Persica maxima, foliis magnis integris longis, fructu maximo oblongo, scabro, officulo partim rugoso, partim glabro. *Cat.* Jam. *p.* 180. Hist. Vol. 2. *p.* 124. Tab. 218. *The* Mammee Sapota *Tree.*

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Fig.1. Opuntia maxima folio oblongo rotundo majore spinulis obtusis mollibus & innocentibus obsito, flore strijs rubris variegato. Cat. *Jam. p.* 194. Hist. Vol. 2. *p.* 152.

Fig.2. Folium et flos ejusdem.

Fig.3 Anona maxima folijs latis splendentibus, fructu maximo Viridi conoide tuberculis seu spinulis innocentibus obsito. Cat. *Jam. p.* 203. Hist. Vol. 2. *p.* 166. Tab. 225. *The Sower sop-tree.*

Fig.3.

Fig.1.

Fig.2.

Fig.4. Anona, folijs subtus ferrugineis, fructu rotundo majore, lævi, purpureo, semine nigro, partim rugoso parlim glabro. Cat. *Jam. p.* 206. Hist. Vol. 2. *p.* 170. Tab. 229.

The Starr apple.

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Scarabæolus hemisphæriceus
cochineelifer. Pet.

Fig. 13.

Fig.1.

Fig.12

Fig.1

Fig.2

Fig.2

Fig.2

Fig.3

Fig.3

Fig.10

Fig.4

Fig.4

Fig.4

Fig.11

Fig.5

Fig.6

Fig.9

Fig.8

Fig.7

The manner of propagating, gathering & curing ye Grana or Cochineel, done by an Indian in the Bishoprick of Guaxaca in the Kingdom of Mexico in America.

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Fig.1.1.1. The Hills and Mountains between and on the sides and borders whereof, are the proper places for breeding the Cochineel.

Fig. 2.2.2. Are Plants called Macqueys, Aloe or Magueir, described in the first Vol. p. 246. Cat. p. 117. from which is taken that liquor which the Indians call Pulque, which is done thus, ye plant being grown to its ripeness, they cut open and dig into the heart of it and cleanse ye hollow part; then they cover it with a Tile and visit it morning and evening, takeing away from it at each time about a quart of liquor; this liquor is well liked by the Indians, that besides what they drink in their own Towns, the retail of it in the City of Mexico, is by one single man who pays for engrossing it, 120,000. Dollars per Ann. to the King.

Fig. 3.3. A Parcel of Indian Figgs, described more at large in Cat. Plant. Jam. p. 194. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 172. Tab. VIII. Fig. 1.2. Nopals or Prickly Pear Bushes with the Grana or Cochineel newly planted on them for breeding; which is done by taking ten or a dozen graines of Cochineel alive & big with young, wrapping them up in a little dry Moss or Hemp, & placeing them between ye joints of ye Nopal, where they quickly bring forth ye yonng ones; & altho very small, they readily creep up to ye Juicy leaves of ye said plant, where they feed & grow to a proper bigness to bring forth their yonng; & when ye natives find they have brought forth young, enough to carry on their Breed, they take off ye old ones one by one with ye point of a long thorn, as appears by Fig 4.4.4. A parcel of Nopals from which ye natives are gathering ye Grana or Cochineel, in order to kill & dry it, to make it fit for sale. This parcel as also ye former being railed in to prevent the Cattle and Horses from comeing at them, which if they do they eat up the plant Grana and all: for this Plant altho it be a Species of ye Prickly Pear has no Thorns. Fig. 5. Represents an Indian Woman grinding her Corn (farther deferib'd in my Cat. of *Jamaica Plants* p. 26. Hist. Vol. I. p. 104.) and making it into little Cakes, which they call Tortillas, and bakeing them in an earthen pot over the fire. Fig. 6. Shews the Grana after being gathered and put alive between the earthen dishes and fire put upon them, which is just to kill them and no more. Fig. 7. The Grana taken out of the dishes when dead and spread upon a Mat to dry in the Sun, which they do daily, till it is as dry as it ought to be. Fig. 8. A Gentleman Indian Descendant of the Family of Montesuma called a Casique, who beareth command over the rest. Fig. 9. A common Indian man receiveing Orders from ye Casique being his Superiour; & ye Cane in his hand denotes him a Governour or Alcalde, which is a Justice of ye Peace amongst them. Fig. 10. A little Hut where they shelter themselves when it rains. Fig. 11. An Indian man cleansing ye roots of ye Plants from a worm wch destroys them & makes them fall down. Fig. 12. An Indian man cutting of wood for fireing & to rail in his Plants.

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Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4.
Ramulus arboris ferentis lignum campechianum,
speciem quandam. brasil. Laet.
A Branch of the Logwood-Tree

Fig. 2. Flos. *Fig. 3.* Siliqua vel vasculum seminale
Fig. 4. Semen

Fig. 5. Frustum lignie mari atlantico erutum cui adhærescunt conchæ anatiferæ margine muricata. List.

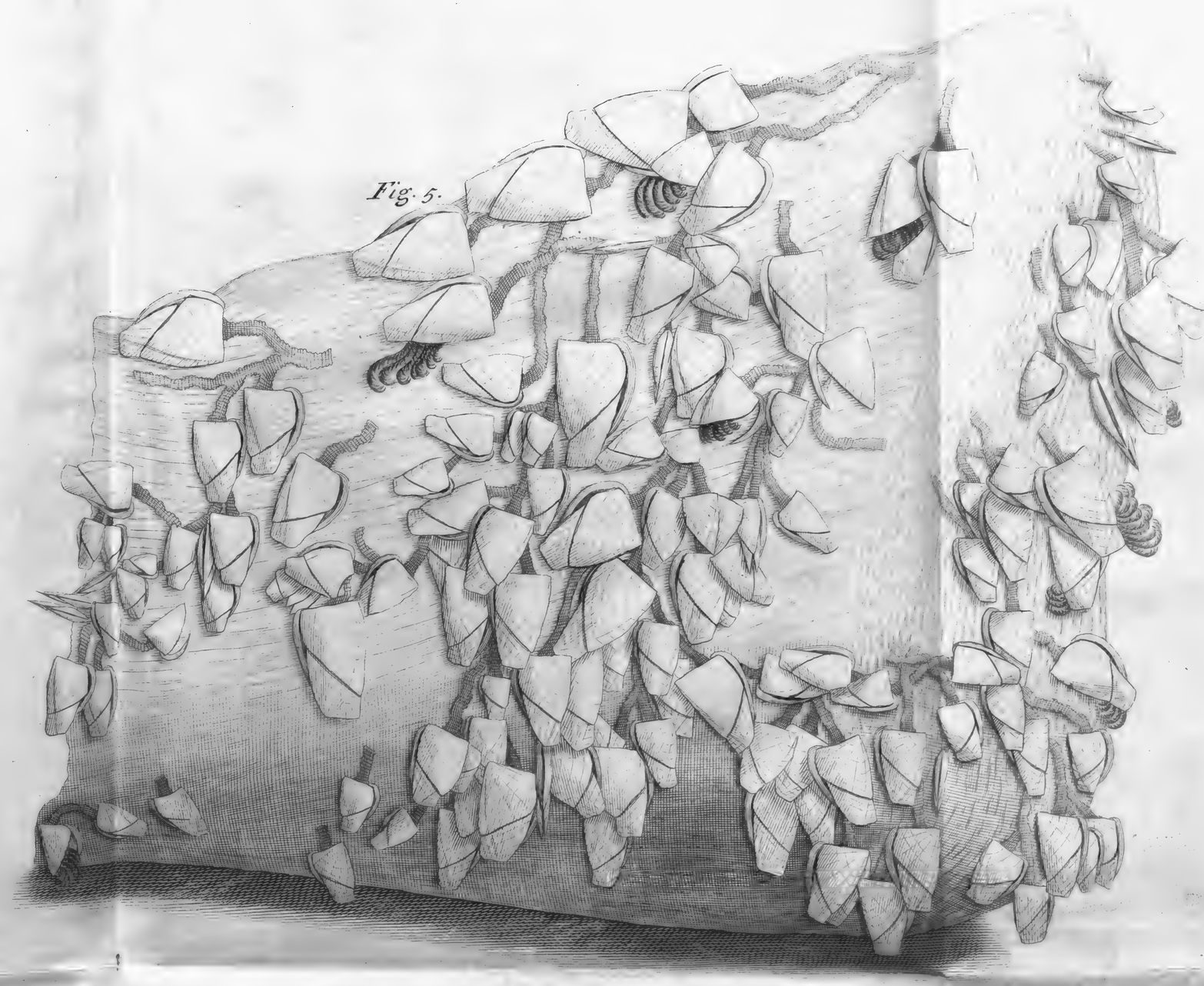

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Fig.1.2. Buccinum magnum, craſſum ſtriatum, roſtro recurvo, umbilicato, intus album extus muricibus concavis, longis & laciniatis, nigris, totum obſitum. Ex Mari *del Zur* prope *Chili* provinciam Americanam.

Fig.3. Buccinum anguſtum læve utrinque productus, dentatum ore patulo, foris nigricans, intus luteſcens. E Freto *Magellanico*.

Fig.4.5. Operculum ſive umbilicus marinus, elatus, parte plana fuſcus, & linea ſpirali notatus, conuexâ albidus, fulcatus, & apicibus donatus. E Freto *Magellan.*

Fig.6.7. Buccinum minus, ſubfuſcum, claviculâ longâ muricatâ, roſtro recurvo, ore ſinuato. E Freto *Magellanico.*

Fig.8.9. Trochus non umbilicatus, lævis, extus totus purpureus, intus totus argenteus. E Freto *Magellanico*.

Fig.10.11. Trochus terreſtris argenteus, lævis, lineis rubris notatus. E Freto *Magellan.*

Fig.12.13. Cochlea minor cinerea leviter fulcata. E Freto *Magellanico.*

Fig.14.15.16.17. Trochus parvus, leviſſime ſtriatus, non umbilicat? extus totus niger, intus totus argenteus. E Freto. *Magellanico.*

Fig.18. Trochorum pertuſorum, inteſtinis phocæ piſcis confertorū, linea, quâ, terræ *del Fuego* incolæ loco armillæ vel torquis, utuntur.

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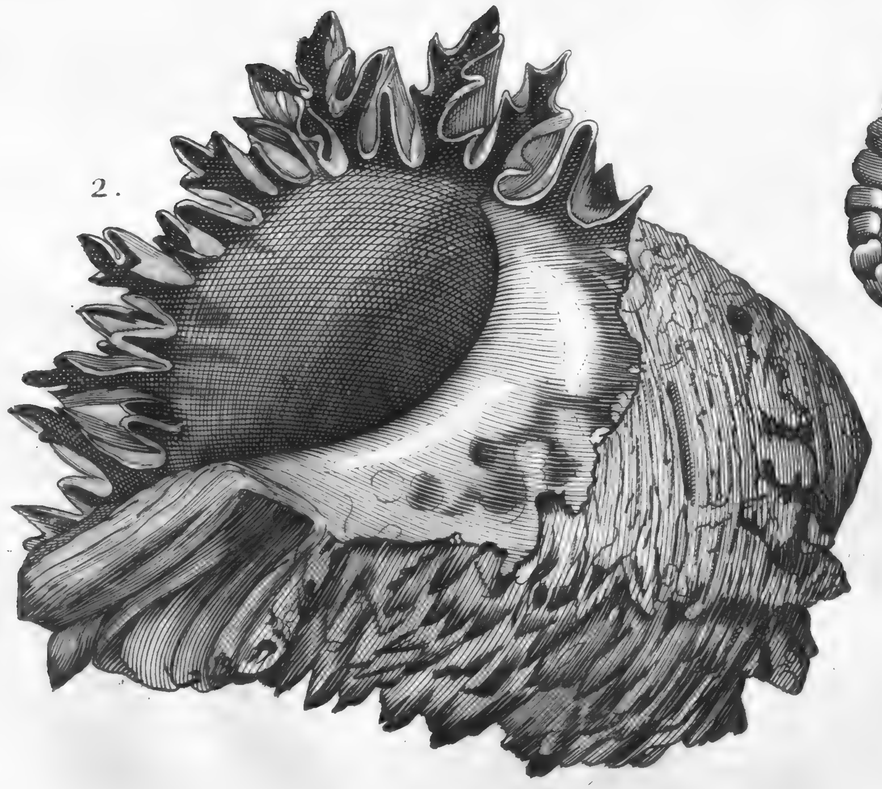

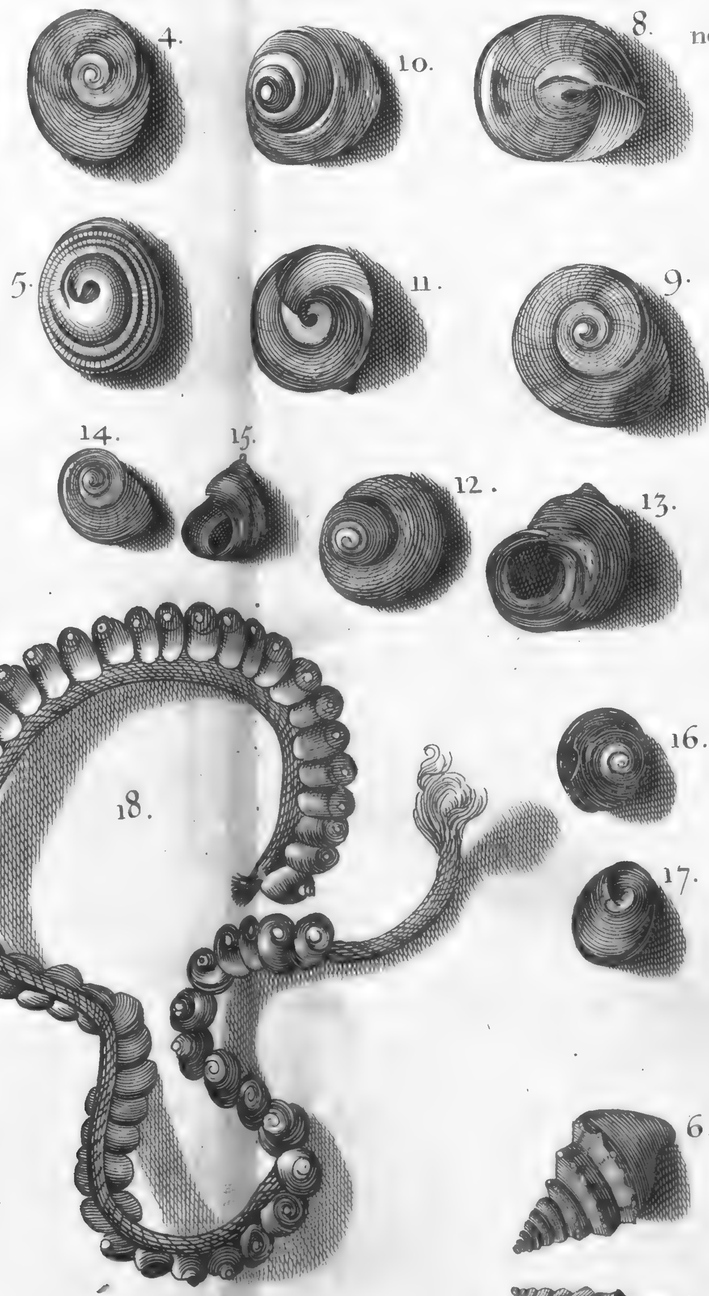

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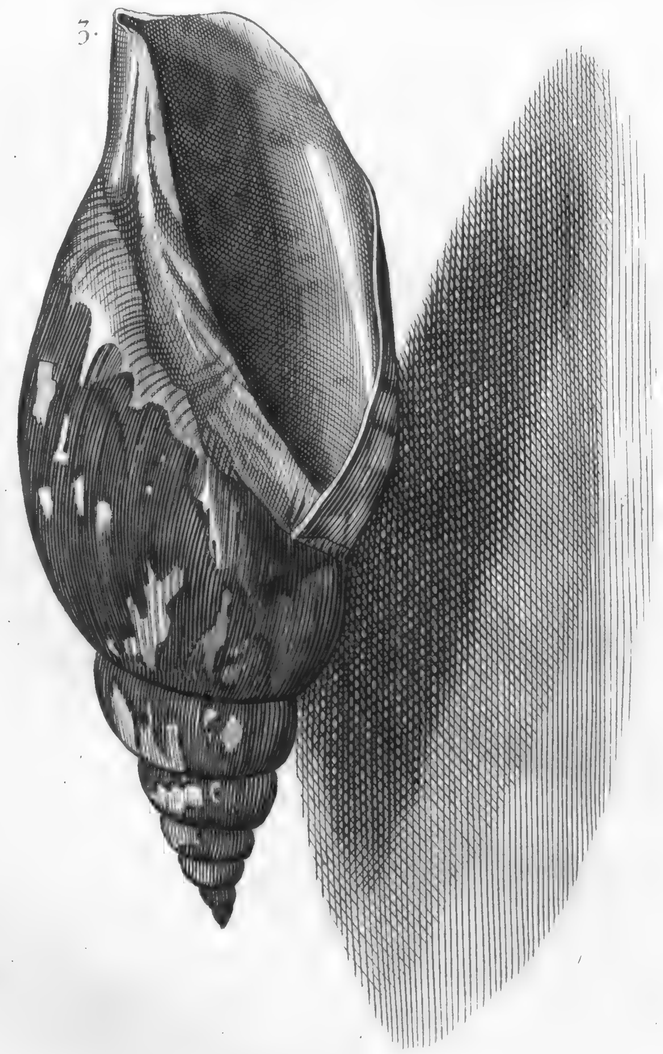

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK I. PART II.

OF THE Trees of *JAMAICA.*

THE greateſt Part of the Iſland of *Jamaica* was heretofore cover'd with Woods; the Trees remaining are very tall, ſo that I could not come at the Leaves, Flowers, or Fruit of many of them, which makes the following Deſcriptions the leſs perfect.

I was unwilling to divide Trees into thoſe with divided and not divided Bodies, becauſe I found the *Papaya*, which generally is accounted to have an undivided Body, to be ſometimes divided, and ſo ſome *Palms*. I therefore rather chuſe to range them as their Fruit led me, or if I had not that, as their Flowers or Leaves.

CHAP. I.

Of Trees which bear their Flowers and Fruit ſeparated.

I. NUX *juglans trifolia, fructu magnitudine nucis moſchatæ. Cat. p.* 128. *Tab.* 157. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. pl. Tom.* 3. *dendr. p.* 6. *An Arbuſcula Jamaicenſis æleagni foliis ternis, communi pediculo longiſſimo inſidentibus. Pluken. Alm. p.* 47. *Phyt. Tab.* 266. *Fig.* 1. ?

This Tree riſes to twenty Foot high, having a grey-colour'd Bark, with ſomeSulci in it,being as thick as ones Thigh,having Branches ſpread round it, making a comely Top. The Twigs have Leaves which ſtand on their Ends without any Order, always three together on the ſame, two Inches long

common rediſh Footſtalk, each of which has a ſmall quarter Inch Footſtalk, is about three Inches long and one broad, thin, ſmooth, and of a dirty or browniſh green colour. *Ex alis foliorum* come the *Juli*, two together, each about an Inch long, made up of a great many ſmall greeniſh yellow Points, *granula herbacea*, or Flowers not open The Fruit hangs from the Branches by an Inch long Footſtalk, is oval, yellowiſh in Colour, as big as a Nutmeg, having under a very thin mucilaginous Pulp, a large Shell of the ſame Shape, which I never remember I broke, but think this Fruit may be refer'd hither.

It grew in the Town *Savanna*, in the woody Part, between it and two Mile Wood, and on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, below the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

'Tis plain that this is differing from the *Hickery Nut* Tree which Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 236. of his *Mantiſſa* ſuſpects may be it.

II. *Alni folio, arbor, folio ſubrotundo ſerrato. Cat. p.* 128. *Tab.* 157. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Tom* 3. *dendr. p.* 11.

The Branches of this Tree were ſtreight, cover'd with a ſmooth blackiſh Bark, under which was a white hard Wood; the Twigs had at their Ends ſeveral Leaves ſtanding on very ſhort Footſtalks, each of them being almoſt round, tho' ſometimes ſomewhat pointed, of about three Quarters of an Inch diameter, ſerrated very prettily about the Edges, thin, and ſomewhat like the Leaves of *Alder*.

It grew on the Road going to the North Side of the Iſland about *Mount Diablo*.

This, as appears by its Figure and Deſcription, is perfectly different from the *alni folia Americana ſerrata floribus Pentapetalis albis in ſpicam diſpoſitis. Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 15. *Fig.* 1. *Alm. p.* 19. tho' the Doctor ſuppoſeth it may be the ſame. *Mant. p.* 7.

III. *Juniperus maxima Cupreſſi folio minimo, cortice exteriore in tenues philyras ſpirales ductili. Cat. p.* 128, *Tab.* 157. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Tom* 3. *dendr. p.* 12. *An Juniperus Barbadenſis Cupreſſi folio arbor præcelſa tetragonophyllos ſive foliatura quadrangulari. Pluk. Mant. p.* 109? The *Juniper Tree*.

This Tree grows to be one of the largeſt and higheſt Timber Trees of this Iſland, affording very large Boards, of a reddiſh brown Colour, cloſe and firm Contexture, ſhining, very odoriferous, and ſtrongly ſcented, extreamly like, if not the ſame with the *Bermudas* Cedar, being towards its Outſides of a paler Colour and looſer Contexture. The Bark is thin, and ready in great Pieces to drop off, appearing ſomewhat contorted, of a reddiſh brown Colour. The Branches, Twigs and Leaves are exactly like thoſe of the *Sabina folio Cupreſſi C. B.* or *Baccifera. J. B.* The Twigs or *Surculi* are more denſe and ſmaller than thoſe of this laſt, and leſs than the Leaves of the other Kinds, ſmelling of Roſin, and like to *Savin*. The Fruit I never ſaw, but was told it was a Berry like thoſe of the *Juniper*.

It grows on the Hills near the *Blue Mountain* in *Liguanee*, near Mr. *Harriſon*'s or Mr. *Mac Gragh*'s Houſe.

Theſe Trees are fell'd and very much us'd for wainſcoting Rooms, making Eſcritores, Cabinets, *&c. Cockroches* and other Vermine avoiding this Smell; any Papers or other Goods devourable by them are put up in Cheſts of this Wood and that of Cedar, where they remain ſecure and ſafe for many Years, from the Attempts of that all-devouring Tribe.

Thevet tells us, the *Indians* us'd to put their Feathers in Boxes of it, it being durable, and preſerving Things put therein, but it gives a bitter

Taſte

Taſte to Victuals. He alſo ſays 'tis good Timber for Ships againſt Worms eating them and the Sea, and deſtroying equinoctial Air. But I have ſeen Keels of Ships of this Wood eaten thro' and thro' by theſe large Sea Worms.

IV. *Morus fructu viridi, ligno ſulphureo tinctorio. Cat. p.* 128. *Tab.* 158. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Tom.* 3. *dendr. p.* 14. *Bois jaune ou fuſtok Rochef. p.* 91. *Tabl. p.* 29. *Arbor baccifera Braſilienſis, fructu tuberculis inæquali, mori æmulo. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1639. *An Bois jaune Abbeville. p.* 208? *De Biet. p.* 338? *Bois jaune. Pommet. p.* 122. *An Lignum croceo tingens. J. B. T.* 1. *p.* 493.? Fuſtick Wood.

This Tree has a great many very long and great Roots with abundance of ſmaller Twigs, having a very yellow-colour'd Bark, by which it is firmly fix'd into all Parts of the Earth near it, and ſends up a very large and ſtreight Trunc, ſixty Foot or more high, cover'd with a light brown-colour'd Bark, having here and there ſome ſuperficial Furrows, in which appear a bright yellow Colour. The Wood is very firm, ſolid, and of a very fine yellow Colour: The Branches are ſpread on every Hand, and the Twigs are cover'd with a Bark of a more light Colour, ſet with Leaves, ſtanding on ſhort Footſtalks. They are rough, dark green in Colour, larger towards the Footſtalk, from whence they end in a Point, and ſomething reſemble *Elm* Leaves, only are longer; a great many *Juli* or Catkins come out at the Ends of the Branches, they are whitiſh and ſhort; the Fruit ſtands on a Footſtalk, is as large as a Nutmeg, round, having its *Acini* like the other Mulberries, of a greeniſh Colour both without and within the Pulp; there are in it ſome flat brown ſmall Seed, like *Linſeed*, and before the Fruit comes to be ripe 'tis milky and not pleaſant, but when come to Maturity 'tis pleaſant to the Taſte, altho' very luſciouſly ſweet.

This Tree grows very quickly: I have ſeen Trees thirty or forty Foot high in ſeven or eight Years Time.

It grows by the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, near the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, and in all the Plains of the North and South Sides of the Iſland.

It is fell'd and cut into Loggs to be ſent for *Europe*, to be uſed by the Dyers, for a yellow Colour, and 'tis worth Fifty Shillings *per* Tun in *Jamaica*. 'Tis one of the Commodities this Iſland naturally affords, and being cut down in ſeveral Places, is by ſome again planted for Shade, in their clear'd Fields, as well as that they may fell and make Profit of the Wood in ſome few Years.

The Wood is likewiſe very much uſed by Wheel-Wrights.

The Fruit is pleaſant to eat and very much coveted by Negro's as a Delicacy.

It is better if eaten with Wine and Sugar. *Piſo.*

This is not the Ponga H. M. *p.* 3. 74. as *Commelin* ſuſpects.

It grows much in St. *Cruz* and *Tobago. Roch.*

The Fruit is eaten when freſh; a Sapa is made of it good for a ſore Throat. *Nieremb.*

V. *Juglandi affinis arbor julifera, lacteſcens, venenata, pyrifolia*, Mancanillo *Hiſpanis dicta. Cat. p.* 129. *Tab.* 159. *Mancanilla de Eſquemeling. p.* 34. *Malus Americana, lauroceraſi folio, venenata. Mancinello arbor ſeu Maſſinilia dicta. Commel. hort.* Amſt. *p.* 131. *Mancanilla pyri facie Plumier. pl. Ameri. p.* 50. *Macenilla arbor toxica & lactea, fructu ſuavi pomiformi qua Indiani ſagittas inficiunt. Surian. Mancaneel Tree of* Dampier. *cap.* 3. *An Maſſinilia major Herm. par. Bat. cat. p.* 9? The *Mancaneel Tree.*

This

This Tree has as large a Trunk as our European Oakes, out of which very large Boards are ſaw'd, not only for Wainſcot and Cabinets, but even for the largeſt Tables; this Wood being very much coveted by all People, not only for its being able to endure the Poliſh, but for its Durability, and likewiſe for its delicate and pleaſant various Colours, which are dark. The Bark is grey, almoſt ſmooth, with no deep Sulci in it, and uſually after riſing ſtreight up Ten or Twelve Foot high, divides it ſelf into ſeveral Branches, which make a round fine ſhap'd Head, riſing Thirty or Forty Foot high with their Tops. After ſome few Days Rain, the Ends of the Branches ſprout out three Inches long Juli of a yellowiſh green Colour made up of ſmall yellow Apices: And at the ſame Time, uſually between the Parting or Divarication of two Twigs, the Fruit grows on the Branch, by almoſt no Footſtalk, at firſt no bigger than a Pin's Head, round and green, but augments to the Bigneſs of a Wallnut without Skin, or one of our wild or crab Apples, of a yellowiſh green Colour when ripe, and has exactly their Smell if one come on the Lee Side of the Tree under which they lie, having a ſmall Hole for the Crown, and a Pulp no thicker than a half Crown Piece, which uſually dries away under the Tree, ſhowing ſome Furrows or Channels in it, and turning to a light fungous Matter. This Matter being with Difficulty taken off, there appears a roundiſh very hard Stone, having many ſharp Points on each Side of it, in which lies in Cells ſome flat Seeds ſomewhat like thoſe of a Melon.

While the Fruit is ripening, come the Leaves, ſtanding without any Order on the Ends of the Twigs, on three quarter Inch Footſtalks, being Inch and half long and Inch broad, a little beyond the round Baſe where broadeſt, from thence growing narrower 'till they end in a Point, being ſmooth, hard and of a yellowiſh green Colour.

It is in all its Parts extreamly full of a very fiery and hot Milk in great Abundance.

It grows in the low Land, Sandy Woods, near Gullies and Places where Water runs ſome Times of the Year.

Mr. *Mohun* told me, he knew a Fellow eat four of them, and yet was not much hurt by them.

I do not ſay 'tis the Baxana, as is alledg'd by Dr. *Plukenet p.* 23, of his *Mantiſſa.*

Goats feed on the Fruit when fallen from the Trees, very greedily and in great Plenty, and yet neither their Fleſh, nor which is more wonderful, their Milk is in the leaſt poyſonous, but eaten indifferently as other Milk.

This Tree is very much valued for its fine Timber, but Workmen take great Care in Felling it that the Milk ſhould not come near their Bodies, which it very much burns and deſtroys, eſpecially the Eyes, as you may ſee by an Inſtance of one who had his Eyes hurt and was with ſome Difficulty cured, of which I have given an Account in my Introduction to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory. *p.* CXX.

Martyr tells us, the Fruit turns into Worms when eaten, and that if one ſleep under the Shade, their Head ſwells and they grow blind, but if they ſleep it out they recover their Sight, as likewiſe that they raiſe Puſtles if the Leaves touch the naked Body, which cauſe deadly Pain unleſs helped by Salt Water or faſting Spittle, that ſmelling the Wood is deadly, and that it cannot be any where carried without great Hazard. The Indians tried by the Smoak of this to free themſelves of the Chiefs of the Spaniards, when they were aſleep. They made the Indians confeſs this Deſign and ſome of the Authors of it were puniſhed. The Indians have an Herb whoſe ſmell ſaves them from the Harm of this, that they may carry it about

about with them. They often fall into Rivers over which they grow, and if the Fish eat them and are taken, they beget many strange Diseases in Men feeding on them. *Thomas H. Ortizius* tasted one of them, and said that it was sharp and sweet, it hurt him a little, a Draught of Oil is the Antidote. This Fruit kills Cats, Dogs or any quadruped which eats it. *Pet. Martyr.*

It grows on all the Islands on the Coast of the Continent from *Dragons Mouth* to *Nombre de Dios*, which is 400 Leagues, they are most pernicious to People lying in their Shade, their whole Bodies swell, their Eyes and Eyelids being most extreamly so, as if they had been burnt, if by Chance any of the Dew touch the Flesh, it burns wherever it falls, as if it was *Aqua Fortis*, and if it touch the Eyes it cuts them to Pieces and corrupts them so that they never can be remedied, but remain for ever blind. The Wood gives a horrible stinking Smoak, much worse than that of Brimstone; the Indians poison their Arrows with this Fruit, which are irremediable; and I do very much doubt if in the World there is such a pernicious Plant, others being useful for Physick or Mechanics, but this for Nothing. *Xim.*

This Fruit dry'd seems to be the *fructus Peregrinus*, 2^us described and figur'd by *Clusius* in his *Exoticks p.* 45. the Stone alone clear'd of its fungous Matter *his fructus Peregrinus* 5^9 and perhaps 4^9.

The Indians use the Juice of this Tree to poison their Arrows. *Thevet.*

Benzo says that the Poison for their Arrows was made of Roots, Herbs, Ants, Apples, and other filthy Juices that old Women boil'd with Serpents venomous Juices till they brought it to the right Mixture, neither are there few who are kill'd with the Vapour; if any Body be wounded with an Arrow poison'd by this when fresh, he swells and dies suddenly mad, but if not fresh it is less strong. The best Remedy is burning with a hot Iron.

The Indians take Deer by poisoning the Ponds where they drink with this Fruit, with which and the Milk of the same Tree they anoint their Arrows. *Lop. de Gom.* The Fruit if eaten breeds Worms in the Body, corroding the Guts of Man or Beast, sleeping under it makes the Head ach and Eyes swell. Fire and salt Water is the Remedy. The Indians have another Herb whose Roots Juice remedies the Poison of this Fruit, (*An Canna Indica radice alba Alexipharmaca Cat. pl. Jam. p.* 122. *Nat. Hist. Jam. p.* 253.) The Arrows have on their Ends Rayes Tails anointed with the Juice of this Fruit, or other Poison made of many Things, which wounding kills. *Id. cap.* 71.

In making the Composition of this Fruit, Ants, Scorpions, *&c.* if the old Women dye with its Steam, 'tis thought very good. *Thevet.*

The Ulcers on which a Drop of the Milk falls, gangreen presently, they do not corrupt as Apples, but turn lignous. The best inward Remedy is vomiting with Oil Olive, but there is no Remedy after an Hour. Those dead of it were found to have a large Place in their Stomach as big as ones Hand, black and burnt. *Tertre.*

The Apples falling in the Water, are pernicious to Fish eating them. *Laet.*

Maccaws feed on the Fruit tho' caustic to other Creatures. *Du Tertre.*

With *Mansaneel* Apples, together with venomous Bats, Vipers, Adders and other Serpents, they make a Medley, and therewith anoint their poison'd Arrows for Wars, which they keep in a Cane together, which Cane is of the Bigness of a Man's Arm: These will hurt a Spaniard who covers himself and Horse with two Inches thick quilted Canvass: The Spaniards report that it kills in twenty four Hours. *Hawkins ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 3. *p.* 508.

The Fruit ſeems ſo deſirable, it may be thought that of our firſt Parents. Of thoſe Fruits, big Ants, Efts and Vipers, is made their Poyſon, which poyſonous Maſſe is black and like Pitch; of Fifty wounded, Three have not recover'd; Salt Water is thought good. The Wood cauſes when burnt, a Stink; repoſing under it is pernicious, cauſing ſwell'd Eyes, and Droppings of Dew from it, if falling into the Eye, deſtroys the Sight. *Oviedo*'s *Summary*, *Edèn. p.* 198. and 209.

This Tree grows in *Eſpanola*, and for the Space of four Hundred Leagues of the Coaſt of *Terra firma*, is hurtful to thoſe ſleeping under it; cauſes Headach, ſwelling of the Eyes, Eyelids and Jaws; the Droppings of the Dew of it is very hurtful, like Fire, and getting into the Eyes endanger the Loſs of them; the Smoke of the Wood burnt is not to be born by either Man or Beaſt, cauſing much Weight, and for Arrows Head Poyſon is a Compoſition. *Ovied. Coron.*

Fowls or Swine will not meddle with this hurtful Fruit. *Smith's Obſſ. Hughes.*

This Fruit is like *Apple-John*, *Ligon. p.* 68.

Their Weapons (the Indians of *Caribes*) are Bows and Arrows, their Bows are never bent, but their String lies flat to the Bow; their Arrows a ſmall Reed, four or five Foot long, headed ſome with the poyſon'd Sting of the Tail of a *Stingray*, ſome with Iron, ſome with Wood, but *all ſo poyſon'd, that if they draw but Blood, the Hurt is incurable. Smith's Obſſ. p.* 52.

I doubt whether this be the moſt ſtrong Poyſon for Arrows uſed by the *Arora's*, a People as black as *Negro*'s, with ſmooth Hair; they (who are hurt by it) die ſometimes ſtark mad, and their Bowels are diſcolour'd and unſavoury, enduring great Torment, and Drinking, tho' dry, is more certain Death. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* of *Guiana*, *p.* 55. *ap. Hakl.* 649. Or, what,

Keymis ap. Hakl. p. 688. mentions, *viz.* the Herb *Wapototo*, whoſe Juice invenoms Arrows, the Wounds of which, brings incomparable Torment. And in the next Page he mentions in *Guiana*, four poyſonous Herbs, *viz. Ourari*, *Caraſſi*, *Aparepo*, *Parapara*, and Herbs good againſt Poyſon as many, *viz. Turara*, *Catarapama*, *Wapo* and *Macatto*. Or, that which

The *Sapies* and *Samboſes* alſo uſe in their Wars, Bows and Arrows made of Reeds, with Heads of Iron, poyſon'd with the Juice of a Cucumber, whereof I had many in my Hands. Sir *John Hawkins. ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 505.

We arrived at *Cape Verde* the 18th of *Nov.* where we landed one hundred and fifty Men, hoping to obtain ſome Negro's, where we got but few, and thoſe with great Hurt and Damage to our Men, which chiefly proceeded of their envenom'd Arrows; and altho' in the Beginning they ſeem'd to be but ſmall Hurts, yet there hardly eſcaped any that had Blood drawn of them, but died in ſtrange Sort, with their Mouths ſhut ſome ten Days before they died, and after their Wounds were whole, where I my ſelf had one of the greateſt Wounds, yet Thanks be to God, eſcaped. *Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 521. *John Hawkins.*

They (*the Spaniards at* Cartagena) had joyn'd with them many Indians, whom they had placed in Corners of Advantage, all Bowmen, with their Arrows moſt villanouſly empoyſon'd, ſo as if they did but break the Skin, the Party ſo touch'd died, without great Marvel. Some they ſlew of our People with their Arrows; ſome they likewiſe miſchiev'd to Death with certain Pricks of ſmall Sticks ſharply pointed, of a Foot and a half long, the one End put into the Ground, the other em-

poyſon'd

poyſon'd, ſticking faſt upright againſt our coming in the Way, as we ſhould approach from our Landing towards the Town, whereof they had planted a wonderful Number in the ordinary Way; but our keeping the Sea-waſh Shore, miſſed the greateſt Part of them very happily. *Cates ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 542.

The Fruit poyſons Water, that even the Fiſhes are hurt by it. Oil Olive is the beſt Antidote, or the Patient is to be bound ſo as not to drink. A Spaniard told *Commelin* that the Roots were moſt poyſonous, and the Seeds the Antidote bruiſed and given with Wine. *Commel.* whoſe Figure is not good.

It is certain that moſt Parts of this Tree are poyſonous, and that the poyſon'd Arrows of the Indians were anointed by a Subſtance, likely to be moſtly of the Milk, which they had from this Tree.

And yet I have ſeen a Grove of young Manſaneels, which I was aſſured, had ſome Years before, ſprung up from the Seeds of theſe Trees which were lodg'd in the Dung of Goats, which after feeding on their Fruit, had reſorted thither.

Land-Crabs, Barracuda's and other Fiſh feeding on the Leaves or other Parts of theſe Trees, are poyſonous to the Perſons eating of them. This is not unlikely to come from the Parts of this Tree undigeſted, which may remain about their Mouths, Stomacks or Guts, whereas their Fleſh may be wholeſome enough.

I have, for the Satisfaction of the Reader given the Accounts of this moſt poyſonous Tree from ſeveral Travellers, moſtly in their own Words, and they who deſire to know the ſeveral Countries where it grows, and Authors who have ſpoke of it, may find them referr'd to in my *Cat. pl. Inſ. Jan. p.* 129, 130, and 131.

Tab. 159.

Fig. 1. *Shews a Branch of the Tree with the Leaves and the Fruit.*
2. *A Branch with the* Julus.
3. *The* Manſaneel-Apple *dry'd and ſhrivel'd.*
4. *The ſtony Inſide.*
5. *The fungous Outſide.*
6 *and* 7. *The ſtony Inſide broken, where the Cells of the Seeds appear,*
8. *Three of the* Seeds *taken out.*
9. *A Gum which exſudes out of this Tree, like* Gum. Guajaci.

VI. *Ricini fructu glabro, arbor, julifera, lacteſcens folio myrtino. cat. p.* 131. *Tab.* 158. *Fig.* 2.

This Tree (which is of the ſame Kind with that called Cametti. *H. M.*) has gray colour'd ſmall Roots, thruſting themſelves on every Hand very deep into the Earth, they ſend up a Trunc of the Bigneſs of ones Leg, about 20 Foot high, cover'd with a gray Bark on the outſide, which within is red and milky. After Rains the Twigs have Juli in abundance, about a Quarter of an Inch long, made up of many yellowiſh green, round, ſmall, very tender Apices, after which come the Leaves, two Inches long, one broad, in the Middle they are broadeſt, being narrow both at Beginning and End, having ſome ſcarce perceivable Notches in them, and being of a dark-green-ſhining Colour: The Twigs have here and there, on ſhort Footſtalks, a ſmall green triangular Fruit, which afterwards comes to be as large as the Grana-Tilli, of the

the ſame light brown Colour, and contains three roundiſh Seeds in ſo many Loculaments.

It grew in a Wood between the Town *Savanna* and two Mile Wood, in a Gully in great Plenty.

This, 'tis plain, is not the *Lycium myrti foliis ſubrotundis Americanum lacteſcens limbis foliorum argentatis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 7. *Alm. p.* 234. Tho' the Dr. *p.* 122. of his *Mantiſſa* thinks it may be the ſame.

CHAP. II.

Of Trees bearing dry Fruit which are not Siliquoſe.

Palma Indica Nucifera Coccus dicta, Raij. Hiſt. pl. p. 1356. Coconut *of Cat. pl. Jam. p.* 132. *Dampier cap.* 10, &c. Yay-ſa *Palma de Coco Boym. Thevenot. Relat. p.* 17.

The Coco-Tree.

THIS Tree is ſo well and ſo often deſcrib'd and figur'd, eſpecially in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, that I ſhall do neither, but refer to Authors taken Notice of in my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants. *p.* 132, 133, and 134.

The Nut muſt be good and wholeſome Nouriſhment, the Inhabitants of ſeveral Iſles living on Nothing elſe.

The Tree, or the Wood is good for Maſts for Ships, Planks and Nails, as well as Boards and Timber for Houſing and Firing.

The Leaves for covering Hats, Houſes, *&c.* and for Sailes.

The outward Skin for Ropes, Okum, which ſwelling more with wet, is better Okum than ours.

They are planted in all the hot Parts of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, for their Uſe, but are moſt plentifully found, and I ſuppoſe, Naturally wild in the *Maldives* and the deſert *Eaſt-India* Iſles near the Shore, being not found in the Midland Parts,

The Oil, made by Decoction, is as hard as white Wax: The Way of making it is to grate the Kernel, and boil it in Water, the Oil ſwimming at Top is taken off, and is reckon'd very cooling, duretick and Pectoral, good for Burns and for every thing that Oil of ſweet Almonds is.

The Pulp of the Nut grated and mix'd with Water, makes a Milk, to be uſed to make Cheeſecakes and any other Way as ordinary Milk, and mix'd with ſome Salt, drank to eight Ounces, is good for Worms, and in the *Eaſt-Indies* is mixed with their Rice for Food.

The Top of this Tree, the Germen being tender, is eaten as that of a Cabbage-Tree; the elder the Tree, the tenderer, but the Tree after 'tis taken off, periſhes.

The Top of the Tree being wounded, gives a Liquor, which in a Days Time, is vinous, and fit to drink, in three or four Days it turns to Vinegar, and if when new it be evaporated, it leaves a ſort of Honey or Sugar.

The inward hard Shell is made into Drinking-Cups, and is thought by ſome, to give an Alexipharmac nervous Antiparalytic and Antiapoplectic Quality, to any Liquor ſtanding in it, and makes Veſſels of all Sorts, but this is not to be depended upon. Of the Shell is made a Coal uſeful to Goldſmiths.

The

The Water contain'd in the Nuts not ripe, is very pleaſant, cooling, and a natural Emulſion, good in *Gonorhæas*, Stoppage of Urine, Fevers, Inflammations, *&c.* and is the moſt pleaſant cooling Liquor that I ever taſted; but in ſome ſmall Time, if ſuffer'd to remain in the Nut, it turns into the Kernel, ſticking to the Inſide of the Shell, for which Reaſon, it ſtands well here among Trees with a dry Fruit, tho' Dr. *Pluk. p.* 143. of his *Mantiſſ.* thinks otherwiſe.

Marcgrave ſaw this Tree removed when thirty Years old at *Braſil*, there being three hundred People to do it.

In *Goa* they take out the white Kernel, dry it, and ſend it in Traffick, as well as the whole Fruit, to *Malabar*, *Cambaja*, *Ormus*, &c. which is for making Oil to eat, ſerve their Lamps, and for Phyſick to purge the Stomach and kill Worms; the Doſe is Eight Ounces when made of Freſh Nuts; When made of old ones, it ſerves for old Aches, Gout and Contractions of the Nerves. They cut the Flowers to get the Liquor *Sura* in a Bottle cloſed from the Air, 'tis from thence, none in the *Philippine* Iſlands are troubled with the Stone; it being cooling to the Liver and Kidneys, and cleanſing the *Urethra*; ſtanding an Hour in the Sun it turns to Vinegar, which muſt be mix'd with Meat when almoſt cold, for on the leaſt Heat, it loſes its Sourneſs; diſtill'd twice, it is called *Vraca* (or *Rack*) uſed very much in the *Indies*, being as hot as Spirit of Wine; with Raiſins it makes a fine red Wine; carried thro' the *Indies*, and *Jagra*, a black Sugar, good for the Breaſt, and every thing as our Sugar, is made of *Sura* by Evaporation; the Cabbage (or *Germen*) is a great Dainty; the *Maldives* are full of theſe Nuts, ſo that their whole Barks, Loading, Meat, *&c.* are all from this Tree. *Linſchot. Garcias.*

Martyr ſays this Fruit was brought to the *American* Iſles, but, that many were found naturally in *Peru*, it may be doubted whether they were not brought thither by the natural Currents of the Sea.

The Nuts when young are eat, they taſte like Artichokes, and ſtop all Manner of Fluxes. *Xim. Hermand. Garc. Acoſta.*

Of the Villi or Fibres of this Fruit Birds make their hang Neſts to ſecure them againſt Serpents. *Valer. ap. Zau. p.* 27.

The Roots Chark'd, gives an excellent Temper to Iron, and the Boughs and Leaves make Torches to drive away Serpents, and take Fiſh as in *Portugal*; of the Leaves are made Paraſols to ſhelter from Sun and Rain and Coverings for *Palanquins*; ſome Palm Leaves ſerve for Paper, being writ on with a ſteel Pencil; of the Twigs or *Petioli* of the Fruit are made ordinary Caps; when the Cluſter appears yet cover'd with the Flower, gather'd pounded and boyl'd in three Pints of Cows Milk, it is a Remedy againſt the Yellow-Jaundice, which is infallible; the Water of the unripe Nuts is an excellent Waſh: When the Palm puts forth her Shoot or *Poyo*, ſhaped like a Mooriſh Scimiter, before the Cluſter appears, they cut three Fingers Breadth from the Point, and tying it near the Inciſion, ſlitting it, put the End of the Shoot into a Pitcher made for that Purpoſe, leaving it there, the Shoots weep that Juice which ſhould have produced *Cocos-Nuts*; the Inhabitants take it away twice in 24 Hours, Morning and Evening. Fiſh putrified at theſe Trees Roots are good Manure, ſome Eſtates in *India* conſiſt of them; they do not thrive on Hills too much expos'd or far from the Sea; the Indians Sow the Ground between them; the beſt are in *Aſia* and *India*; they plant them in Beds, and cover them with Earth, and when grown big, they tranſplant them; they are ſecur'd as it were with a ſort of natural Canvaſs againſt Winds; their Age is known by the *Veſtigia* of their Leaves dropt off. *Hieronymo de Lobos.*

The Fruit makes Veſſels, giving Wine a Fragancy, eaſing Pains of the Head, and Loins, provoking Urine; Indians beat the Kernell with Water and drink it in their Sickneſſes. *Thevet. Sing.*

The Iſlanders of *Zebut* anoint with Coco Oil their whole Bodies. *Cap.* 91. *Gom.*

The Cups made of this Shell are good for thoſe that are ſplenetick, and good Thatch is made of the Leaves, *Caſalp.*

The Leaves ſerve to write on, the firſt Letter ſent to the King of *Portugal* from *Calecut*, was writ on this Leaf. *Ferdinando Lopes.*

This Nut binds *Lugd.*

The common Figures of this Tree with a round and ſingle Fruit, are not good.

A Milk is made of it like Almonds for Meat, and for boiling Rice, it is as good as ordinary Milk.

The Indians make Uſe of the folding inward Subſtance of this Tree for Paper. *Ind. or. p.* 4. *cap.* 12.

The Shells having three Holes are in ſome Places put on for Masks to fright Children. *Anon. ad tab. Coſm.* The Indians in *Malabar* are troubled with Worms from this Fruit. *I. B.*

Leaves make Paper and Cloaths. *I. B.* Such Cloaths were ſent for a Preſent to the *Portugal* King. *Maffei.*

The Indians write very elegantly on the Leaves. *Bont.*

The Top of the Tree is eat, Elephants love it and therefore root out the Tree, the elder the Fruit, the more Oily the Taſte of it, at firſt the Water in the Nut is limpid, after 'tis turbid when the Kernel comes; the Nut is eat when tender and young. *Suri*, or *Sura*, an inebriating Liquor comes from the Footſtalks of the young Fruit, yielding a Spirit; *Jagra* a Sugar is made with Lime put to the *Suri*, Vinegar is made with Fermentation in Lime; the elder Trees give leſs *Suri* but ſtronger; Oil of the Fruit is good for *Hemorhoids* and ſcabb'd Heads; the Juice from the tender Branches mix'd with Honey, eaſeth Pains of the Eyes. *H. M.*

Groves of them are in *Guam* one of the *Ladrones* Iſles, the Kernel when ripe is very hard to digeſt; Moiſture makes the Fruit ſprout; *Toddy* is drawn from the Tree, and from it ſowr Arack, the beſt is from this for Punch, it is drawn from a Branch that will yield it as long as the Fruit would have grown; the bearing Branches if all tapp'd there followeth no Fruit, thoſe not tapp'd bear, the Fruit Kernel raſp'd into Water, makes Milk to boil Fowl or Fleſh in; Oil is got by boiling the Nut Kernel raſp'd in Water, it ſwims at Top; the *Indians* beat the Husk to make Rope-Yarns and Coarſe Sail cloth; they grow overflow'd with Salt Water; the Fruit Fattens Hogs whoſe Fleſh is as hard as Brisket Beef. Abundance of them ſwimming in the Sea are found with Water in them off of *Sumatra.* They grow ſmaller, but more ponderous in an Iſle near that overflowed with Salt Water. The *Hottentots* and in moſt *Eaſt India* Iſles, the Inhabitants anoint themſelves with Coconut Oil, two or three Times a Day, eſpecially Mornings and Evenings, chafing it in for half an Hour into Hair and Skin. *Dampier.*

Raveneau de Luſſan, p. 78. found theſe Trees along the Coaſt by *Nicoga*, for the Space of fifteen Leagues, as if planted, in five Rows Alleys. Oakam is made of the Rind by the Spaniards, which is better than Tow.

Cliffe, ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 749. ſays that he found this Tree in *Maio*, one of the *Cape Verde* Iſles.

Pyrard

Pyrard de la Val, who liv'd ſeveral Years in the *Maldives* Iſlands, and by his own Experience knew more of this Tree than any Writer I know of, tells us that there it is, *p.* 3. *p.* 22. called *Roul*, in *Malabar Tengua*, *Guzaratte Narquilly*, by the *Portugueſe Palmero*, and Fruit *Cocos*, it grows only in the *Torrid Zone*, tho' there not every where; more in the *Maldives* than in any other Part; they are forced to cut them down to make Room for Houſes, which they ſuffer them not near, becauſe the Winds ſometimes blow them down on their Houſes, and kill the Inhabitants in them; Rats eat Holes in them when green for Meat and Drink, whereby they dry and fall, often killing thoſe about them, becauſe of the Height, with their Weight; ſo that in the Deſert Iſles the Ground is covered with them, but not ſo where the Iſles are inhabited, becauſe when ſo dry'd they make good Fuel. Ants make their Tracks at their Feet, and carry the Earth from them, whence they fall, *p.* 23. They grow twenty Toiſes high, *ib.* The under half of the Tree is good for Building and Shipping, the under Part 3 Foot high, where 'tis thickeſt makes a Trough for Honey or Water. 24, 50 *Cocos* are ſometimes in a Bunch, a Bunch comes every Month. *ib.* It loves moiſt and ſandy Ground. 24. and does not come well within Land. 24. if no Water be in it, and it be too dry, it will not grow. The whole Fruit muſt be planted, otherways it corrupts. 25. when Water ſhakes on ſtriking on it, or not, it is a Sign of its being ripe or not. 25. The Middle Rib cleaves and makes Laths and Paliſades, *&c.* 25. the Leaves ſerve for Thatch. 26. with Stiles they write on them as Paper. *ib.* they are uſed for Sails. *ib.* Mats, Hats, Panniers and Paraſols. *ib.* and every thing uſually in *Europe* made of Oſier or Willow, *ib.* little Baskets, Brooms and Coffers are made of the middle Ribs of it, 26. Javelins are made of the middle Ribs tyed together and lacker'd, 27. they make Pins of them likewiſe, *ib.* and ſteep the Bark of the Fruit or Husks ſomewhat green, peel'd from the Nuts to make Ropes or Oakam, it is to lie 3 Weeks in the Sea Water cover'd with Sand, then the Inhabitants beat it as Hemp or Flax with wooden Mallets. *ib.* make Match of it when the Fruit is ripe, which is not ſoak'd and beat, but ſpun with all its Subſtance, then they boil it with Aſhes and uſe it for Match all over the *Indies*, except where *Cocos* are ſcarce, where they uſe Cotton. 28. Pots, Spoons, or Cups are made of the Shell, *ib.* and Forge Coal. *ib.* The Kernel is eat as Bread with other Victuals, and grated and preſs'd, it gives Milk, as ſugar'd Milk or Almond Milk, and with Honey or Sugar is drank faſting, and is their only purging Medicine, 28. This Milk boil'd, thickens and turns into Oil fit for Fricaſees, *&c.* for Lamps and for curing Ulcers, 29. The Author was cured with it; it is alſo good for the Itch. From a yellow Oil it grows a white Butter, being kept three Months, to be uſed as Oil: The Marc or dry Part of the Kernel preſs'd, with Honey and Sugar, is us'd to make Preſerves, 29. when very young, Husk and all is eat like an Apple, but this is only one Kind, which is not good when ripe, 33. they make Quarts or Meaſures of the *Spatha*, and Conſerves of the Flowers, 30. The Membrane between the Leaves, is good to make Sacks and alſo Sieves to ſtrain things thro', 30. the Indians cut the flowering Footſtalk a Foot high, and get a ſort of Wine, a Quart a Day for ſix Months, they boil it with ſome clear white Stones found in the Sea, and make it into Honey or Sugar, 30. and with other Stones it is made whiter, *ib.* they make good Arack, 31. and good Vinegar of it, *ib.* the Drawing this Liquor ſpoils the Fruit of the Tree, 31. the tender Top three Foot in Length is good to eat, *ib.* the ripe Fruit left in moiſt Places or in the Ground three Weeks or a Month, the Sprout or Germen, is good Meat and very tender, 31. they dry the Kernel to ſend it to *Arabia*, &c. by dividing the Nut in two, and expoſing it to the Sun

Sun to dry and uſe for Sauces, Pottage and Oil, 32. which Oil is better and keeps longer than that drawn from the freſh Fruit, *ib.* a black Colour is given by the Sawings of the Wood, its own Sugar, and Water left ſome Days in the Sun, *ib.* infinite Numbers of Ships of a hundred or a hundred and twenty Tun are made of it, without the Help of any Iron or other Wood but what comes from this Tree. Anchors of this are fill'd, the Hollows with Stones to make them heavy, 32. theſe Ships are fill'd with Merchandize made from the Tree, 33. the Natives make Drums of this Tree, hollow'd and cover'd with large Ray-skins, 33. and fourbiſh their Arms *&c.* with the Wood, *ib.* The Inhabitants write on the Leaves with a Bodkin; they are as white as Paper. *p.* 103. The Natives eat one half ripe and drink the Water of it at the Beginning of a Meal, ſaying it is wholeſome and laxative. *Ib. p.* 128. Drink Wine of *Cocos* the ſame Day, 128. Another Drink which is hot, is made of Water and Honey of Cocos with Pepper, *ib.* the cool and more delicate of Sugar and *Cocos* diſſolv'd in Water, *ib.* Sugar of this with its Milk, Millet or Rice bruis'd and boil'd, are given to Children, *ib.* 134. this Tree comes naturally at *Maldives* without planting. *Cap.* 17. *p.* 165 *Cairo* or Ropes of *Cocos* and *Bolys*, or *(Gowries, Coris)* is the Revenue of the Chriſtian King of *Maldives*; with the 3d of which, Ships are ſent every Year as Tribute to the King of *Portugal*, of 150 Tuns each. 172. This Tree is at *Malicut. cap.* 24. *p.* 232. *cap.* 27. *p.* 286. in the Country about *Calecut*, where Houſes are cover'd with its Leaves, *p.* 289. but only by the poorer Sort, the richer having Tyles, 290. They write with Iron Bodkins on Leaves of Palm-Trees, 293. *p.* 2. *p.* 18. Theſe Trees are planted and enclos'd in Gardens about *Goa*, where they are farm'd by the *Canarins*, chiefly for the Wine's ſake *ib. p.* 88. they likewiſe grow in *Ceylan ib. p.* 100. at *Bantam*, *Molaccos. p.* 148. and at *Moſambique*.

Mr. *Cæſar Frederick ap. Hakl. p.* 218. *T.* 2. tells us that Sails are made of the Leaves, and Spoons of the hard Shells of the Fruit, and that they are in *Cochin*, *Cananor. p.* 227. in *Andemaon* and in *Goa*, *p.* 219.

Mr. *Fitch ap. Hakl. p.* 251. ſays that a Boat he went from *Baſara* to *Ormus* in, was ſow'd with *Cayro* Ropes but it was leaky, and that he found them, *ib. p.* 252. at *Chaul*.

Layfield ap. Purchas lib. 4. *p.* 1165 and 1173 found them in *Porto Rico*.

Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 537, found them in St. *Jago* one of the *Cape Verde* Iſles.

Here (at *Quitagone* near *Mozambique*) we took a *Pangaja*, which is a Veſſel like a Barge, with one Mat Sail of *Coco-Nut* Leaves. The Barge is ſowed together with the Rinds of Trees, and pinn'd with wooden Pins, *May. Ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 571.

Brou de Coco is a *Material* for Cordage, *Loubere du Siam*, *p.* 35. *Tom.* 1. The Trees are taxed there, *id. p.* 284. they uſe the Shell in long Hafts for drinking Water in the *Indies*, *id. Tom.* 2. *p.* 54.

Cocos grow *in Nicubar*. *May. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 572. Sir *Francis Drake*, *ib. p.* 731, met with them in *Mayo* Iſland, and in certain Iſlands Eight Degrees *N.* of the Equinoctial Line, near *Malucos*, 738. in *Barateve* an Eaſt-India Iſle, *ib.* 741, and in *Java* where this Tree is called *Calapa*, *b.* 742.

Barks are made of Palm-Trees *Pigafetta* of *Congo.* 1. *Part Ind. or p.* 8.

Pretty ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 817. ſaw them in *Ladrones* Iſles, and in the *Philippines*, *ib.* 818. and in *Java*, *ib.* 821.

Oviedo in his *Summary ap. Eden. p.* 105. tells us that they make Cakes with the Milk of this Fruit.

Hughes,

Hughes, p. 60. I have been told by Negroes, that in *Guiney* they take the outward Rind of theſe Nuts, teaſe it, card it out into a Kind of Okam, and then make Ropes and Cordage thereof, and alſo Sails. They take the Kernel, beat it a little, and put thereto the Liquor that came forth of the Nut, then ſtrain it and it maketh a perfect and pleaſant Milk both in Colour and Taſte ſo that it is ſcarce to be diſcerned by them that are not well acquainted with it, from the Milk of ſome Animal.

Mandelſlo, p. 179, ſays this Tree grows in the South Provinces of *China*, and *p.* 206, in *Madagaſcar*. It was found in St. *Jago*, one of the *Cape Verde* Iſles, by *Ligon. p.* 9. where 'tis the chief Trade of the Place, 18.

Terry, p. 53. met with it in *Mohelia*, and *p.* 55, ſpeaks of a Gum coming from it to calk Ships. If this be his *Toddie Tree*, 'tis in the *Mogul*'s Country, *p.* 97. where its Wine cures the Stone, which *Palm* or, *Toddie-Tree* is planted by the *Perſees* in *Guzarat*, *id*, *p.* 353.

Cables are made of the outſide of *Cocos* called *Cairos*, *Linſchot. cap.* 56. A *Demi Pardante*, or *Carolus* Profit is made of each *Coco-Tree* at *Goa*, every Day, *cap.* 25. *Linſchot.* who in his *deſcrip. de la Guinee*, *cap.* 5. found this Tree in *Congo*.

Three *Malabar* Ships were found loaded with *Cairo* and *Coco-nuts*, *Dounton apud Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. §. 5. 302. who ſays that dry'd *Coco-nuts* are ſent to *Chaull. ib. p.* 304. and that *Jagara* or brown Sugar from it is loaded from *Calicut* to *Aden. ib. p.* 306.

Hoare apud Purchas. lib. 5. *cap.* 8. *p.* 657. found it on the Coaſt of *Malabar*.

Pyrard. cap. 4. *p.* 32. found theſe Trees at *Molaclei* one of the *Comorra's* Illands, and tells us, that Thirty two Barks were made of, and loaded with them, as at *Maldives*, and ſent to *Moſambique*.

Saris apud Purchas. lib. 4. *cap.* 1. §. 1. *p.* 336. ſaw them at *Comorra*. and *ib.* §. 5. *p.* 360. at *Moluccos* and Beſt *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. §. 1. *p.* 457. at *Mal-ilha* one of the *Comorra's* Iſlands. *ib. p.* 364. by the *Moluccos* and *apud Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. §. 2. *p.* 461. at *Dabul*. and at *Maldiva* and *Beringar*. *Elkinton ib. p.* 515. §. 1. found theſe Trees in an Iſland going from *Suratt* to *Bantam*. *Milcead* by *Java ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 14. *p.* 525. *Payton*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 15. §. 1. *p.* 529. at *Mohelia*. *Child*, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *p.* 606. at *Comorra* and at *Brin. Jan.* and not far from *Comorin*. *Pring. ib. lib.* 5. *cap.* 7. §. *p.* 633.

Payton apud Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 9. §. 1. *p.* 489. found them likewiſe at *Mohelia* near *Comorra* Iſles, called there *Sejavoye*; where *Surra*, a kind of Drink is made of the Fruit, they were alſo at *Doffar* on the Coaſt of *Arabia. ib. p.* 490.

Pyrard ſays, that the Fruit on the *Maldives* is the Price of Labour, where they make Sails and Panniers of their Leaves, *p.* 46. They likewiſe are thrown down by great Storms, 65. Theſe Trees are the Riches of this Country, 70. Honey is made of their Water with the Help of white Coral, 72. and *cap.* 10. *p.* 85. *ib.* the Kernel is Bread, its Wood makes Houſes which are thatch'd with its Leaves ſow'd one into the other, 89.

Jo. dos Santos ap. Purchas. lib. 9. *cap.* 12. §. 4. *p.* 1554. This Tree grows on the Ille of *Quirimba*. Of *Cairo* are made Ropes, from *Cabo dos Corientes* to the Red Sea, for Ships, *Pangayas* and *Almadias*, and Sails forthem are made of the Leaves.

Toddy (as *Copland apud Purchas lib.* 4. *cap.* 8. *p.* 467. §. 1. tells us) is ſweetning and fatning at *Suratt*.

Pyrard. cap. 1. *p.* 4. found this Tree at *Annabon.* Sir *Thomas Roe*, *apud Purchas. lib. cap.* 16. §. 1. 536 and 537. found it at *Angereſia* one of the *Comorra's.* At *Mohelia* another of them, where the Rinds are uſed for Towels, and the Shells for pouring out Water. The Coco-milk is for Drink: Junks of Forty Tuns are made of it, they are ſowed not pinned, calked and freighted with this Tree's Product. *ib.* They grow alſo at *Socotora*, *p.* 539.

The Dutch, ſecond Voyage ſays, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 15. *p.* 709. they grow at *Amboyna.*

Duart de Meneſes. Purchas. lib. 9. *cap.* 10. §. 1. *p.* 1506. found about *Goa* Groves of them planted at twelve Paces in Length diſtance, whcre they cover their Houſes with their Leaves, 1511. and have great Numbers of Cocos. *Jo. dos Sanctos ib. cap.* 12, §. 1. *p.* 1536. tells us, that Oyl is made of this Fruit, which burns clearer than that of Olives. *p.* 1537. The Portugueſe drink Palm-Wine there, butthe *Cafres* that of *Guiney-Wheat*, tho' it makes them tipſie. *Galvanos* ſaw them, *ib. p.* 1689. on the low Iſles called *los Jardines* diſcovered in the *South Seas* by *Scavedra* in 12 or 10 Degrees Latitude. The Fruit is eat inſtead of Bread, breaking it before it is ripe, putting it under the Sand, after certain Days, they take it out and lay it in the Sun and then they will open. *ib.*

An *Anonymus Portugal*, *Purchas*, *lib.* 139. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1307. found them in *Braſil* ſet in Farms. *Ferdinando*, *Giros. lib.* 7. *cap.* 10. *p.* 1424. *in Terra Auſtralis incognita*, and *David Middleton*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *c.* 8. *p.* 226. about the *Molaccos*, and by *Polo ap. Purchas. lib.* 1. *p.* 103. in *Samara.*

Purchas. lib. 2. *p.* 285. tells us 'tis in the *Philippinas*, and if it be his Palm-Tree thereof Wine is made in *China*, *ib. p.* 292.

Monſieur *Rochef. p.* 82. aſſures us that the Water clears the Face of Wrinkles, and gives it a good Colour.

The Nuts being broken to pieces, their Bark taken off, and the Kernels dried, are carry'd to Places where they are not plentiful, and are eaten as Cheſnuts, being better than the whole ones brought to *Portugal. Nieremb.* The Elder the Tree the better the Cabbage, *ib.*

There is no other Kernel but the ſoft, hollow, thick and oval, white, Subſtance within the Shell.

Jones apud. Purchas. lib. 3. *cap.* 9. §. 1. *p.* 228. met with theſe Trees near *Pembaa*and *p.* 229. in great Plenty in the *Comorha* Iſles near *St. Laurence*, and in deſolate Iſlands thereabouts.

Cauche, *p.* 146. relates that Wine is made of it in *Madagaſcar* and the *Cape Verd* Iſles.

Henry Midleton apud. Purchas. lib. 3. *cap.* 11. §. 2. *p.* 251. found theſe Trees at *Moha* in the *Red Sea. Dounton. ib. cap.* 12. §. 4. *p.* 298. about *Surat*, where ſeventeen thouſand of this Fruit were bought for Refreſhment.

Davis apud Purchas lib. 3. *cap.* 1. *p.* 119. §. 4. found this Tree on the *Maldiva*, *p.* 134, and on *Diego Gracioſa. Lancaſter* on *Diego Piz.* 10 Degrees and one half South Lat. near the *Maldives. apud Purchas lib.* 3. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 151. *Keeling apud Purchas lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. §. 5. *p.* 203. in the Woods of *Banda*, and *Salbank apud Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 9. §. 4. *p.* 238. about *Goa* Town.

Antonio Pigafetta, *apud. Purchas. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. *p.* 37. ſays this *Cocos* is a Fruit of certain Date-Trees, whereof they make Bread, Wine, Oyl and Vinegar. They make Wine in this manner; they cut a large Branch of the Tree, and hang thereat a Reed as big as a Man's Leg, into which dropeth a ſweet Liquor from the Tree, like White-wine, ſomewhat tart, and

and let the Reed continue there from Morning till Evening, and from Evening to Morning. The Fruit of this Tree, call'd *Cocos*, is as big as the Head of a Man, or more. The firſt Rind of this is green, and of the Thickneſs of two Fingers, having in it certain Threads, whereof they make Cords, with which they tie their Boats. Under this Rind there is a thick Shell, which they burn and make Powder of, and uſe it as a Remedy for certain Diſeaſes. Under this Shell is a white Subſtance, like the Kernel of a Nut, being a Finger in Thickneſs, which they eat with Fleſh and Fiſh, as we do Bread. It hath the Taſte of an Almond, and is uſed in the ſtead of Bread, when it is dry'd. In the Midſt of this Kernel is a clear and ſweet Water, being very wholeſome and cordial. This Water ſometimes congealeth, and lyeth within the Shell like an Egg. When they intend to make Oyl of it, they lay it to putrify in Water, and boil it until it be like Oyl or liquid Butter. When they intend to make Vinegar, they ſuffer only the Water to putrify, and then ſet it in the Sun, where it becometh Vinegar, like that which is made of White-wine: And when they mingle the Kernel with the Water which is in the midſt of the Fruit, and ſtrain it thro' a Cloth, they make a Milk thereof, like Goats Milk. Theſe Date-Trees are like them that bare Dates, but not ſo full of Knots. With the Juice of two of theſe Date-Trees a Family of ten Perſons may be maintain'd with Wine, uſing one eight Days, and the other eight Days, for they ſhould elſe be dry'd and wither'd. Theſe Trees continue for the Space of an hundred Years.

II. *Cacao. Cat. Jam. p.* 134. *Tab.* 160. *Cacaos Pommet, p.* 205. *Cacao Avellana Mexiana Lob lobo coccineo ex quo Chocolata famoſa conficitur ſurian. Cacao fructus. Calceolar. Muſ. p.* 606. *Worm. Muſ. p.* 191. *Abor.*

Cacavi fera Americana, cujus fructus folliculo incluſus amygdalarum ſpeciem refert. Pluk. Almag. p. 40. *Phyt. Tab.* 268. *Fig.* 3.

The Cacao Tree.

This Tree roſe to about 15 Foot high, with a grey, almoſt ſmooth Bark, and a Trunk as thick as ones Thigh. It hath ſeveral Branches on every Side, the Ends of them being long, ſet with Leaves ſtanding on half Inch long Footſtalks, the Fruit is 7 Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle where broadeſt, of a yellowiſh green Colour, hard and pointed: Out of the Body of the Tree, or Branch, comes a very ſmall Flower, ſtanding on a half Inch long Footſtalk, it is made up of 5 *Capſular* Leaves, 5 crooked *Petala*, ſeveral *Stamina*, and a *Stylus*, of a very pale Purple colour, after which follows the Fruit, which when ripe is as big as one's Fiſt, bigger in the Middle than at the Ends, which are pointed, it has ſome *Sulci* and *Aſperities* on its Outſide, is for the moſt Part of a deep Purple colour, the Shell being about Half a Crown's thickneſs, and containing within it many Kernels of an oval Shape, each of which is as big as a *Piſtachia* Nut, having a thin Membrane without which is a mucilaginous Subſtance, in which it lies. The Nuts themſelves are made up of ſeveral Parts like an Ox's Kidney, ſome Lines being viſible on it before broken, and is hollow within, its Pulp is oyly and bitteriſh to the Taſte, made up of many *Striæ*, which tend from the Circumference to the Center.

They are planted here very frequently, and in the *Caribes*, ſometimes *Du Tertre.*

It grows in the Bay of *Campeche*, where the Nuts paſs for Money. in *Coſta Rica*, between *Portabel* and *Nicaragua*, on the Coaſt of *Caraccas* and in the *South Seas* at *Guiaquil*, *Collina*, and *Jamaica*. The *Caraccas* Nuts are oily, tho' not ſo large as thoſe of *Coſta Rica*, therefore they are burnt by the *Spaniards* to dry away the Oil, leaſt they ſhould make them too full of Blood, they drinking Chocolate five or ſix Times a Day. They are ripe in *December* and *June*, twice a Year; the Inhabitants ſweat the Cods, the Nuts are dried on Mats, being taken out of the Cods: Nuts are not hurt with ſalt Water. They Set the Nuts to raiſe them every four or five Years by Plantains, to keep them from the Sun, for they are much annoy'd by Heat. *Dampier*.

Leaving *Tecoantepec*, I went ſtill along by the *South Sea*, about an hundred and fifty Leagues in the deſolate Province of *Soconuſco*, where there groweth *Cacao*, which the Chriſtians carry from thence into *Nova Hiſpania*, for it will not grow in any cold Country. The Indians of this Country pay the King their Tribute in *Cacao*, giving him four hundred Carga's, and every Carga is twenty four thouſand Almonds, which is worth in *Mexico* thirty Pieces of Rials of Plate. The chiefeſt Merchandiſe in *Suchetepec* and *Guaſacapan* is *Cacao*. *Chilton ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 457. *ib. p.* 461. The Indians alſo pay their Tribute in *Cacao* from *Campeche*.

In certain Provinces which are call'd *Guatimala* and *Soconuſco*, there is growing great Store of *Cacao*, which is a Berry like unto an Almond: It is the beſt Merchandiſe that is in all the *Indies*. The Indians make Drink of it, and in like Manner Meat to eat. It goeth currently for Money in any Market, or Fair, and may buy any Fleſh, Fiſh, Bread or Cheeſe, or other Things. *Hawks ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 464.

Cacao is found about the Port of *Tecuanapa*, not far from *Nicaragua* in the *South Seas*. *Deſcr. of the Port of* Tecuanapa *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 496 and 497.

Petty Hakl. apud. p. 3. *p.* 814. tells us, that in *Sonſonate* the Nuts are Money and ready Payment, an hundred and fifty for a Rial.

Hughes, *p.* 102. This Tree is ſhaded by the *Bonana*: The Harveſt of the Nut is uſually in *January*, or *May*; they cut the Kernels out, cleanſe them from their Slime, and cure them, drying them in the Sun on Sheets or Mats, they are adſtringent, cauſing a pale Colour, they grow orderly, and are planted ſix, ſeven, or eight Foot diſtant from each other. Chocolate is beſt which is made up in the Country where it grows. The Nuts are clear'd of their Films by a moderate Heat, and beat up, 117. Notty is added to it to colour it, 119. The Indians us'd it ſimply, and the Spaniards added Chille, or ſweet Pepper and Achiote. The Ingredients are beat apart and wrought into a Maſſe, *ib.* The Oylineſs and Spirits are dried up with too much Fire, 121. Cacao Nuts are ground in a Mill of black Stones, 122. and are adſtringent, and cauſe Obſtructions, 124. Oyl is drawn from them like that of Almonds, having the ſame Operations, 125. and the Butter is good in all Inflammations, *&c.* and is cooling and anodine, *ib.* the Lumps ought to be nine or fourteen Days old before they be uſed, 128. Caſava Bread will not diſſolve ſo well in hot Water as cold, 129. Chocolate is not good with Phyſical Matters put into it, eſpecially Laxatives, 152. it ſuſtains the Spirits, 154. *Linſchot. deſcr. de L' Amerique*, *cap.* 5. tells us it grows in *New Spain*.

The Indians when taken Priſoners by us Strangers ſhew'd their Eſteem for theſe Nuts more than any other Commodity. *Fern. Col.*

Three or four Nuts firſt toſted ſtop the Bloody Fluxes. *Jorſt.*

When

When the Spaniards went firſt to *Mexico* theſe Nuts went for current Money, whence *Peter Matryr* gave them the Name *Amygdalæ Pecuniariæ*, The Indians planted them in a hot and moiſt Ground, and purchas'd with them whatever they wanted of their Neighbours. Theſe Trees are planted by others to ſhade them from the ſcorching Sun, and ſave them from great Showers of Rain, 'till they are able to bear both; then the Mother Tree or Nurſe is cut down. The Food of it is made by pouring from on high, and it inebriates. *Martyr.*

When young and tender they are planted by great Trees to keep them from tempeſtuous Winds, great Rains and ſharp Froſts. *Xim.* They are uneaſily kept from Apes and Squirrils. *Laet.*

The Nuts muſt be torrefy'd, having ſo much Oyl that it may be ſqueez'd out of them. The Chocolate for Food is made of ſeveral Ingredients, and by pouring it out of one Veſſel into another, from on high, to bring the more oily Parts and Froth uppermoſt, to be drank; the compound Sort promotes Venery, the Simple cools, fattens, and nouriſhes very much. It is good for hectical and conſumptive People who are extenuated: It is planted by a Tree call'd *Atlina*, which is proper for Shade, and no other Uſe. Too much Uſe of Chocolate deſtroys the Colour, brings Obſtructions and a Cachexy. *Hern. Xim.*

Theſe Trees muſt be ſhaded, otherwiſe they die; the Fruit is adſtringent, cooling, and ill taſted, ſo that I could not like it for ſome time. The Nuts muſt be taken out of their Cover, expos'd to the Sun, and ſweated, then they are roſted, mill'd with Indian Pepper, and made into an ungrateful Drink. *Benzo.*

D' Acugna ſays this Tree grows wild on the Banks of the River *Amazones*, and that every Foot of this Tree is worth eight Rials of Revenue, all Charges paid.

They mix with Chocolate many Ingredients, but chiefly Indian Pepper, making it have ſeveral Vertues; the Nuts paſs for Money, and are given to their Poor, thoſe not us'd to it are not curious of it, but loath it; thoſe who are accuſtom'd to it cannot be without it. They plant another Tree by it to keep it from the Sun. The beſt is in *Guatimala*; it keeps long. *Acoſta.*

It grows in *Nicaragua*, *Guatimala*, *Honduras*, and *New Spain*, in ſhady Places; the Inhabitants gather them when ripe, and take them out of their Follicles, and expoſe them to the Sun till they ſweat out their Moiſture. To make Drink the Indians dry them on an earthen File, grind them with Stones to Powder, and mix it with Water and Pepper, which makes a Diſh fitter for Swine than Men; it was a Year before I could drink of it, for which the Indians would laugh at me; it does not inebriate; and is in greateſt Eſteem among the Indians. *Benzo.*

They grow naturally in *Nicaragua* and *Guatimala*, but are alſo there planted as Olives and Vines; in two Years it comes to bear Fruit, and fails after twenty. The Fruit is gather'd twice a Year; there is more Oyl in them than in Almonds.

It is good Food for the Breaſt to diſſipate malignant Humours ſettling there; carries off Gravel, keeps the Body cool and in good order, provided it be moderately us'd *Roch.*

Their ſmall Money is Almonds, which oftentimes they uſe to eat in *Couche*, a Country twenty five Days Journey North of *Bengala*. *Fitch. ap. Hakl.* 257. *p.* 2.

The beſt Sort of Cacao Nuts are call'd *Caraccas*, a Word corrupted from the Name of the Province of *Nicaragua*, whence they are brought.

II. *Cacao affinis, frutex ſpinoſus, lycij facie jaſmini flore albo, fructu in diſpares particulas inter ſe arcte hærentes diviſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 135. *Tab.* 161. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 82.

This Shrub riſes 10 or 12 Foot high, it has a Trunk as big as one's Arm, cover'd with a reddiſh rough Bark, and having ſeveral Branches oppoſite to one another, which have three quarter Inch long ſharp Prickles ſtanding againſt one another; the Leaves come out oppoſite to one another, they are one Inch long, and half as broad, of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſmooth and ſhining, from no Footſtalk, augmenting to the Middle, whence they decreaſe to the End, *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers which are pentapetalous, white, and ſtand on a half Inch long green Calix, appearing like a Star, after which follows a half Inch long green umbilicated Fruit as big as one's Finger in the Middle, tapering to both Ends, containing within a thin green Skin and a Hollow, a black Subſtance appearing like Cacao Nuts, having ſeveral irregularly ſiz'd Parts clapt cloſe together.

It grew on the Road to *Guanaboa* very plentifully.

By a Sample of the *Jaſminum Spinoſum Americanum Folio Lucido ſubrotundo. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 342. ſent me by Dr. *Richardſon* who gather'd it in the Garden of *Leyden*, I find this and that to be the ſame as I ſuſpected *p.* 135. of my Catalogue.

III. *Alni fructu, laurifolia arbor maritima. Cat. Jam.* 135. *Tab.* 161. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Vol. Dendr. Tom.* 3. *p.* 11.

Button Tree.

This Tree has a Trunk as thick as one's Thigh, ſtreight, thirty Foot high, having a ſmooth, whitiſh, or grey Bark, and ſeveral Branches ſpread on every Side, with their Leaves at Joints ſet oppoſite to one another. They ſtand on one quarter Inch long Footſtalks, are two Inches and a half long, and an Inch and half broad, almoſt oval, only ſomewhat broader towards their End, and ſmooth. The Leaves towards the Tops of the Branches among the Flowers are narrow and pointed, of a yellowiſh green Colour. The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd, ſuſtaining at firſt ſome ſmall roundiſh Heads, no bigger than thoſe of Pins, growing larger, hairy, downy, or muſcoſe, looking like the *Juli* of Willows, being of a yellowiſh green, or red Colour. Theſe augment to ſo many round red Balls, ſomething reſembling the Cones of Alder, or like Buttons, whence the Name, ſticking to the Branch by a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalk, each of which is made up of a great many rediſh corner'd Seeds, ſticking in a fungous Matter on its Outſide, and regarding its Center, ſo that by their Means 'tis rough or echinated.

It grows near the Sea-ſide by *Paſſage-Fort*, and old Harbour, among the Mangroves.

Butter-Flies ſwarm very much about this Tree.

It is very plain from *Commeline*'s Figure, *Hort. Amſt. p.* 115. that this Tree is the *Manghala arbor Curaſſavica folijs ſalignis. Herm. par. Bat. pr.*

IV. *Alni fructu, morifolia arbor, flore pentapetalo Flavo. Cat. Jam. p.* 135. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 11. *Cenchramidea Jamaicenſis morifolia fructu ovali integro verrucoſo, intus in quinque cellulas, granula ficulneis ſimilia includentes diſpertito, Balſamum olente. Plukenet. Almag. p.* 92.

Baſtard

Baſtard Cedar-Tree.

This has a very ſtrong Root deeply faſten'd in the Ground, ſending up a Trunk as large as one's Middle, forty Foot high, its Bark is of a dark brown Colour and furrow'd as Alder. The Branches are ſpread on every Hand, beſet alternatively with Leaves at half an Inches Diſtance, ſtanding on quarter Inch long Footſtalſts, they are 3 Inches long and half as broad near the round Baſe, where broadeſt, from whence they end in a Point, their Edges are ſerrated, ſurfaces woolly, of a yellowiſh green Colour, having one Middle and ſeveral tranverſe Ribs thro' the Leaves, *Ex alis Foliorum* come ſmall Branches ſuſtaining on ſhort Footſtalks a great many pentapetalous yellow Flowers. The Cones are as big as the End of one's Finger, of a dark brown Colour, round, and rough, within are ſeveral Cells, in each whereof lie many dark brown, roundiſh Seeds.

It grows in the low Land Woods and Savanna's very plentifully.

It is left ſtanding when other Trees are fell'd, becauſe of its Uſefulneſs for nouriſhing Cattle when Graſs and other Food fail. In great Droughts, the greater Cattle come to theſe Trees and very carefully gather the Cones for their Food. They are alſo gather'd and kept by Planters for their Cattle in Times of Scarcity, for they fatten upon them as well as Corn.

Earth taken up from under theſe Trees raiſes Niſpera Seeds the beſt of any. This Tree being rais'd with Difficulty I ſuppoſe is brought forward by the Dung of the Cattle reſorting to theſe Trees for Food, mix'd with the Earth of the Place.

The Timber of this Tree is ductile, white and good to make Staves of for Casks of all Sorts.

V. *Tilia forte arbor racemoſa, folio longiori ſubtus albicante nervis purpureis inſignito, flore pentapetalo purpureo. Cat. Jam. p.* 135. *Raij. Dendr. Tom.* 3. *p.* 88. *Tab.* 158. *Fig.* 3.

This Tree had ſeveral woody ſlender Branches cover'd with a light-colour'd, reddiſh, brown, ſmooth Bark, under which was a white Wood, being divided into Twigs ſet with Leaves at one third of an Inch Diſtance from one another, each of them ſtanding on one ten Inches long Footſtalk, being about two Inches long and one and a half broad, roundiſh, larger at Baſe than at the End, where it is obtuſe, being green above, and very pleaſantly white underneath, with one Middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs running thro' it of a Purple Colour; the Flowers came out of the Ends of the Twigs on Strings about two or three Inches long, plac'd alternatively after one another, each having its ſeveral ſmall Inch-long Petiolus, and a Foliolum, or ſmall Leaf at Bottom, on the Top of which ſtands ſix ſtrong, thick, ſmall, purpliſh Petala, or Foliola, encloſing as in a Calix, a ſingle roundiſh black Seed, ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Tilia.*

I found it in the Woods, I cannot exactly tell where.

An verva mora Canar. Plukenet mant. p. 21? *Alm. p.* 42?

Tilia

VI. *Tiliæ affinis Laurifolia, arbuti Floribus albis racemoſis odoratis, fructu pentagono. Cat. Jam. p.* 136. *Tab.* 163. *Fig.* 1. *Vol. Tom.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 88.

This Tree riſes to about thirty Foot high, by a Thick Trunk, cover'd with a Clay colour'd, furrow'd Bark. The Ends of the Branches have Leaves coming out irregularly, ſtanding on an 8th of an Inch long Footſtalk, being two Inches long, one broad in the Middle where Broadeſt, ſmooth, having a large Middle Rib: On the Ends of the Twigs come out the Flowers ſeveral together, on an eighth of an Inch Footſtalk being urceolated, or like thoſe of *Erica Ramulis ternis. I. B.* only white and very ſweet ſcented, after which ſucceeds ſo many five angl'd or cannulated, calyculated, roundiſh dry Berries or Seeds, lying in a Pentaphyllous Calix, having in each litle Leaf, two little obtuſe Apices or Prickles at Bottom.

It grows on the Mountains near Mr. *Elletſon*'s Plantation in *Liguanee.*

This ſeems to me different from the *Laurus tinus Virginiana floribus albidis eleganter bullatis. D. Baniſter Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 199 *Fig.* 7. & 305. *Fig.* 2. which Dr. *Plukenet* ſuſpects. *p.* 116. of his *Mantiſſa* may be the ſame.

VII. *Laurifolia Arbor flore tetrapetalo, Fructu racemoſo rotundo cannulato & coronato. Cat. Jam p.* 136. *Tab.* 163. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 86. *An Laurifolia Jamaicenſis baccifera Fructu parvo oblongo ſtriato. Pluk. Alm. p.* 211. *?*

This Tree had its Branches ſtreight, cover'd with a dark colour'd ſmooth brown Bark, under which was a white Wood. The Leaves come at the Ends of the Twigs, without any Order, ſtanding on a qr. of an Inch Footſtalk, being about two Inches long and one broad near the further End where broadeſt, being narrow at the Beginning, augmenting to near the Top, where they are blunt and round. They are ſmooth, ſhining, thick, and ſomewhat like to the Leaves of the *Cortex Winteranus Tree.* The Flowers come in Bunches on the Tops of the Twigs, being oblong, of a pale yellow Colour, made up of four Petala; the under Part of this ſwells into a cannulated, round, coronated, ſmall Fruit, not ſo large as a Pepper-Corn, but very elegant and pretty.

I found it in the North Side of the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

VIII. *Cariophyllus ſpurius inodorus, folio ſubrotundo ſcabro, flore racemoſo hexapetaloide coccineo ſpecioſiſſimo. Cat. Jam. p.* 136. *Tab.* 164. *Raij. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 86.

This Shrub by ſeveral, eight or nine Foot high Stems or Trunks, having a Clay colour'd Bark, riſes ſtreight up, having Leaves at the Tops of the Branches, ſtanding on round Inch long Footſtalks very thick ſet by one another. They are almoſt round, four Inches long and three broad, very harſh to the Touch, and of a very dark green Colour; the Flowers are ſtanding each in a long rough Calix on the Branches Ends on their Footſtalks, Umbell Faſhion, are of a delicate fine ſcarlet Colour, many and large, conſiſting of a long undivided *Tubulus*, ſomething like a Clove, and a broad Margin, divided into ſix Sections, all ſtanding in a dark brown *Capſula.* The Fruit I never found in Perfection, but perhaps it ought to be referr'd to the *Cariophylli ſpurij.*

It grew on a rocky Bank over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe near the black River Bridge, and made there a moſt pleaſant Sight.

IX. *Laurus folio longiore, flore hexapetalo racemoso, fructu humidiore. Cat. Jam. p.* 136. *Tab.* 165. *Raij. Tom.* 3. *Hist. Dendr. p.* 86.

Sweet-Wood.

This Tree rises to the Heighth and Largeness of the ordinary Bay, having many Branches, whose Twigs have Leaves set on them without any Order, on half Inch long Footstalks; they are seven Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, and ending in a sharp Point, shining, hard, smooth, thin, having one middle, and several transverse Ribs, and when broken giving a very grateful Smell, in all Things resembling the Bay. The Flowers are white, hexapetalous, each of the Petala being broad and short, several of them standing in a Sparse Bunch fastened to the Ends of the Stalks by two Inch long, red Footstalks. To each of these Flowers succeeds an oval blackish Berry, bigger than that of the Bay, containing within a thin black Pulp, one Kernel exactly like that of the Bay Berry.

It grows on the red Hills, by the Banks of the *Rio Cabre* very plentifully, and in several other Places of this Island.

X. *Laurus folio breviore, flore racemoso minore. Cat. Jam. p.* 136. *Tab.* 166. *Fig.* 1.

The Branches of this Tree were cover'd with a smooth, reddish brown Bark, under which was a hard, white and somewhat aromatick Wood, having Leaves standing alternatively on its Twigs at uncertain or unequal Distances; each of them had about one eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, were about two Inches and three quarters long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, whence it decreas'd, ending in a Point; it was very smooth on its Surface, had one Middle and some transverse Ribs, and was very like the Precedent: The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd into several Footstalks, sustaining many small Flowers, as to growing, *&c.* very like the Precedent, wherefore I have reduc'd it hither.

It grew in the Inland, or North Parts of this Island.

XI. *Laurifolia arbor venenata folio acuminato, copiosum lac præbens, ex quo inspissato viscus aucupum paratur. Cat. Jam. p.* 136. *Tab.* 167. *Fig.* 1. *&* 2. *Raij. Dendr. p.* 87. *Vol.* 3. *Hist. An Acomos Rochef. p.* 69? *An Lauri facie arbor venuste venosis folijs Lacte turgens Americana Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 199. *Fig.* 6. *Alm. p.* 210.

Milkwood-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as big as one's Thigh, cover'd with a grey, almost smooth Bark on the Outside, being reddish brown within, and near one quarter of an Inch thick. It rises twenty or thirty Foot high, and has several Branches, whose Twigs are beset with Leaves at an Inch's Distance; they stand on more than an Inch long Footstalk, are of a yellowish green Colour and round, six Inches long and almost three broad in the Middle, where broadest, and whence they decrease to both Ends. They are very smooth, thick, and have one Middle and several transverse Ribs going from it to the Sides. From the End of the Footstalk they augment in Breadth to the Middle, and thence decrease to the Point.

The whole Tree in all its Parts is extreamly milky, and is accounted very poyſonous, whence its Name.

It grows near Collonel *Bourden*'s Plantation beyond *Guanaboa*, and near the Town, as well as in all the *Caribe Iſlands*.

The Bark of this Tree being deeply gaſh'd, yields a great Quantity of Milk, which on Evaporation turns to Bird-lime: This is made uſe of in the Indian-Corn Fields, whither the Parroquets come to feed. So ſoon as one is taken and makes a Noiſe, the reſt come and perch about it, ſo that moſt of them are taken likewiſe.

It may be doubted whither this be not the *Curupicaiba* of an anonymus *Portugal* of Braſil. *Apud. Purchas. Lib.* 7. *Cap.* 1. *p.* 1308. of which is made Bird-Lime, and which cures Wounds.

XII. *Laurifolia arbor folio latiore longo mucronato lævi ſplendente, cortice interiore in telas plurimas linearum æmulas extenſili. Cat. p.* 137. *Tab.* 168. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3. *Tab.* 169. *Fig.* 1. *Arbor Americana Sindophoros laurifolia, ficus Indicæ modo radicoſa, linteaminis ſpeciem miræ tenuitatis, quaſi telam araneam ſub externo cortice proferens. Pluken. Alm. p.* 41.

Lageto.

The Branches I had ſent me of this Tree (which I was told was not very large) had a white Wood, a ſmall Pith, and were cover'd with a ſmooth, light brown, or grey colour'd ſtriated outward Bark. The inward Bark was ſolid and white. The Branches were divided into ſeveral Twigs, which are beſet with Leaves alternatively on oppoſite Sides, ſtanding on one quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, which when they fall off leave on the Twig a protuberant Mark. Eeach Leaf is about four Inches long and two and a half broad near the round Baſe, where broadeſt, having one Middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs, being of a yellowiſh green colour, ſhining, thick and ſmooth. What is moſt ſtrange in this Tree is, that the inward Bark is made up of about twelve Coats, Layers, or Tunicles, appearing white and ſolid, which if cut off for ſome Length, clear'd of its outward Cuticula, or Bark, and extended by the Fingers, the Filaments or Threads thereof leaving ſome rhomboidal Interſtices, greater or ſmaller according to the Dimenſions you extend it to, form a Web not unlike Gauſe, Lace, or thin Muſlin, in Length and Breadth proportionable to the Length and Circumference of the Branch from which the Bark ſo extended was cut. This imitates Linens, Gauſe, or Lace ſo much, that in Scarcity it has been made uſe of in lieu of them for Mourning Linen both for Men and Women, and unleſs one know them well and look attentively, he will not perceive the Difference. I was told likewiſe, that it would bear waſhing as well as other Linen; and that King *Charles* the Second had a Cravat made of this preſented to him by Sir *Thomas Lynch* Governor of *Jamaica*.

I had it from Mr. *Leming*, who ſent it me from *Luidas*, an Inland, mountainous, Plantation, where theſe Trees grew in great Plenty.

It appears by the following Paſſages, that Cloth analogous to this is found in ſeveral Places of both *Indies* and *Africa*, and that it ſo reſembles our Cloths, that the Inhabitants when they firſt ſaw ours, thought it grew upon our Trees.

Pigafetta makes mention of the inner Bark of a Tree call'd *Enzanda*, a ſort of Mangrove Tree in *Congo*, which beaten, clean'd, and ſtretch'd in length, is made into Webs fit for Cloathing the meaner Sort of People.

Antonius

Antonius Pigafetta says, that in *Tidore* the Women are brutish, and go naked, save that before their Privities they have a Covering made of a Tree, which being steep'd in Water is beaten into as large a Form as they will, and even to the Thinness of Silk. *Purchas. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. *p.* 44. and that the inner Bark of the Palm-Tree serves for the same Purpose in the Islands *Ladrones*, and *lib.* 2. *cap* 2. *p.* 37. *&* *p.* 38. the same mentions Cloth made of the Rind of a certain Tree, with which they cover their Privities.

Clusius likewise some where mentions a Clew of Thread of the Bark of a Tree, and several Barks fit for writing on.

A striped Stuff of Cotton, or Rinds of Trees is worn in *Java. Scott. ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 165.

Cloth of Rinds of Trees is used to cover thePrivities of those of *Madagascar. Keeling. ap. Purchas.* 192. *Will. Finch, ib. p.*417. *lib.*4. *cap.*4. §. 2. There is also mention'd a Commodity brought from *Gangamora* in St. *Lawrence*, (Cloth made of Barks of Trees, whence they make cool Garments) by *Payton. ib. cap.* 15. §. 1. *p.* 529. being sent as Merchandise to *Mohelia.*

Palm Cloth,great Store was bought in*Loango* by *Battel. ap.Purchas.lib.*7. *cap.*3. §. 2. *p.* 971. and wore about the King of *Gaga*'s Middle. *p.* 977 it is a Commodity there in *Loango*, 979. and of sundry Sorts, 981. of the Leaves of them clean'd and purg'd, they draw Threads long and even for that Purpose, making Velvets, Damasks, Sarcenets, Taffataes, and Sattins. *ib.* 985. They are kept water'd and cut every Year.

In the Province of *Dombe* in *Guiney*, near *Congo*, or *Angola*, they wear Cloth of the Tree *Insandie*, which is neither spun nor woven. *Battel. ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 973.

Cloth is made of Palm Leaves. *Pigafett.* of *Congo. p.* 1. *Ind.* or *p.* 12. Palm Leaves are likewise made into Thread. *ib. p.* 13. and loose Garments made of them. *p.* 4.

Our European Cloth was thought to grow by those of *Kermentain. Ind.* or *pars.* 6. *p.* 43.

Cloth made of the Bark of a Palm Tree, is taken Notice of by *Welsh ap. Hakl. p.* 129. *p.* 2. in *Benin.*

In *Cintigui* Cloathes are made of the Bark of Trees. *Polo ap. Purchas. lib.* 1. *p.* 94.

In *Loanda* is the Tree *Ensanda* growing by Filaments (shot from the Ends of the Twigs) under the first Bark grows a Sort of Linen, which after beating, cleansing, stretching in Length and Breadth, serves the Islanders for their Accoutrements. *Linschot. descr. Guin. cap.* 4.

Foncoe is a Tree, of the Bark of which is made Paper. *Loubere du Siam. p.* 43. *Tom.* 1.

Arbor miraculosa Enzanda dicta Pigafett. de Congo. 1. *par. Ind.* serves to make Cloaths of its inner Bark which resembles Cloth made, *p.* 8. This Tree seems to be either a Fig Tree, *funiculis a summis ramis demissis* or a Mangrove Tree.

They make Nets of a Tree's Bark in *Kormentain. Ind.* or *par.* 6. *p.* 13.

An Anonymus Portugal of *Elvas, p.* 43. *ap. Purchas.* 1536. mentions in *Florida* Mantles of that Country which are like Blankets; they make them of the inner Rind of the Barks of Trees, and some of a Kind of Grass like Nettles, which being beaten is like unto Flax. Women wear two, one from the Waste downward, the other over their Shoulder, with their right Arm out like the *Egyptians* or *Gypsies.*

XIII. *Lauro affinis, Terebinthi folio alato, ligno odorato candido, flore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Tab.* 168. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 88. *An lucinum arbor tiliæ foliis minoribus Americanum. Pluken. Alm. p.* 228. *Phyt. Tab.* 201. *Fig.* 3.

Lignum Rhodium or *Lignum Rorum.*

The Trunc of this Tree is as big as one's Leg, hard, having a Bark of a light, or at other times dark brown Colour. It is ſometimes, beſet with a great many ſhort Prickles, and riſes twenty Foot high, its Branches are bow'd down, or inclin'd towards the Ground. The Wood is white, ſolid, and of a very pleaſant and odoriferous Smell, having a pretty large Pith; the Leaves ſtand on the Branches Ends, are wing'd, conſiſting of two, three or more pairs of Pinnæ, without any odd one, ſet oppoſite to one another at half an Inch's Diſtance one from the other, to the middle Rib, each of which is ſmooth and of a very dark green colour, being roundiſh, about an Inch long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt. The Flowers grow at top in Bunches, are white and like thoſe of *Sambucus*, being ſmall, and each made up of three Petala, thick, having Stamina in their Middle, and to each of them follows a round Fruit as big as black Pepper, having within a thin, dry, brownish Skin, which opens in two Halves, a round black Seed, the Skin and Seed ſmelling ſomething like bay Berries.

I found it near Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe among the Hills, where it grows as well as in other Places very plentifully.

This is commonly taken for *Lignum Rhodium* by ſome Planters here, the Smell coming ſomewhat near that, although one may by Attention ſoon find them to be quite differing Woods.

If the Wood of this be burnt, the Smoke is odoriferous, and diffuſes its ſelf along the Savanna's or Plains a great Way, and therefore I am apt to believe the Smoke of this Wood burning aſhore was the fine Scent *Columbus* found near the South Shore of *Cuba*, on his Diſcovery of that Iſland, which is mention'd by ſeveral Hiſtorians.

If this be called *Ligni aloe* by *Fernand. Col. vit. di padre. F.* 56. it is found in the *Lucaios* Iſles. & *F.* 60 in *Guadalupe* 96 and *F.* 104. *in Eſpanola.*

XIV. *Lauro affinis arbor, foliis latioribus ex adverſo ſitis, Cortice cannabino, ligno moſchum olente. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Tab.* 170. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Hiſt. dendr. p.* 88.

Alleygator, or Musk-Wood.

This Tree, in reſpect of its ſweet Smell, I reduce hither, for I ſaw neither Flower nor Fruit, but it had ſome ſmall Spurs by which the Roots go into the Ground; the Trunk is ſtreight, one Foot in Diameter, the Smell is pleaſant, and ſweet like Musk, or that of an Alleygator, whence the Name. It is cover'd with a grey Bark, peeling off in thin Membranes like Hemp. The Branches are towards the Top, and have Twigs ſet at every Inch's Diſtance, with pairs of Leaves oppoſite to one another, having very ſmall Footſtalks; they are two Inches long and one broad, of a pale green colour, and thin, having Veins very eaſily diſcernable running thro' all Parts of the Leaf.

It grew on the Road's Side beyond *Guanaboa*, going to Collonel *Bourden*'s Plantation.

XV. *Lauro*

XV. *Lauro affinis Jaſmini folio alato, coſta media membranulis utrinque extantibus alata, ligni duritie ferro vix cedens. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Tab.* 162. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 88. *An Syderoxylum Surinamenſe, Lentiſcini minoribus Folijs, radchi media appendicibus aucto. Pluk. Mant. p.* 172.

Iron-Wood.

This Tree has a very hard Wood, of a pale yellow Colour, cloſe like Box, cover'd with a grey Bark, riſing to twenty Foot high, having numerous Branches ſpread on every Hand, on the Ends of which, come the Leaves, they are wing'd, the Pinnæ being very ſmall, and having one odd one at the End; the middle Rib is about an Inch, or ſometimes two Inches long, having narrow extant Membranes or Appendices, like to the Alæ, or extant Parts of the middleRib of Sopeberry-tree Leaves, or the Leaves of Orange-trees: Between each pair there is an Iſthmus, where they are ſet oppoſite to one another. Each of the Pinnæ are about one third of an Inch long and half as broad in the Middle where broadeſt, whence they decreaſe to both Extremes, ſmooth and of a yellowiſh green, Colour; the Fruit comes out of the Sides of the Twigs, two or three together, being a Membrane or thin Pulp, which cleaves in two, and ſhews one large Seed or Kernel.

It grows in the Savanna's, and has the Name from the Hardneſs of the Wood.

James Reid brought a Tree over from *Barbadoes*, which was in every thing the ſame only the Twigs were prickly.

If this be the *Iron-Wood* of *Ligon*, *p.* 41. it grows in *Barbadoes*. and *p.* 74. he tells us, that 'tis proper to make Cogs, that neither Sun nor Wind hurts it, and that it is ſo hard as to break their Tools.

XVI. *Paliuro affinis Liguſtrifolia ſpinoſa, flore Monopetalo difformi, fructu ſiccco ſubrotundo. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Tab.* 166. *Fig.* 2, 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 97.

This Tree or Shrub had ſeveral ſmall Stems from the ſame Root, ten or twelve Foot long, inclining their Heads downwards, and cover'd with a whitiſh, grey, ſmooth, Bark. Towards the Ends of the Branches, they have a great many ſhort crooked Prickles, oppoſite one to the other, at half an Inch's Interval, and at the ſame Place, many Leaves ſet likewiſe oppoſite to one another on half Inch long Footſtalks, being two Inches long and half an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, of a Graſs green Colour, ſmooth, and narrrow at their Beginning and End. Several Flowers ſtand together at the Ends of the Twigs on Inch long Footſtalks, two for the moſt Part on the ſame Footſtalk, being an Inch long, Monopetalous, difform, whitiſh, and having in theirMiddle, ſeveral very long Purpliſh Stamina. The Flower dropping off the *Stylus* augments, and there follows a roundiſh, ſmall, Fruit, Head, or dry Berry, no bigger than a ſmall Pea, of a peculiar Shape and Figure, being roundiſh, with a Ligula or Top.

It grows in the Savanna-Woods, and in *Barbadoes*.

XVII. *Paliuro affinis arbor ſpinoſa, flore racemoſo herbaceo pentapetaloide, fructu ſicco nudo cannulato lappaceo. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Tab.* 167. *Fig.* 3. 4. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 97. *Piſonia aculeata fructu glutinoſo & racemoſo. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 7.

Fingrigo.

This Tree has a Trunc of the Thickneſs of one's Thigh, cover'd with a light brown, ſmooth, Bark, riſing not above eight or nine Foot high, and inclining its Top towards the Ground, being weak if not ſupported by the neighbouring Trees, which ſometimes they turn round; the Branches are always oppoſite one to another, and go out at oppoſite Sides of the Trunc, and ſo do the Twigs and Prickles, the upper Branches, Twigs or Prickles making a Croſs with thoſe immediately under them; the Prickles are ſhort, very crooked, ſtrong and many, ſufficiently known to any frequenting the Woods. This Tree is for ſome time as many other are here, altogether void of Leaves, and the Flowers ſprout firſt, coming out many together, filling the whole Tree on Bunches near to, and at the Ends of the Twigs, being ſeveral, ſtanding on ſmall branch'd Footſtalks, ſmall, monopetalous, with five Points or Sections, of a greeniſh yellow, or herby Colour, having white Stamina and ſmelling like Sambucus. After ſome time each ſingle Flower's Footſtalk lengthens and ſuſtains an oblong, camulated, rough, naked, brown, large Seed, ſticking by the Means of crooked ſhort extant Points, like thoſe of Burs, or Agrimony, only ſhorter, to any thing they come near. After the Fruit is perfected come the Leaves at the Ends of the Twigs, ſtanding on three quarters of an Inch long Footſtalks; they are two Inches and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, of a dark green Colour and like thoſe of the *Prunus Sylveſtris*.

It grows every where in the woody Parts of the *Savanna*'s, or low Lands.

The Decoction of the Roots of this Tree with thoſe of the Lime Tree are thought very good for *Gonorhea's*, and ſo it is if the Root is ground on a Stone and the Powder ſtir'd in Lime Juice till it be thick there with.

The Seeds by their crooked Points take hold of the Wings of Ground Doves and other Birds feeding where they are, and ſtick ſo faſt that they cannot make uſe of them to fly, or ſcarce flutter, but become a Prey to their Enemies, to avoid which, by natural Inſtinct, they feed not on the Ground when theſe Seeds are ripe.

XVIII. *Acer ſcandens folijs laurinis. Cat. Jam. p.* 137. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 94. *An triopteris Americana ſcandens fructu fulgente majore. Pluken. Mant. p.* 185?

This Shrub has a Stalk no bigger than a Swan's Quill, cover'd with a whitiſh colour'd ſmooth, Bark, being within woody, with a pretty large Pith. It riſes by and turns round any Plant or Tree it comes near, mounting ſeveral Foot high, now and then ſending forth Foot long Branches, with Twigs ſtanding oppoſite one to the other, on which at an Inch's Diſtance ſtand oppoſite one to the other, the Leaves on quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks; they are three Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ending in a Point, having one middle Rib and ſeveral tranſverſe ones, being ſmooth, hard, thin, and of a dark green Colour. The Tops of theſe ſmall Branches, for three Inches in their Length, are beſet with Flowers Spike-faſhion, it and the quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks of the ſeveral Flowers being of a ruſſet Colour, the Flowers are yellow, ſmall and pentapetalous, the Seeds are made up of a protuberant Part where the Seed lies, and a membranous extant or wingy Part, exactly like thoſe of the Seeds of *Acer Majus*, or large Maple, only there are often three of theſe Seeds together, whereas in the ordinary Maple I never ſaw above two.

It

It grew plentifully on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* below the Town, in the Road between *Paſſage Fort* and the Town, and in a Gully hard by the Church in St. *Dorothy*'s Pariſh.

XIX. *Acer Scandens minus, apocyni facie, folio ſubrotundo. Cat. Jam. p.* 138. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 94. *Tab.* 162. *Fig.* 2. *An Acer Scandens, convolvuli folio, flore ex aureo coccineo. Plum. Inſt. Tourneſ. p.* 615. *pl. Amer. p.* 18.

This Shrub which was ſomewhat inFace like the *Apocynum Scandens majus folio ſubrotundo*, riſes to about four or five Foot high, with round Stalks, which turn about any neighbouring Helps, and riſe by a Stalk as big as a Gooſe Quill, cover'd with a grey, ſmooth, Bark. They have Leaves oppoſite to one another, ſtanding at the Joints, which are three or four Inches diſtant from one another, they are almoſt round, about two Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad near the round Baſe, where broadeſt, and whence they decreaſe to a blunt Point, being ſmooth, equal on the Edges, with one Middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs. Oppoſite to the Leaves, come Inch long Footſtalks, ſuſtaining Umbel Faſhion on half Inch long *Petioli* ſeveral Flowers, made up of five Petala, or Leaves, each Flower's Leaf being Spoon Faſhion'd, only not hollow, or beginning very narrow, and being round at their Ends and broad, indented about their Edges, and after theſe follow the Fruit, being ſeveral Seeds joined together with ſeveral Membranes ſtanding out from them like the Seeds of the Acers.

It grew on the Entrance of the Red Hills in the Road to *Guanaboa*, and in *Barbadoes*.

Dr. *Plukenet. p.* 26. of his *Mantiſſa*, doubts if this be not his *Arbuſcula claviculata periplocæ folijs hepta phyllos, ex inſula Johanna.* That Title can never agree to this Deſcription.

XX. *Aceri vel palituro affinis, anguſto oblongo liguſtri folio, flore tetrapetalo herbaceo. Cat. Jam. p.* 138. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 94. *Tab.* 162. *Fig.* 3. *Triopteris Indiæ Orientalis ſeu Arbuſcula amygdalæ nanæ folijs diſpermos ſiliqua. Thlaſpios Dioſcoridis, ternis amplioribus alis Wænella Ceylanenſibus dicta. Pluk. Alm. p.* 377. *Triopteris Jamaicenſis anguſto ſalicis folio Fructu minore fuſco Ejuſd. ib. An Triopteris Indiæ orientalis, chamænerij ſplendentibus folijs Veraullee Malabarorum, Ej. mant. p.* 185? *An Triopteris Æleagni folijs viſcoſis læ-tevirentibus Americana. Ej. ib. p.* 185? *An Acer minus fructu orbiculari ſalicis folio Braſilianum ſeu folijs & fructibus majoribus Breyn. p.* 2.

This Tree riſes not over 10 or 12 Foot high, has a Trunc, or ſeveral Trunes from the ſame Root, of the Bigneſs of one's Leg, cover'd with a light brown outward Bark, which ſticks not, except in ſome few ſuperficial Places to the Wood, hanging loofely to it, like uncarded Hemp; its Branches are upright, rediſh brown, having many Leaves on their Tops, which are of ſeveral Sizes, as to Length and Breadth, ſome whereof are longer, others ſhorter, but for the moſt part three Inches long and half an Inch broad near the Top, where broadeſt, ſmooth, hard, beginning narrow, without any Footſtalks, and of a darkiſh green, Colour. The Flowers or Rudiments of the Fruit are many together on the Tops of the Twigs, each on a ſmall Footſtalk, being green, ſmall, almoſt round, made up of four channel'd ſolid Petala, ſhort and thick, in the Center of which comes a large green Stylus, to which follow two, three or four round, brown, Peaſe, lying in a flat Seed Veſſel, or Follicle, having two, three, or more membranous extant Appendices, either flat as the Seed Veſſel of the Paliurus, or ſtanding out, as thoſe of the Dogwood Tree, or Laſerpitium, like the Sails of a Windmill.

It

It varies in the Bark which ſticks cloſe ſometimes, in the Leaves which are ſometimes ſmaller, in the Heighth, being ſometimes lower, and in the Number of the membranous Appendices, which 'tis likely may come from the different Age or Soil of the Plants.

I believe this to be Dr. *Plukenet*'s *Arbuſcula viſcoſa*, &c. notwithſtanding what he ſays in his *Mant. p.* 22.

It grows at *Old-Harbour* by the Sea-Side, and on the red Hills going to *Guanaboa*, very plentifully.

XXI. *Aceri aut paliuro affinis Arbor caudice non ramoſo, Folijs Sorbi ſilveſtris, floribus pentapetalis racemoſis ſpecioſis purpureis, fructu ſicco tribus membranulis extantibus alato. Cat. Jam. p.* 138. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 94. *Tab.* 170.

The Roots of this Tree take hold of the Surface of the Earth. The Stem or Trunc is about an Inch Diameter, ſtreight, without Branches, or undivided, riſing up to Forty Foot high, having no Leaves 'till within half a Foot of its Top, after the Manner of the Palms; its Bark is ſmooth, whitiſh, but near the Top round about has the Veſtigia or Mark of every Leaf fallen off, like thoſe on the Stem of Coleworts. The Leaves ſtand round the Top, being winged and very large, the middle Rib being three or four Foot long, whitiſh and downy, each of the Pinnæ or Lobes being ſix Inches long and one broad at its Baſe, whence it decreaſes, ending in a Point; they are ſoft and hoary. Above the Leaves the Top of the Tree is branch'd out into many Twigs ſpread on every Hand, and ſix Foot high, at the End of whoſe numerous Stalks are many very pleaſant pentapetalous Purple Flowers with yellow Stamina to which follows a triquetrous, ſmooth, membranaceous Bladder.

It grew very plentifully on the Rivers Sides, amongſt the Mountains and Rocks near *Hope* River in *Liguanee*.

XXII. *Evonymo affinis Arbor ſpinoſa, folio alato, fructu ſicco pentagono & pentacocco, ligno flavo ſantali odore. Cat. Jam. p.* 138. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 70. *Tab.* 172.

This is for Bigneſs and Heigth one of the largeſt and talleſt Trees in the Iſland, it has a grey and whitiſh colour'd Bark, ſmooth only here and there along the Trunc, having long obtuſe Prickles like Coxcombs; the Branches are forty or more Feet high, and are all beſet with ſhort, crooked, Prickles; their Ends are thick beſet with winged Leaves without any Order; the middle Rib is Purple, having a Prickle at every Pinna, Fourteen Inches long; the Pinnæ ſet not juſt tho' near oppoſite one to the other, they are each two Inches and half long, and about an Inch broad near the Baſe where broadeſt, of a very dark graſs green Colour, without any Footſtalks and ſmooth, having no odd one at the End; the Ends of the Branches are ſeveral, two Inches long Twigs ſet on every Hand with a multiſiliquous five corner'd, green, Fruit, each Section or Corner containing an almoſt round, black, ſhining, Seed, as big as a great Pin's Head, ſtanding naked half out of a green Husk. The greater Spurs or Prickles on the Trunc of this Tree when beaten off at the Baſe, ſmell not unpleaſantly, ſomething like yellow Sanders.

It grows every where in the lower Lands of this Iſland and *Barbadoes*.

Ligon. p. 14. tells us it grows in *Cape Verde* Iſles and *Barbadoes. p.* 41. where 'tis good Timber, and *p.* 73. that 'tis good for Uſes within Doors.

I could

I could find no Difference between this and *James Reid*'s prickly red Wood brought from *Barbadoes* ; the Pinnæ of which had one middle Rib which had a Prickle on its under Part, and I believe this of *Jamaica* hath it likewiſe.

It is one of the beſt Timber Trees of the *Caribe* Iſles. *Tertre.*

Dr. *Plukenet. p.* 191. of his *Mant.* doubts if this be not the ſame with the Tree deſcrib'd before under the Name of *Palmro affinis liguſtri folia Spinoſa flore monopetalo difformi fructu ſicco ſubrotundo.* How juſtly any Body may ſee who compares their Deſcriptions and Figures.

XXIII. *Thymeleæ facie frutex maritimus tetraſpermos, flore tetrapetalo. Cat. Jam. p.* 138. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 96. *Tab.* 162. *Fig.* 4.

This Shrub riſes to about ſeven Foot high, has a Stem or Trunc as thick as one's Arm, cover'd with a thin very red brown Bark, and being towards its Top divided into ſeveral Branches, round the Ends of which come the Leaves in very great Numbers without any Order, being almoſt an Inch long, and ſcarce one tenth of an Inch broad at the further End, where broadeſt, having no Footſtalk. They are very narrow and augment to near the Ends, where broadeſt, are very thick, ſucculent, and of a dirty green Colour. From among theſe Leaves comes a half Inch long, crooked, Footſtalk, holding down ſeveral yellow tetrapetalous Flowers, within a pentaphyllous green Calix, in which, after the Flower is fallen, follows four naked, rough, roundiſh brown Seeds, ſet very cloſe together, like thoſe of the *Cynogloſſa.*

It grew on *Houſe Cayos*, which is a ſmall Iſland off of *Port Royal*, and at the Sea Side in St. *Ann*'s, near Capt. *Draxe's* Plantation very plentifully.

XXIV. *Verbaſci folio minore arbor, floribus ſpicatis luteis tetrapetalis, ſeminibus ſingulis oblongis in ſingulis vaſculis ſiccis. Cat. Jam. p.* 139. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 97. *Tab.* 172. *Fig.* 1. *An Ophioxylon Americanum, folijs oblongis mucronatis leviter ſerratis, bardanæ inſtar ſubtus lanuginoſis. Lignum Colubrinum Barbadenſium Snakewood ibi nuncupatum. Pluken. Alm. p.* 270. *Phyt. Tab.* 210. *Fig.* 1.

This Tree, or Shrub riſes to nine or ten Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, a white ſmooth Bark, with ſeveral Branches, whoſe Ends are bow'd down towards the Ground; the Leaves come out oppoſite to one another towards the Ends of the Branches; they have ſcarce any Footſtalks, are three Inches long, and half as broad, green above and white underneath, ſomewhat like *Viburnum* Leaves, The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd into ſeveral Inch long Stalks, every one of which is very thick and cloſe beſet, with many tetrapetalous ſmall yellow Flowers, which have a pale greeniſh Capſula and no Footſtalk, and to each of which follows an oblong, or oval brown Capſula, which is fill'd with a pretty large, brown, Seed of the ſame Colour.

It grows near the *Rio Cobres* Banks, in moſt Gullies in *Jamaica*, and moſt of the *Caribe* Iſlands.

This ſeems to be quite different from the *Ophioxylon Americanum folijs oblongis mucronatis*, &c. *Plukenet.*

XXV. *Verbaſci folio majore odorato arbor, floribus pentapetalis albis. Cat. Jam. p.* 139. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 97. *Tab.* 173.

This Tree ſeem'd to be the ſame in every thing with the Precedent, only the Leaves are ſix Inches long, and as broad. Its Flowers are white, and pentapetalous, with yellow Stamina, and the Leaves have a very ſtrong Smell.

It grows in the ſame Places with the former.

The Tree call'd *Loblolly* in *Barbadoes* is, as I believe, hereafter deſcrib'd, tho' Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 18. of his *Mantiſſa*, takes this to be it.

XXVI. *Mali folio arbor, artemiſiæ odore, flore pentapetalo ſpicato.* Cat. Jam. *p.* 139. *Raij. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 17. *Tab.* 174. *Fig.* 1.

This Tree riſeth to twenty or thirty Foot high, its Trunc is as big as one's Thigh, having a white Wood cover'd with a brown dark colour'd almoſt ſmooth Bark; the Branches grow ſtreight up, having a great many Leaves, almoſt like thoſe of an Apple Tree, ſtanding without any Order, on half Inch brown Footſtalks; they are three Inches long, two broad at the Baſe, where broadeſt, of a dark green Colour, and ſmooth. The Flowers are a great many, ſtanding round the Ends of the Branches on ſcaly Inch long Spikes, making in all a Panicle; they are whitiſh, and conſiſt of ſeveral white Stamina ſtanding round a Stylus of the ſame Colour, and having five, ſcarce diſcernible white Villoſe, or woolly Leaves underneath, like to a Perianthium, which ſmells, when rub'd, extreamly ſweet, and ſomething like thoſe of Mugwort, as do alſo the Leaves and all Parts of this Plant.

It grows in a Wood between the Town *Savanna*, and *Two Mile Wood*.

XXVI. *Mali folio arbor artemiſiæ odore & flore.* Cat. Jam. *p.* 139. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 17. *Tab.* 174. *Fig.* 2.

This Tree was in every Thing like the preceeding, only the Bark of the Twigs was more white and odoriferous; the Flowers came not in Panicles but Spikes of about an Inch and a half long, and were made up of ſeveral Flowers ſtanding one over another, each being made up of five large and long Petala.

I do not exactly remember where I found this, but think it was not far from the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

XXVIII. *Spireæ congener ſpinoſa, folio ſubrotundo acuminato integro, pulegij odore, fructu parvo oblongo, cannulato, coronato.* Cat. Jam. *p.* 139. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 91. *Tab.* 174. *Fig.* 3 & 4.

This Shrub has often ſeveral Stems coming from the ſame Root, each of which is no bigger than a Gooſe Quill, round, woody, of a browniſh black Colour, riſing three, or ſometimes ſix Foot high, ſlender, and wanting the Neighbourhood of a ſtronger Plant to ſupport it; the Twigs are many, going out of oppoſite Sides of the Stalks, having ſharp Prickles one third of an Inch long, and Leaves ſtanding on one eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, oppoſite to one another, at one third of an Inch's diſtance, about half an Inch diameter, a little pointed at the Ends, and almoſt round, of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſmooth, ſomething like thoſe of *Nummularia*, but very ſtrong ſcented like Pulegium. The Flowers come at the Top, being ſmall, pentapetalous, many together, ſtanding in a pentaphyllous Calix, of the Colour, and ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of *Spiræa Theophraſti*, tho' not ſo cloſe ſet, nor ſo handſome, being in a racemus Bunch, or Umbel, and to them follow many ſmall oblong channel'd brown Seeds, or rather dry Fruit, with ſome Foliloa, or the Calix ſtanding on its Top.

It grows in *Cut Throat Gully* near *Black River Bridge*, and in ſeveral of the woody *Savanna's* about the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

CHAP. III.

Of Trees that have Papylionaceous *Flowers, and are* Siliquoſe.

I. *Laburnum humilius, ſiliqua inter grana & grana juncta, ſemine eſculento. Cat. Jam. p.* 139. *Thalamath ſeu Arbor Vomitoria Hemandez. p.* 70. *Bipicaa Piſon de Angloa fruticoſum folio trifolio, Anagrydis facie ſubincano, flore luteo optimum in edulis Surian. Kajana arbor fabifera trifolia ſalviæ folijs, floribus luteis elegantiſſimis phaſeolos ſpectans. Aman. hort. Boſ. p.* 18.

Pigeon-Peaſe.

THIS Shrub riſes four or five Foot high, having a green round Trunc, of an Inch Diameter, being about a Foot from the Ground, divided into many Branches, ſpreading themſelves on every Hand, being ſtreak'd and channell'd, having plac'd on them alternatively, ſeveral Leaves, always three on the ſame half Inch long Footſtalk, each of which, is an Inch and a half long, and 3 quarters of one broad in the middle where broadeſt; ſoft, of a dark green Colour above, and whitiſh underneath. *Ex alis Foliorum* towards the Tops of the Branches come out 3 qrs of Inch long Branches, on which are ſeveral yellow Flowers with purple Streaks, ſtanding Spike-faſhion, on half Inch long Footſtalks, being Papylionaceous, to which follow flat, brown, two Inches long Pods, in which lie about four Peaſe, having tranſverſe Partitions between each Seed, being the Sides of the Pod clapp'd down, making a tranſverſe Furrow on the outſides of its Valves, and a ſwelling between.

It is frequently planted in this Iſland, the *Caribes*, *Surinam*, &c. chiefly in Alleys as a Hedge, laſts many Years without decaying, and will thrive on barren Land which has been worn out, where ſcarce any thing elſe will proſper.

They are ſometimes gather'd and eaten by Men, but their chief Uſe is to feed Pigeons, whence the Name.

The Branches with the ripe Peaſe and Leaves are not only given to feed Hogs, but Horſes and all other Cattle, which they fatten very much

One Boil, makes them fit for eating, *Rochef.*

They are hard to ſhell. *Tertre.*

This is a little Tree, and the firſt Year that it is planted it beareth no Fruit, but afterwards it beareth three Years and then it is cut down. *Battel ap. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 7. *p.* 985.

II. *Aſpalathus arboreus, ſeu pſeudo-ebenus buxi folio, flore luteo patulo, ſiliqua, lata, brevi chartacea ſemen exiguum reniſorme complectente. Cat. Jam. p.* 140. *Tab.* 175. *Fig.* 1. *Ebene verte de Pommet. p.* 123. *de Biet. p.* 338. *An bois vert. de Bonton p.* 84. *Rochef. Tab. p.* 20. *An Lycio ſimilis frutex Indicus ſpinoſus buxi folio Bryn. Prod.* 2. *p.* 65. ? *Spartium portulacæ folijs aculeatum ebeni materie Plum. pl. Am. p.* 19.

Ebony.

This Tree has a great many long, brown Roots, creeping under the Surface of the Earth, from which riſes a Trunc as big as ones Thigh, for the moſt Part crooked, and forty Foot high, having a dark brown,

or

or grey Bark, with many Sulci in its Length. The upper ſometimes ſeparates it ſelf from the under Barks, being wreath'd, looking like Hemp uncomb'd, and is ſo tough as to be fit to tye any thing withall, the inner Part of the Wood is very hard, dark browniſh green of Colour, brittle but laſting; the outward white, ſoft and more apt to decay, the Branches go out towards the Top, and are beſet with many very ſmall Prickles; are grey colour'd and quite naked in dry Times. After Rains come out the Flowers, they are thick ſet on the Branches, yellow, Papylionaceous, very open, ſmall with a crooked green Stylus in their Middle, ſmelling very ſweet; a little while after come the Leaves, they are ſmall, roundiſh at the Top and largeſt there, half an Inch long and a quarter of one broad, having no Footſtalk, they are of a dark green Colour, ſmooth, ſhining and like the Leaves of Lycium, afterwards come the Pods, they are broad, ſhort, thin like Paper, brown, containing a brown Pea, ſhap'd like a Kidney.

It grows every where in the Savannas or Low-land Woods.

The Wood for its fine greeniſh brown Colour capable of Poliſh, is very much coveted in *Europe*, wherefore 'tis a Commodity exported from *Jamaica*; tho' 'tis quite different from the true black Ebony from the Eaſt-Indies, whence, and particularly from *Madagaſcar*, as *Cauche* tells us it comes; yet this paſſes under that Name in the Iſlands.

The Wood, becauſe of its Hardneſs is uſed very much for Wedges.

This with other Woods for Workmen, us'd to be brought from *Cuba* and the Iſles to *Spain*. *Joſ. Acoſta.*

The Wood gives a green Dye. *Tertre. Rochef.*

The true Ebony has a Laurel Leaf, is like Oak in its Bark, *&c.* and has a Fruit like an Acorn, *Cauche.*

The Eben or black Wood is in *Oggy* in *Ethiopia*, *Bermudez ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 7. §. 5. *Dendr. p.* 1167.

Ebony grows in *Madagaſcar*, and is Part of the Trade between that Iſland and the Portugueſe in *Mozambique*, as well as Dragons-Blood and Aloes. *Mandelſo. p.* 207.

This is not the *Ebenus Jamaicenſis arbuſcula buxi folijs ſpinoſa flore luteo Papylionaceo Siliquiſera* of Dr. *Plukenet. Phyt. Tab.* 89. *Fig.* 1. *Alm. p.* 132. I told him in common Diſcourſe that this Tree of *Jamaica* had a Papylionaceous Flower, and was Siliquiferous, but never affirm'd that of the Shrub growing in *Chelſea Garden*, concerning which, I with Reaſon doubted if it were the ſame with the *Jamaica* Ebony, for they are two different Trees.

III. *Geniſta affinis Anonyma arbor, flore coluteæ, buxi folio. Cat. Jam. p.* 141. *Tab.* 170. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 107.

This Tree had a very hard, ſolid, white, Wood, the Bark ſmooth and grey, having on its Twigs, Leaves placed alternatively, each having a Footſtalk one Eighth of an Inch long. The Leaf it ſelf is about an Inch and a half long, and three quarters of an Inch broad in the middle, where broadeſt, and whence it decreaſes to both Extremes, being even on the Edges, on the Surface, ſhining and having few Veins, being of a yellowiſh green Colour. *Ex alis Foliorum* come ſmall yellowiſh green Flowers, two or three on a little Petiolus, each being made of a Galea and Bifid Lip, or rather Papylionaceous. The Seeds are two, ſtanding after the Manner of the precedent, being like a Heart as painted, or haivng a Defect on the upper ſide at their Junction, and a very ſmall Ledge or extant Ala, round them.

I do

I do not remember the particular Place of the Iſland of *Jamaica* where I found this Tree.

This comes very near in many things to the Tree deſcrib'd under the Name of *Anonymos flore coluteæ. Clus. rar. Plant. hiſtor. p.* 105.

It is alſo in many things like the *Kodatsjari. H. M. tab.* 67. *p.* 131. which is called by *Commelyn Portulacæ folijs ſimilis Planta, flore albo galeato & labiato ſemine oblongo, rotundo, ruffo, fuſco colore.*

The Figure and Magnitude of this Tree ſhew it to be different from the *Polygala fruteſcens major folio buxi Mentzel.* tho' Dr. *Plukenet, p.* 153. of his *Mantiſſa* ſuſpects it may be the ſame.

IV. *Cytiſus arboreus, folijs obtuſis glabris, foliorum prediculis alatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 141. *Tab.* 176. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 473.

This Tree has ſeveral Truncs each as big as one's Leg, riſing together, cover'd with a ſmooth, Cinamon colour'd Bark, ſtreight, eight or nine Foot high, the Branches riſing upright, are all round beſet with Leaves, coming out at an Inch's Interval, three always together, all taking their Origin at the End of an Inch long, green, common Footſtalk, a little folioſe or flat, with extant narrow Alæ, each of which are an Inch long, half as broad near the further End, where broadeſt, and round, beginning narrow and augmenting to the Extremity, being of a yellowiſh green Colour, very ſmooth, having one Middle and ſome tranſverſe Ribs.

I found it by the River's Side under the Town, and on the Red Hills very plentifully.

Dr. *Plukenet* is miſtaken, *p.* 63. of his *Mantiſſa.* where he thinks this may be the ſame with his *Cytiſus Procumbens Americanus flore luteo ramoſiſſimus, qui anil ſuppeditat apud Barbadenſium Colonos. Phytogr. Tab.* 86. *Fig.* 2. *Alm. p.* 129. This being quite different.

V. *Cytiſus arboreus bituminoſus, hederæ folijs non anguloſis. Cat. p.* 141. *Tab.* 177. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 473.

This Tree had a white hard Wood cover'd with a ſmooth grey Bark, both being very odoriferous, and ſmelling like to Bitumen, having here and there Leaves plac'd on their Branches without any Order, but moſtly ſtanding againſt one another, being always three on the ſame common Inch long Footſtalk, each of them being about an Inch long and three quarters of an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and whence they decreaſe to both Ends, where they are ſharp; they are ſmooth on their Surface, and each reſembles the younger Leaves of Ivy before they grow corner'd. What the Flower and Seeds were I know not, but by its three Leaves growing together, I conjecture this to be its true Place.

It grew on the Red Hills among the Woods.

This is quite differing from the *Lucinum arbor tiliæ folijs minoribus Americanum. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 201. *Fig.* 3. tho' the Dr. *p.* 120. of his *Mantiſſa,* thinks it may be the ſame.

VI. *Crotalaria trifolia fruticoſa, folijs glabtis, flore e viridi luteo minore. Cat. p.* 141. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 465. *Tab.* 178. *Fig.* 1. *An Crotalaria Americana trifolia rotunda glabra. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p.* 329? *An Crotalaria fruteſcens Americana, triphylla folijs firmiorebus glabris flore purpureo. Pluk. Phyt. Fig.* 7.

This Shrub has a pretty large Root divided into three or four Branches, about two Inches long, of a reddiſh Colour. The Stalk, or Trunc is as big as one's Thumb, ſtreight, three or four Foot high, having an almoſt

ſmooth, brown Bark. It has many Branches beſet on every Hand with Leaves, three always ſtanding together, on a three quarters of an Inch long common Footſtalk; they are three quarters of an Inch long and half as broad, ſmooth, of a yellowiſh green Colour, that one oppoſite to the Footſtalk, or in the Middle being the largeſt. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, which are Papylionaceous, of a dirty yellow Colour, ſtanding on a ſhort Footſtalk, and to them follow Inch long brown Pods, narrow towards the Footſtalk, ventrioſe or big at the Ends, containing five or ſix irregularly figur'd Seeds, being ſmall, compreſs'd, each having a Notch or Defect in them, and all making a Noiſe when ripe, like a Rattle.

It grew in a Wood between the Town *Savanna* and two Mile Wood.

VII. *Crotalariæ trifolia fruticoſa, folijs rotundis incanis, floribus ſpicatis e viridi-luteis, fructu pubeſcente.* Cat. p. 141. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. p. 466. *Tab.* 179. *Fig.* 1. *An Ononis natrix dicta frutescens annua Americana flore luteo ſpicato, folijs Meliloti Italicæ, ſubhirſuta major Breyn prod.* 2. p. 78? *Anonis Americana, folio latiori, ſubrotundo, Tournef. el. p. Juſt.* p. 409. *Crotalaria Aſiatica trifolia ſubhirſuta. H. Leyd. App.* p. 663? *Cytiſus Zeylanicus folio laburni Amman. Raij. Hiſt. Append.* 1893.

This Shrub has a ſmall, ſhort Root having few Fibers. The Stalk is round and green, riſing four Foot high, the Leaves ſtand on the Branches without any Order, being almoſt round, always three together on the ſame Inch long Footſtalk, being hoary, and of a yellowiſh green Colour, the Flowers are many, on the Ends of the Branches ſpike faſhion, greeniſh yellow and Papylionaceous, and to them follow as many rough or very hoary at firſt green and afterwards brown, ſwell'd, Pods like thoſe of the *Crotalariæ* of which this may be reckon'd one. In theſe Pods lie ſeveral Seeds, ſmall, flat, irregularly figur'd, of a reddiſh brown Colour, there being a Notch in each of them, and being ſomewhat like the Seeds of *Fenugreek.*

It grows at the Creſcent Plantation, in the Plantations at *Guanaboa,* and in ſeveral other Places of this Iſland, as well as *Barbadoes.*

VIII. *Coluteæ affinis fruticoſa, floribus ſpicatis purpuraſcentibus, ſiliquis incurvis, e cujus Tinctura Indigo conficitur.* Cat. *Jam.* p. 141. *Tab.* 179. *Fig.* 2. *Emerus Americanus ſiliqua incurva. Tournef. Inſt.* p. 666. *Coronilla Indica ex qua Indigo Volck.* p. 124. *Indigo ſera rotundifolia. Munt. Aard* p. 229. *An Indigo ſera coluteocdes. Ej. ib. Phyt. cur. Caachira. Annil herba loto affinis ex qua Indigo ſeu paſtellus ad colorandas lanas conficitur. Surian. Anil. Pommet.* p. 151. *Indicum officin. Dale.* p. 323. Herb out of which is made Indico of *Dampier. cap.* 8. *Anil. Muſ. Suammerd.* p. 13. *An arbre tint. Ogilby Africa.* p. 345.

Indigo.

This Shrub has a 5 or 6 Inches long Root, white, woody, round, crooked and hard, ſending out ſeveral Fibrils and ſmaller Branches here and there; it ſends up ſeveral Stalks cover'd with a brown Bark, round, woody and riſing a Foot and an half high, very Buſhy; the Leaves come out along the Branches alternatively, at half an Inch's Diſtance, they are wing'd, the Middle Rib is more than an Inch long, the Pinnæ three Pair with one odd; they are oppoſite one to the other, have very ſmall Footſtalks, are one third of an Inch long and half as broad near the End, where they are round and broadeſt, ſmooth, of a bluiſh green Colour and unſavory Scent. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, on ſmall half Inch long

long Stalks, they are ſpike faſhion, Papylionaceous, Purple red in Colour and very ſmall, and to them follow crooked or falcated round Pods, made like a half Moon or Hook, yellowiſh when ripe, and containing ſeveral very ſmall quadrangular Peaſe, of a yellowiſh Colour.

Theſe Shrubs are planted in moſt Places of this Iſland.

They fill a large Fat two thirds with ſeveral Baskets of the Herb green, then put Water out of the Ciſterns, juſt to cover it; they put two Beams on it, which are kept down by two Bars, going into two Mortiſſes in two Beams lying over them, ſecur'd by two notch'd Poſts above, and kept firm by two Pins going croſs, or athwart them; theſe Devices keep the Herb and Water from riſing when they ferment. In twenty four Hours time 'tis ready to draw off into the Beating-Fat, where 'tis beaten by Foot Diameter Boards with Holes in them, faſten'd to the Ends of nine Foot long Staves, till from a green Colour it comes to a blackiſh, and being taken up and let ſtand a little, it lets fall ſome ſmall Grains, or when mix'd with freſh Urine, it immediately lets them fall and leaves clear Water at Top; if it be beaten longer than enough, theſe Grains are again abſorbed into the Water, and make it appear black: This Fat in beating is apt to have a Froth at Top, which, when it appears, is quell'd by throwing in five or ſix Drops of Oyl by a Feather into the Fat; theſe Grains in ſome Hours ſubſide the clear Water is drawn off, and the Sediment put into Bags like *Manicæ Hippocratis*; 'tis drain'd by hanging ſome Hours, and then 'tis put into ſquare Boxes and expos'd to the Sun, and leaſt it ſhould crack, it is cut into ſquare ſmaller Diviſions. If it be not well dry'd or cur'd, it breeds Worms. It has a moſt unſavory Smell, and draws all Vermin towards it, whence the Fats are uſually plac'd at a pretty Diſtance from dwelling Houſes.

The Proceſs varies very much, according to the different Seaſons of the Year, when 'tis made.

Land where few Rains happen are proper for this, being in ſix Weeks ready for cutting.

There are two Sorts of *Indigo*, *Guatimala* and *Inde Platte*, the firſt is beſt; ſome of the Seeds (*about* 20) are put into Holes at Foot's Diſtance, and cover'd with 2 Fingers Deepneſs of Earth, in Rainy Times 'tis up in 4 Days, and ready to cut in 3 Months, and in ſix Weeks is a ſecond Crop They mix it with Water, and after Fermentation, let it out of the *Trempoire* to the *Batterie*, where 'tis beat till it granulates, and before it be again mix'd with the Water, they let it out into Sacks, and mix in beating ſome Oil to hinder the Foaming: Indigo is made with the lighteſt and ſweeteſt Water; 'tis dried when ſeparated from the Caſes. No Indigo Works can be made of Wood becauſe of its piercing Quality. Some Negroes and French have been kill'd by its ill Savour. Swimming Indigo is beſt. *Tertre.*

This ſeems to be the *Xihuiquilitlpitxahuac*, *Hernandez* and *Xim*, tho' there be a very ill or improper Figure, as may appear by their ſaying that it is *Ciceris folijs*, theſe Leaves being not at all like them, 'tis hot and dry in the ſecond Degree. The Powder heals old Sores if they be waſh'd with Urine before; bruis'd and put to the Head, they cure its aching, as does their Decoction. They thinks it would grow well in *Spain*.

It was not formerly known in *Braſile*. *Marcg.*

It is reckon'd vulnerary, and prepar'd ſeveral Ways to be good againſt Ulcers of the Head and Feet. *Piſo.*

It grows in *Yucatan*. *Lact.*

Thoſe

Thoſe of *Madagaſcar* beat the Leaves to a Lump and make uſe of it to dye with. The firſt and third Years Indigo ſinks and is not good, the ſecond ſwims, and the Smoke is blue. *Cauche.*

Indigo is known if good by applying it to the Flame of a Candle, in which if it ſcatters, diffuſes, or melts like fine Flower 'tis good, but if it turns, or remains when burnt, like Sand, 'tis not of worth ſo that which ſwims is good, and that which ſinks in Water is bad. *Linſchot. Garc.*

It is very good in *Guatimala*, *Laet.* and is to be dried on Sand for fear of ſpoiling the Colour. *id.*

In *New-Spain* 'tis plentiful, in 1547 came in the Flota, 5663 *Arroba's* worth ſo many *Peſo's*. *Acoſta.*

It us'd to be brought from *Cairo* fifteen Years ſince, to Chriſtendom, now 'tis carry'd thither. *Lambert.*

That is beſt which ſwims on Water, and being burnt diſſolves into a ſubtle Powder, and leaves no Sand; 'tis ſaid to be given to Children of bad Digeſtion. *Fragos.*

It mitigates Pains of the Stone, if the Decoction of the Root be given. The Leaves beat with Water laid to the Belly provokes Urine The Indigo is good to dry Humours. *H. M.*

Inde is made of Leaves, *Indigo* of Stalks and Leaves.

Pyrard. p. 2. *p.* 158. tells us it is carried from *Cambaya*, and *Surat* to *Goa*, and *p.* 13. *p.* 3. that it grows like Roſemary, is wetted and dry'd ſeveral Times till it becomes blue.

Salbank. ap. Purchas. lib. 3. *cap.* 9. §. 4. 236. *p.* ſays that *Biamy* is the chiefeſt Place for Indigo of all the *Eaſt*, it is two Days Journey from *Agra*, there are twelve Mills there. It groweth on ſmall Buſhes, its Seed is like that of Cabbage, it lies on Heaps after cutting half a Year to rot, then by Oxen is trodden out from its Stalks, afterwards is ground fine, then boil'd in Furnaces, and ſorted into ſeveral Sorts. The beſt Indigo is worth eight Pence *per* Pound.

Sir *Henry Middleton. ib. cap.* 11. §. 3. *p.* 259. ſays that 'tis made at *Tayes* and *Mouſa* Towns between *Moha* in the *Red Sea* and *Zenan.* and *p.* 271. *cap.* 11. §. 6. *lib.* 3. *ib.* at *Surat.*

Dounton. ib. cap. 12. §. 2. *p.* 281. at *Aden. ib.* §. 5. *p.* 103. at *Dabull.*

And *Saris. apud Purch. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 3. *p.* 349. that that of *Lahor* is beſt. Worth at *Moha* a hundred Rials for one hundred and fifty Weight, that of *Cirkeſa* is not ſo good. *ib.*

William Finch. apud Purchas. lib. 4. *cap.* 4. §. 5. *p.* 429. found it near *Agra.* It grows alſo at *Byana*, where the fatneſs of the Soil and brackiſh Water make it good. It is the ſame with that of the *Weſt Indies*, it is ſteep'd for ſome Days with Stones on it in a Ciſtern, the Infuſion, is beat and dry'd on the Sand in the Sun. The Produce of the Second Year ſwims; of the firſt and third is not ſo good; that which gives a blue Vapour in the Fire is beſt, *Orſena.* 429.

Whithington. lib. 4. *cap.* 8. §. 3. *p.* 483. found it in the *Mogull's* Country. and *Purchas. ib. p.* 485. at *Sinda*, which is not ſo good, but courſe.

Payton. ib. cap. 13. §. 3. *p.* 488. and 615. §. 1. tells us that 'tis a Commodity at *Sinda* and *Surat*, *p.* 529. and that from *Lahor* is the beſt, and *Cherques* the worſt, in the *Mogull's* Country. *ib. p.* 504.

Dounton met with it at *Surat. cap.* 11. §. 1.

Dodſworth at *Sarques*, not far from *Amadavar. ib. cap.* 12. *p.* 518. §. 2.

And *Biddulph. ib. lib.* 8. *cap.* 9. *p.* 1341. ſays that the *Arabs* Wives colour their Lips blue, and likewiſe their Face when hir'd to mourn.

The

The *Brama's*, which are of the King's Country (for the King is a *Brama*) have their Legs, Bellies, or ſome part of their Body, as they think good themſelves, made black with certain Things which they have. They uſe to prick the Skin, and to put on it a kind of Anile or Blacking, which doth contiuue always; this is counted an Honour among them; which none may have but the *Brama's*, who are of the King's Kindred. *Fitch ap. Haklayt. Tom.* 2. *p.* 262. *ap. Purchas. lib.* 10. *cap.* 6. *p.* 1741.

About the Year 1620, the Trade for *Indigo* ſtood thus. Three hundred and fifty thouſand Pound of Indigo was ſpent in a Year in *Europe* which at 4 *s.* 6 *d. per Lib.* at *Aleppo* coſt 75833 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. Mun ap. Purchas. cap.* 17. *p.* 734. at 1 *s.* 2 *d. per Lib.* in *Eaſt India* coſt 20416 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* and is us'd for dying Cloath chiefly. Two hundred thouſand Pound of Indigo ſpent yearly in *England*, at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* coſts 11666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Sold at 5 *s.* comes to 50000 *l.* One hundred and fifty thouſand Pound of Indigo, at 7 *s. per Lib.* when from *Turkey*, is 52500 *l.*

Du Val Nott. in Pyrard. p. 129. ſays 'tis made in *Cambaye.*

Rob. Tomſon. ap. Hakl. p. 454. found it about *Mexico*, where 'tis us'd to die Blue, 'tis made of a certain Herb that groweth wild in the Fields, is gather'd at one Time of the Year, burnt, and of the Aſhes thereof, with other Confections put thereunto, the ſaid Indigo is made.

M. *Rich. Hakluyt. p.* 2. *p.* 160. propoſes among other Things, for the Good of our Cloathing Trade, that Anile, wherewith we colour Blue, ſhould be brought into this Realm by Seed or Root, and the Art of compounding the ſame. In St. *Salvador* on *Coſta Rica*, I beſtow'd that which I carry'd in Anile (which is a kind of Thing to die Blue withall) to Port of *Cavallos* in *Honduras*, from whence 'tis ſhip'd for *Spain. Chilton. ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 558. and *p.* 491. reckons it one of the Commodities exported from *Merida* on *Tahaſco* River in *Campeche* Province.

Polo apud Purchas. lib. 1. *p.* 106. met with it in *Cambaia.*

Indigo, one hundred and ſixty ſix Pounds, ſold about the *Red Sea*, for, from thirty five to fifty Rials. *Saris ap. Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. *p.* 347.

Petty Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 814. found it in *Sonſonate.*

Smith of *Virginia*, *p.* 149. tells us 'tis one of their wealthy Commodities in the *Weſt Indies*, and that 'tis in the *Summer Iſles*, but planted there. 171. *Ligon.* found it in *Barbadoes. p.* 42. *Rawolfe. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8. ſays 'tis brought from *India* to *Aleppo*, as a Commodity. *Terry. p.* 113. tells us they put Indigo Leaves ſtripped off the Branches to heat and ſweat in Heaps certain Days before Infuſion, after which they let it evaporate by the Sun in exceeding broad and ſhallow Veſſels made of Plaiſter of *Paris.* The beſt Sort is from *Biana* near *Agra*, the courſer from *Cirkeeſe*, not far from *Amadavat*, and *p.* 192. that 'tis planted there by the Coolees.

Mandelſlo. p. 206. met with it in *Madagaſcar*, but there they make it not into a Paſte.

Ay mucho color azul muy fino in Eſpanola. Lepez de Gom. cap. 26.

IX. *Coluteæ affinis fruticoſa argentea, floribus ſpicatis e viridi purpureis, ſiliquis falcatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 142. *Tab.* 176. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 452. *An Colinil Hort. Mal. Part.* 1. *p.* 103? *ſeu polygala indica minor ſiliquis recurvis. Syen. ib. p.* 104? *Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1734? *&* 1892? *An Colutea Curaſſavica argentea anguſti folia. Par. Bat. pr. p.* 325? *vel colutea Indica fruteſcens ſolijs ſuperne glabris virentibus ſubtus ſericeo nitore Angenteo ſplendentibus, Plukenet Alm. p.* 112? *Colutea Indica ſeu Indigo Sylveſtris polyceratos ſiliquis recurvis Americanus, Ejuſd. ib? ſeu frutex primus innominatus Macar. lib.* 2. *cap.* 8. *p.* 68? *vel Eruum ſeu Orobus arboreſcens minus incanus, glycyrhizæ ſolijs flore ſpicato Americanus pediculo pinnarum rubente. Breyn. p.* 2? *An In-*

digo folio rotundo, ſive Indigo fera rotundi folia, Mant. p. 228? *Nil ſive Indigo ſpuria. Raij. p.* 1734. *Colutea ex vera Cruce folijs argenteis anguſtis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 325.

Another Sort of Wild Indigo.

This Shrub has a woody Stalk, or Trunc, cover'd with a ſmooth, dark, brown, Bark, riſing four Foot high, having ſeveral Branches on every Side, beſet thick with many wing'd Leaves, the middle Rib whereof is four Inches long, one Inch thereof being naked, the reſt, has Pairs of Pinnæ ſet oppoſite to one another, at one third of an Inch's diſtance, with an odd one at the End; each Pinna has a petiolus one eighth of an Inch long, is it ſelf an Inch long, and half as broad, ſmooth, of a bluiſh green, and like the Leaves of St. *Foine*; *Ex alis Foliorum*, comes an Inch and half long Spike of many ſmall papylionaceous Flowers, partly red and partly green, ſet round the ſame ſmall Stalk, and to them follow ſeveral Pods about three quarters of an Inch long, round, falcated, or very crooked, bow'd down, or back from the Footſtalk, on which they ſtand, and containing four or more quadrangular ſhining brown Peas as big as a ſmall Pin's Head.

It grows in the open Grounds and about the Town very frequently, and in the *Caribes*.

X. *Coral arbor Cluſ. Cat. Jam. p.* 142.

The Bean-Tree.

This Tree is very well deſcrib'd and figur'd in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and is frequently planted in Hedges.

It has Great Prickles as that of *Cluſius*.

The *Malabars* make Sword and Knive Sheaths of the Wood. The Leaves powder'd and boil'd with Coco Nuts till it comes to an Ointment, conſumes Bubo's, and cures Bone-aches. The Leaves beat and apply'd to the Temples, cures the Cephalea and Ulcers, mix'd with Sagra, eaſes the Cholick, which is done by the Bark with Vinegar, the Bean freed of its outward Membrane with Sergelim (*Seſamium Oyl*) and the Juice of the Leaves cures Venereal Pains, with Infuſion of Rice it ſtops Fluxes, with Betle Leaves it cures Worms in Ulcers, and with Oyl the Itch. *H. M.*

XI. *Coral arbor non ſpinoſa, flore longiore & magis clauſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 143. *Tab.* 178. *Fig.* 1 and 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 108. *Arbor ſpinoſa Coral Americana Maxima. Pluken. Alm. p.* 293. *Seu Phaſeolis accedens arbor non ſpinoſa Coral dicta fructu rubro inſtar Corallij expoliti ſplendente. Ejuſd. ib. Arbor Coralli Americana ſemine oblongiore & tenuiore rubicundiſſimo, minus ſpinoſa, folijs læte viridantibus. Breyn. Prodr. 2. p.* 19. *An Coral arbor Americana. Commel. hort. Amſt. p.* 211.

Another Sort of Coral, or Bean-Tree.

This Tree had a Trunc about 9 Inches diameter, cover'd with a reddiſh brown, or grey Bark, almoſt ſmooth, only the outward Membrane peeling off here and there; it had frequent Branches and Twigs ſtanding ſtreight up, along which ſtand a great many Leaves without any order, being always three together on the ſame three Inches long Footſtalk, that in the Middle having an Inch long Petiolus, or being an Inch farther

on

on the Stalk, they are three pointed, about two Inches and a half long, and as broad at the Baſe, of a pale and yellowiſh green Colour, having one middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs, being very like the Leaves of the Coral Tree. At the Tops of the Branches are ſix Inch long Spikes of Flowers, plac'd at one quarter of an Inch's diſtance, ſtanding on one eighth of an Inch Footſtalk; each of them is an Inch and half long, tubulous made up of one curiouſly colour'd ſcarlet Petalon, incloſing ſeveral pale, red, Inch long Stamina, in the Middle of which is a greeniſh Stylus, which in time comes to be a Pod, two or three Inches long ventrioſe, ſtraiter between the Peas, and larger over them, incloſing two or three Peas.

It grew from a Paliſado brought out of the Woods, and fix'd in a Garden Hedge at Mr. *Canning*'s Houſe, in the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

XII. *Coral Arbor Polyphylla non ſpinoſa fraxini folio, ſiliqua alis foliaceis extantibus, rotæ molendinariæ fluviatilis, vel ſeminum laſerpitij inſtar aucta. Cat. Jam. p.* 143. *Tab.* 176. *Fig.* 4 *and* 5. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 108. *An Phaſeolis accedens Coral arbor polyphyllos folijs durioribus glabris non ſpinoſæ. Plukenet Alm. p.* 293? *Phyt. Tab.* 214. *Fig.* 4? *An Toulonimibi vimen fruticoſum coronarium ſpicatum purpureum ſemine alato ad piſces inebriandum ſurian? Coralloo dendron Americanum fraxini folijs Plum. Tourneſ. Inſt. p.* 662. *pl. Am. p.* 21.

Dog-Wood Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc Twenty five Foot high, ſtreight, having a Bark almoſt ſmooth like that of an Aſh, with ſeveral white, large, Spots on it; it is as big as ones Middle; the Wood is white and a little ſtinking, the Branches and Twigs are many, and altogether bare about the Month of *December*, but in *January* or *February* they are all cover'd over with Bloſſoms, neither Leaves nor Fruit appearing; they are Papylionaceous of a dirty white Colour with an Eye of Purple, the Petala of which are not wide open'd, but lie cloſe to one another, to each of which ſucceeds the Fruit or Pod two Inches long, having four thin, brown, Membranes half an Inch broad, ſtanding out on every Hand, the Length of the Fruit, like the Sails of a Windmill, or the membranaceous Appendices of the Seeds of *Laſerpitium*, and within a fungous, brown, as it were jointed Matter, lie five or ſix Seeds or Peaſe, whitiſh, quadragular and oblong. When the Fruit is ripe, come the Leaves, wing'd like thoſe of the Aſh-tree, the Pinnæ are two Inches long and one broad, faſten'd to the middle Rib, being oppoſite one to another, with an odd one at the End, and are, for the moſt Part, ſeven in Number.

This Tree grows every where in the Savanna's or Low-land Woods.

The Bark of this Tree ſtamp'd and thrown into a ſtanding Pool where Fiſh are, intoxicates them for ſome Time, they turning their Bellies up, and coming above Water, but if they are not preſently caught, they come to themſelves and recover. I have been told that the like Phœnomenon happens if quick Lime be uſed the ſame Way.

The Indians and Negro's make Uſe of this Bark to take Fiſh, eſpecially in deep Holes in inland Rivers, when there is no Current but the moſt Part of the Rivers are dry, only ſome deep Holes or Pools, whither the Fiſh retire for their own Safety. The Fiſh caught after this Manner, are counted very wholeſome and good Food.

The

The Indians have a Tree wherewith they take their Fiſh, for their preſent Uſe, being near their Habitations. They take three or four little Sticks of it and bruiſe their Ends againſt a Stone, rub them between their Hands, in ſmall Creeks, which at high Water are full of Fiſh coming with the Tide, it cauſes them to turn up their Bellies, and ſo they take as many as they pleaſe. This is a Providence of God to thoſe barbarous People, being a natural Help for preſent Food and Suſtenance. *Rob. Harcourt. ap. Purchas. lib. 6. p. 1276. cap. 16.* in *Guiana.*

After the Sea has left many Fiſh in Holes and Receſſes brought thither by the Tide, in their Boats they rub the Twigs of this a little beaten into the Water, that the Juice of the Bark may diffuſe itſelf, and the Fiſh are ſo ſleepy as to ſwim at Top and be taken with Hands. *Piſ. Laet.*

Timbo, a ſort of With, intoxicates Fiſhes. *Jo. de Laet. Lib.* 15. *Cap.* 16. in *Braſile.*

The Bark of the Root beaten and put into Bags waſh'd in a River, intoxicates Fiſh. *Tertre.*

Chriſtofle D' Acugna, in his Relation of the River of the Amazons, makes mention of a Wood called *Inecou*, made Uſe of by the Indians *Galibis* and thoſe of *Cayenne*, of which, if Sticks be made broad at the Ends, and the Surface of the Ponds beaten therewith, the Fiſh grow drunk with the Noiſe, or rather Quality of the Wood, that they riſe up dead, and ſuffer themſelves to be taken with the Hand by the Indians, which I believe may be by the Wood of this Tree.

A Kind of Wood with which the Indians take their Fiſh, they beat it againſt ſome Stone or Tree until one End thereof be all bruis'd, and putting that into the River, preſently the Fiſh become drunk, and run themſelves on the Shoar and ſwim above Water as our Haddocks do in *England. Purchas. lib. 6. Vol. 4. p. 1264. Wilſon.*

XIII. *Arbori Coral affinis non ſpinoſa, fraxini folio rotundiore, folijs & ramulis pubeſcentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 144. *Tab.* 187. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Dendr. p.* 108.

The Twigs of this Tree were cover'd over with a woolly, whitiſh Bark, having ſome ſoft Wood and a very large Pith; the Leaves came out round them, being 7 or 8 Inches long, and having Pinnæ ſet on to them, each of which had one tenth of an Inch long Petiolus, being roundiſh, or oval, and of about three quarters of an Inch diameter, woolly on both Sides, and white, having an odd one at the End. The Tops of the Twigs are for about four or five Inches Spikes of papylionaceous Flowers, as the former, each of which ſtands in a white Calix. I did not obſerve the Seeds, or Seed-Veſſel, and therefore can ſay no more of it.

I found it in the inland Parts of this Iſland.

This is not what I ſuſpect to be *Oexmelius Quinquina*; but the Precedent, as appears by my Catalogue, which Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 150. of his *Mantiſſa*, has miſtaken.

XIV. *Lobus Echinatus fructu flavo folijs rotundioribus. Herm. Cat. Jam. p.* 144. *Acacia glorioſa lentiſci rotundioribus folijs ſpinoſa fructu flavo Pluk. Alm. p.* 5. *Bonduch. Vulgare majus Polyphyllum, Plum. pl. Am. p.* 25.

Nicker Tree.

The Stem, or Trunc of this Tree, or Shrub, riſes eight or nine Foot high, is as thick as one's Arm, having a Clay colour'd, ſmooth Bark, and

and towards the Top being bow'd down with the Weight of its Leaves, which are decompoſite, pinnated, and very numerous. The Branches, or main, as well as other Ribs, are very thick beſet with ſhort crooked and very ſharp Prickles; the Branches are ſet oppoſite one to the other, as are the Pinnæ, which are placed by Pairs, and even in Number; each Pinna is ſmooth, green, a little yellowiſh, ſhining, almoſt oval, only ſomewhat broad near the ſhort Footſtalks End, where 'tis join'd to the middle Rib. A little above theſe Branches come out two or three Inch long Footſtalks, ſuſtaining ſeveral papylionaceous Flowers of a ferrugineous yellow Colour, to each of which follows an almoſt round Inch diameter, dark brown Pod, the Valves of which are very thick beſet with ſharp Prickles, or echinated, containing for the moſt part, two perfectly round, but ſometimes depreſs'd, ſhining, yellowiſh, Beans, very hard, and containing a bitter Kernel.

It grows among the Shrubs in the *Savanna*'s every where, and in *Barbados*.

The Beans are taken inwardly to ſtop a Gleet, or Running of the Reins.

They are made uſe of as round Marbles by Children to play withal, and brought very plentifully into *Europe* for making Buttons.

The Root is hot and bitter; the Roſin is a Vomit, and it is good againſt thoſe Poyſons which work ſlowly. *Piſo.*

Gerard ſays they were offer'd to be ſold for Bezoar; but that they were poyſonous and emetick, as was reported to him.

XV. *Lobus echinatus fructu cæſio foliis longioribus. Herm. Cat. Jam. p.* 144. *Phaſeoli ex lobo Echinodi, Clus. Mus. Swamm. p.* 15. *Inimboy frutex ſpinoſa viminea & lobifera nuculis lapideis ad Corallas precarias; An lobus ſpinoſus Cluſ Surian.*

There is no Difference between this Tree and the Precedent, but the Colour of the Bean, which is grey.

It grows with the former.

It was ſent from *Pona* firſt, under the Name of *Milium Indicum*, then *Bonduch. C. B.*

The Beans preſerve Children from ill Fortune, being tied to their Backs and are good againſt the Bitings of Scorpions. Taken in Powder by the Noſe, they cure the Megrim, Pains of the Mouth, and are good for the Epilepſie; the Quantity is as much as two Grains of Pepper. If it be drank in Wine to the Quantity of a Cicer, it cures Quartans, the Colick, and reſiſts all Poiſons. This Fruit is much eſteem'd by the *Turks*, and was ſent with an Account of theſe Vertues from *Conſtantinople* and *Alexandria*, where it was much pris'd, *Pona*

I think the Eaſt and Weſt-India Plants are the ſame, tho' from the Difference of the Deſcription of the Leaves, *Zanoni* would argue the contrary.

The Root and Bark beaten and given in Decoction, help Ruptures, and the Leaves do the ſame, if apply'd to the Parts with Coco-Nut beaten: The Beans beaten and us'd with Coco-Nut Milk are good for Ruptures; they diſſipate Wind, cure the Colick, and roaſted to Powder are good to provoke the *Menſtrua.* The Pith is good in the Stone. *H. M.*

Both the Figure and Deſcription of the *Rhamnus myrtifolius ex inſula Sti. Chriſtiphori Cornut. p.* 83. agree to this, notwithſtanding what Dr. *Plukenet* ſays in his *Mant. p.* 2. and 170.

Theſe Nuts are often caſt Aſhore by the Sea on the North Weſt Coaſts of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and are called *Molucca-Beans* by the Inhabitants

of the latter, they ſuppoſing them to have come from thoſe Iſlands by an imaginary North Eaſt Paſſage, of which I have elſewhere given an Account,

XVI. *Caſſia nigra ſeu fiſtuloſa prima, ſive Caſſia fiſtula Alexandrina. Cat. p.*145. *Commel hort. Amſt. p.* 215. *Caſſia purgatrix Caſtell. Hort. Meſ. p.* 6. *Caſſe du Levant. Pommet. p.* 217. *Caſſe d' Egypte. Ejuſd. p.* 218. *Caſſe des Iſles. Ej. p.* 219. A long *Caſſia* Fruit of *Egypt*, of *Hubert. p.* 40. *Caſſia fiſtula lauri ſplendentibus alatis folijs acumine productis flore luteo. Pluken. Alm. p.* 89. *An Caſſia Jamaicenſis fiſtularis ſenis ſolummodo alatis folijs unico in ſummo obſcure virentibus Muſæi Courtenian. Ej. p.* 90. *Chatalhuic Mexic. Hern?*

The ordinary Purging Caſſia.

This Tree is frequently to be met with about Houſes, or where in the *Spaniards* Time Plantations have been. *Martyr* tells us that it was planted in *Hiſpaniola*, *Cuba*, and *Jamaica* by a *Spaniard*, and that it brought ſo many Ants to it, that they hurt every Thing near it. The Pods or Canes are us'd to purge the Belly of Choler, and the Blood of vicious Humours, being pulped, and to cool the Kidneys, and generally thought proper in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt. The Fruit, when green, is preſerv'd by the *Jews*, and ſent into *Europe*, which *Paludanus* ſays he obſerv'd to be done in *Egypt*. *Hernandez* ſays that three Ounces of theſe preſerv'd, eaten, purge Flegm and Choler very eaſily; and *Acoſta* ſays, an Ounce works well. They are firſt when green and tender, ſteep'd in Water, and then boil'd and preſerv'd. It grows in the *Eaſt Indies*, but being ſooner brought from the *Weſt Indies*, this laſt is counted better. *Mon.* The Pulp, if outwardly rub'd on the Part, cures Eryſipelas's and Inflamations, as alſo the Gout. *Acoſta.* And mix'd with Oyl of Sweet Almonds, eaſes the Pain of the Kidneys and Breaſt, if outwardly rub'd on the Parts. *Mon.* The Doſe is from ten Drams to an Ounce and a half of the Pulp, and four Ounces not pulp'd. *Cluſius* thinks the *Eaſt India* better. The more reddiſh, blacker, ſmoother, and weightier, are the better, as are thoſe not ſounding. *Veſling.*

The Flowers are preſerv'd either with Sugar powder'd as Sugar of Roſes, or whole, and Purge being given to two or three Ounces, in Diſeaſes of the Kidneys, or Ureters. *Veſling.* As alſo the young Pods, giving to two or three Ounces, being rough, or adſtringent of themſelves; but when boil'd very pleaſant and grateful. Many of theſe come from St. *Domingo* and *Porto Rico. Caſſia* is beſt given half an Hour before Dinner; working then better, as *Galen* and *Hippocrates* gave ſeveral other purging Medicines. *Mon.*

The Bark and Leaves beaten and mix'd with Oyl, are good if rub'd on Puſtles. The Seeds open the Belly and purge, and are in Meal uſed in *Cataplaſms. H. M.*

The Flowers give in the Morning ſo ſweet a Smell, that the *Egyptians* love to walk near them. This Tree flowers in *June* and *July*. The beſt are thoſe of *Cayro* or *Alexandria*, which ſound when beat. *Alp. whoſe Cut is good.*

The Pulp purges twice as much if the powder'd Seeds be added. *Fallop. Jonſt.*

In caſe they be broke down by the Winds before ripe, they are tied together in Bunches. *Veſling.* who ſays, that if Caſſia doth any Injury, 'tis by being too old.

The

The Sound they make with the Wind gives a differing Note, according to their Fullneſs or Age. *Nieremb.*

Caſſia from *Cayro* is good; but from *Braſil* the beſt; one Ounce purging more than two of the other. *Bod. a Stapel.*

It grows in the Woods of *Java. Bont.*

Caſſia with Sugar, Ginger, Ebony, and *Lignum Sanctum*, was the chief Commerce of the Iſland St. *Dominique*, from whence were ſhip'd in the Flota, wherein he came, forty eight Quintals.

This Tree is very uſeful, and was ſown by the Apothecaries Seeds, only they are deſtroy'd by Ants. *Lop. de Gom. fol.* 29.

Caſſia cometh from *Egypt*: The Pulp drying the Seeds make a Noiſe when the Pod is ſhaken. The weightieſt, largeſt and moiſteſt Pods are beſt. *Cord.*

Theſe Trees *ap. Purchas. lib.* 9 *cap.* 9. *p.* 1503. were found by *Cairo* and *Jo. des Sanctos. ib. fol.* 9. *cap.* 1233. *p.* 1547. found them on the *Lunata Hills.* Some attribute Fluxes in the Indians to Fleſh of Kids feeding upon this Fruit. The Occidental is beſt, becauſe freſheſt. *Avicen* commends the Bark of this with Cinamon, and *Caſſia in retentis Menſtruis Fragos.*

It keeps two Years. *Dort.*

It is very windy and needs Aniſe, or ſome Correctives. *J. B.*

It was unknown to the ancient *Latins* and *Greeks*, and brought into Uſe by the *Arabs. Lon.*

The Flowers are preſerv'd for purging. *Tertre.*

The *Caſſia Fiſtula* of the *Greeks* is *Caſſia Lignea*, and not this of the *Arabians*, which was unknown to them. *Fuchſ. p.* 131.

The *Caſſia* from *Cairo* carry'd to *Venice*, is ſouriſh, that from *Damiate* to *France*, is ſweet. *Lambert.*

Actuarius deſcribes it firſt, calling it κασία μέλαινα, being known to the *Arabs* firſt. *Dod.*

It is very good for Diſeaſes in the Kidneys. *Bauh. in Math.*

It may be given in Fevers. *Lugd.* *Manardus* ſays the Seeds are purgative, but in that was miſtaken. *Muſa.*

Some old Phyſicians uſe the Bark of this Fruit for the *Caſſia* of the Ancients or Cinamon in hard Labour, which is very dangerous. *Lac.* The Pulp helps Mad People to ſleep. *ib.*

Sanderſon ap. Purchas. lib. 9. *cap.* 16. §. 1. *p.* 1615. takes Notice of this Tree in *Egypt*, and *p.* 1617, that they lay the Logs of it at Length for ſtrengthening their Walls and Buildings.

Pyrard tells us that it grows in *Decan*, Flowers in *September*, and is ripe in *January*, when it falls and Cattle eats them, and the Inhabitants ſcruple eating Mutton or Beef then, becauſe of their being laxative. *p.* 3. *p.* 14.

Loubere. Tom. 1. *p.* 288. found it in *Siam.*

White in the fifth Voyage to *Virginia* took ſome of it in a Prize near *Hiſpaniola.*

Rob. Tomſon ap. Hakl. p. 449. found it in *Sto. Domingo.* Much of it is ſent into *Spain* from *Cuba* and *Porto Rico. ib. p.* 466. *Hawks.*

And from the Weſt-Indies in the Flota. *Philips ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 486.

An *Anonymus* Relator of *Cumberland*'s Voyage, *ap. Purchas. Vol.*4. *p.* 1147. ſays that in *Jamaica* two Barks were laden with Hides and it.

Rob. Harcourt ap. Purchas. lib. 6. *cap.* 16. *p.* 1276. met with it in *Guiana.*

Caſſia-fiſtula as good as that of *Eaſt India* the Spaniards uſe in *Braſile*, but it was unknown to the Indians. *Anonymus* Portugal *Purchas p.* 1308. *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1.

Oviedo Summary, ap. Eden. p. 221. found it in *Hiſpaniola.*

Oviedo, Lib. 8. *Coron. Cap.* 1. tells us, that from Seeds this throve wonderfully in the *Weſt Indies.*

Ligon, p. 14. met with it in Cape *Verd* Iſles, and *p.* 68. ſays it grows eight Foot in a Year, and that the Pod is ſhaped like a Black-Pudding.

Hernan Lopez de Caſtaneda, cap. 40. found this Tree in *Cananor.*

And *Terry, p.* 118. in the *Mogul*'s Country.

Linſchot, deſcr. de Guinea, cap. 5. found it in *Congo* uſed by the Moors for Diſeaſes of the Reins, and to purge eaſily. and in his *Deſcr. de L' Amerique, cap.* 5. in *New-Spain,* as alſo that *Rio de Cana-fiſtola* in *Braſil* hath its Name from much of this growing there *Deſcr. Amer. cap.* 10.

XVII. *Caſſia minor fruticoſa hexaphylla ſenæ folijs. Cat. Jam. p.* 146. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 110. *tab.* 180. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3, 4. *Caſſia Americana fœtida folijs ſennæ. Plum. Tourneſ. Inſt. p.* 619. *pl. Am. p.* 18. *An Caſſia-fiſtula Jamaicenſis Acaciæ tinctoriæ ſeu tamarindi ovatis folijs denſioribus glabris. Plukenet. Alm. p.* 90.

Several Stalks or ſmall round Stems of the Bigneſs of ones little Finger, having a Bark like young Hazel, of a light brown Colour, riſe ſtreight up from the ſame Root to five or ſix Foot high, they are woody and brittle, and ſend forth towards their Tops, ſeveral Branches, beſet with many winged Leaves like thoſe of the *Coluteæ*, there are almoſt always ſix Pinnæ or three Pair ſet one againſt another, very round, of a yellow green Colour, but no pleaſant Smell. On the Tops of the Branches are always Flowers, they are yellow, Pentapetalous, like thoſe of Caſſia, and ſtand ſomewhat like to Papylionaceous Flowers, tho' more ſparſe, have many green Stamina, in the Middle of which is a hooked Stylus like the *Caſſia-fiſtula Alexandrina. C. B.* to the Flowers of which, this in every thing is like. After the Flowers follow the Pod each about an Inch and half long or longer, round, of a light brown Colour, containing one Row of compreſs'd brown Seeds in a ſweetiſh Pulp of the ſame Colour, filling the reſt of the Pod.

It grows in the Plain or Low-lands of *Jamaica* as well as all the *Caribes.*

The Leaves are uſed in Place of *Sena* and purge well; the Pulp is of the ſame Taſte and Vertue with the ordinary *Caſſia Syen.*

If this be the Sena mention'd by *Rob. Harcourt ap. Purchas.* 1276, it grows in *Guiana.*

XVIII. *Caſſia nigra ſeu fiſtuloſa* 2*da ſive Caſſia fiſtula Braſiliana* C. B. *Pin. p.* 403. *Cat. Jam. p.* 146. *Caſſia-fiſtula Braſiliana cujus folia ovata fulva lanugine ſunt obtecta. Pluken. Alm. p.* 90. *Caſſia ſylveſtris hiſt. Inſul Antill. Hort. Reg. Paris, p.* 43. *Caſſe du Breſ. Pommet. p.* 218. *An Caſſia ſylveſtris Americana ſiliqua ſubrotunda Caſſia uncialem longitudinem vix excedente ex inſula Barbados ad nos allata. Pluken. Mant. p.* 40.

Horſe-Caſſia, from its being given to purge Horſes by Farriers.

This grows in the Low-land Woods by the Sides of Rivulets in great Abundance, and I have nothing to add to what *Breynius* ſays of it, but that he is miſtaken when he ſays and Figures the Flowers to come out *ex alis Foliorum* for they take their original from the Branches themſelves, as does

the *Caſſia-fiſtula Alexandrina*. He was led into this Error by having the Branch and Flowers ſent to him ſeparate, for I ſuppoſe he never ſaw it flower in *Europe*.

Before the Fruit is ripe it is adſtringent, but after looſening, tho' *Marcgrave* ſays 'tis adſtringent, contrary to Experience; the Tops of the Leaves applied cure Wounds and ill-natur'd Puſtules, *Piſo*.

Piſo was very much miſtaken when he took the Figure of an *Anonymus* Plant deſcrib'd by *Marcgrave* above and figur'd by *Laet* over againſt the *Tapyracayanana* for this, and gave it in his ſecond Edition, from whence *Jonſton* continu'd this Error.

One Ounce of the Pulp of this purges more than two of the Shop Caſſia. *Lobel*.

This Caſſia is not ſo good as that of *Egypt*, or *Arabia*. *Thevet*.

It purges with Gripes, is not ſo black nor well taſted as the Caſſia of the Shops. *Tertre*.

It is very large, but empty (*vana*.) *Oviedo*.

The Pods are ſometimes not above an Inch long, whence, I ſuppoſe, Dr. *Plukenet* took that Variety in his *Mantiſſa* to be a new kind.

XIX. *Tamarindus Ger. emac. Cat. p.* 147. *Munt. Aard. p.* 113. *Phyt. p.* 5. *Fig.* 21. *Caſtel. Hort. Meſſ.* 22. *Tamarins Pommet. p.* 220.

The Tamarind Tree.

Theſe Trees are commonly planted every where in this Iſland, and ſeldom miſs to thrive; tho' *Piſo* ſays they were rare in *Braſil*.

They are good to reſtrain bilious Humours, and cool.

The Leaves are ſour, cooling, and quench the Thirſt in Fevers, if eaten. Their Infuſion or Decoction purges, and kills Worms. *Alp*.

Theſe Trees were brought into *Egypt* from *Ethiopia* and *Arabia Felix*. The young Pods are preſerv'd by the *Arabians*, as is the Pulp to carry with them in travelling thro' the Deſerts, with which their Thirſt is quench'd, and they are cool'd. They are good, mix'd with Water in Fevers and Gonorrhæas. *Alp*.

The Inhabitants uſe to boil ſome of the Pulp of this Fruit in the *Eaſt Indies* with their Rice inſtead of Verjuice or Vinegar, being infus'd in Water, it is their ordinary Purge. The *Indians* ſalt it, and ſend it for *Europe*. *Linſchot*. *Garc*.

The Fruit helps Mad People. *Math*.

The Turks carry it about them to quench their Thirſt. *Cam*.

A little of this infus'd in Water is the common Remedy for Fevers in theſe Countries, as well as *Egypt* and *Turkey*, more eſpecially ſuch as are peſtilential, or moſt acute.

Theſe Trees were Strangers in the *Weſt Indies*, and planted firſt at *Acapulco*. Tamarinds prepare, digeſt and purge, bile, and cut Flegm, are cooling and adſtringent; thoſe from the *Eaſt Indies* are ſalted. The Leaves are us'd inſtead of Vinegar in Sauces. The Leaves cover the Fruit to defend it from the Cold every Night. The Fruit is given mix'd with diſtill'd Waters, or Coco Oyl, or without the Rind, with a little Sugar. The Fruit makes Vinegar; and Leaves apply'd cure the Eryſipelas. The Inhabitants make a Conſerve of them, doing all as above. *Hernand*.

Cauche of *Madagaſcar* ſpeaks of a Sort of Cat living only on Tamarinds. *p.* 125.

The Leaves bruis'd are apply'd to Eryſipela's by the *Indians*. The Tamarinds are us'd inſtead of Vinegar. *Garc.*

The Leaves make Sauce. The Stones roſted and powder'd are good in Fluxes. The Shade is hurtful to thoſe ſleeping under it. *Acoſta.*

The Juice has a ſweetiſh ſour adſtringent Taſte; the Fleſh is leſs ſweet and more adſtringent; and the Seeds moſt of all. *Cord.* who was much out, when he ſaid, that in *Eaſt India* the People us'd the Juice in their Medicines, ſending us the Pulp and Seeds as uſeleſs to them. Thoſe which are moſt purpliſh and moiſt are beſt, tho' not ſprinkled with Vinegar. *Id.*

Lacuna thought this a Palm Tree, and that Tamarinds are to be waſh'd from their Salt, and that they are good againſt Frenſies and Melancholly. *Id.*

The Pirates in *Guzarate* make the Merchants they take in Prizes drink ſalt Water and Tamarinds to make them void their Pearls and Gold, that they for Fear ſwallow'd. *J. B.* They are good in Gonorrhæas. *Fallop.* and in Fevers. *Plater* preſcribes them by Number. *de Febb. p.* 158.

Pyrard, p. 3. 14. ſays they grow every where in the *Indies*. The *Indians* ſerve themſelves in their Pottage with them inſtead of Verjuice. The Fruit is laxative. The Wood is us'd for Fire. *de Loubere. Tom.* 1. *p.* 288. of *Siam.*

Payton apud Purchas. lib. 4. *cap.* 15. §. 1. *p.* 529. found them at *Mohelia.*

Sir *Thomas Roe. ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 7. *p.* 562. Planted in the *Mogul*'s Country.

Bermudez. ib. lib. 7. *cap.* 7. §. 2. *p.* 1156. By the Rivers in *Ethiopia*, where they are eaten in Times of Scarcity.

Jo. dos Sanctos. ap. Purchas. lib. 9. *cap.* 12. §. 3. *p.* 1547. in an Iſland in Lake *Rufumba* about *Sofala.*

Ligon. p. 69. of *Barbados* newly planted.

Terry p. 103. in the *Mogull*'s Country.

Hernan. Lopez de Caſta. cap. 40. in *Cananer.*

Linſchot. deſcrip. de Guinee. cap. 5. in *Congo.* where he tells us that the Turks and Moors mix it with Water and drink it, to cool themſelves in Fevers and Voyages, as well as their Livers and Reins, this Drink opening the Belly.

Mandelſlo, p. 149. tells us that the Leaves cloſe at Sun-ſet to preſerve the Fruit from Dews, and that in *Java* they uſe the Fruit in Sauces for Verjuice.

They grow commonly in *Senega. Pommet.*

Dounton apud Purchas. lib. 3. *c.* 12. *p.* 277. §. 1. found this Tree in *Madagaſcar*, where it was cut for Fire-wood, being moſt plentiful of any Sort there. The Fruit is Good againſt the Scurvy. and *ib.* §. 5. *p.* 304. it uſed to be from *Chaul* laden for *Ormus.*

William Finch. ap. Purchas. lib. 4. *cap.* 4. §. 2. *p.* 417. met with it in *Madagaſcar. ib.* §. 4. *p.* 426 and in the *Mogull*'s Country.

Davis apud. Purchas. lib. 3. *cap.* 1. §. 4. *p.* 118. ſaw it in *Madagaſcar.*

The Bark powder'd and mix'd with Rice Water, rub'd on the Body, diſſipates ſuperfluous Humours. *H. M.*

The Fruit varies on the ſame Tree, being long, round, and of all Sizes.

The Leaves miraculouſly cover the Fruit in the Night Time. *Fragoſ.*

The Leaves are adſtringent and ſour; good in the Cholera Morbus and Diſenteries. The Inhabitants make a Drink in *Java* of Thirty Amphoræ of Water, two Pound of Sugar, two Lemons, and two Ounces of Tamarinds, all fermented.

Captain

Captain *Heath* (when there was great Sickneſs in his Ship) order'd ſome Tamarinds to be given to each Meſs to eat with their Rice, and it contributed much to keep them on their Legs. *Dampier.*

Caſtor Durantes's Figure of this Tree does not reſemble it, being that of the Top of a Palm Tree, neither is the Figure of it in the *Hortus Malabaricus* good.

XX. *Senna (ſecunda) Italica ſeu foliis obtuſis. C. B. Cat. p.* 148. *Raij. Hiſt. dendr. p.* 110. *Sene d' Italie. Pomm et. p.* 147.

Round-leav'd Sena.

This Shrub had a trailing green Stalk, ſo weak that it could not ſupport it ſelf, of about four foot long, having now and then ſmall Branches, beſet with winged Leaves, three Inches long, the Pinnæ being oppoſite one to another, and even in Number, made up of ſix or ſeven pair, each of which was like the *Sena Alexandrina* only broader at the Point. The Flowers ſtand on a three Inches long Spike, each having a ſmall Petiolus, and being made up of five large, open, yellow, *Petala* by their Reflection making a Cavity and encloſing ſome darkiſh green *Stamina*, the Pods and Follicles which ſucceed are falcated or crooked, of the Shape of a half Moon, an Inch and half long and an Inch broad, membranaceous on both Sides, at firſt green, then blackiſh, having eight or nine protuberant Eminences, under which are ſo many Seeds or Peaſe of a very irregular, triangular or Pyramidal Shape.

I found it planted in *Berry*'s Garden at Half-way-Tree in *Liguanee.*

It is not annual as in *Italy.*

It purges with Griping.

The true *Sena* is a Tree, *Serapio* ſaying that the Wind throws down its Follicles which are gather'd by the Shepherds, this round leav'd *Sena* is weak, *Cæſalp.*

Sena was known late in *Greece*, coming from *Arabia* where 'twas called *Albaſemer*. In *Liguria*, *Thuſcia*, *Rome*, and *Apulia*, 'tis ſown in *May*, and gather'd in Harveſt, loving no cold, the long ſharp Myrtle leav'd one is the beſt, the round and ſhort leav'd the worſt, the beſt is Domeſtic, *Lob.* it always gripes without a Corrective. *id.*

One Dram alone, half an Ounce with Correctives purges. *Dorſt.*

It is hot in the 2d and dry in the 1ſt Degree, it purges tough Humours and Melancholly. *Lon.*

It is not ſo ſtrong as that of the *E. Indies*, *Caſalp.*

The Folliculi if gather'd green and dryed purges better than the Leaves. *Math.*

Some diſtil a purging Water, from it and other Ingredients, *Park.*

Pommet is miſtaken when he ſays this Sena is the Leaves of *Colutea.*

XXI. *Sena minor herbacea, plerumq; hexaphlya, folio obtuſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 148. *Raij Dendr. Vol.* 3. P. iii. *Tab.* 180. *Fig.* 5. *Orobus Braſilienſis Tareroqui dictus Matapaſta Luſitanis Marcgr. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 912. *Caſſia Americana fœtida folijs ſubrotundis acuminatis. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 619. *An Galega Indica hexaphylla, ſeu Senna herbacea hexaphylla minor Ceylanica. Amman. Hort. Boſ. p.* 15 ? *Galega Indica hexaphylla. Raij. Hiſt.* 911 ? *An Senna Spuria Malabarica. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1743 ? *Chamæcaſſiæ affinis Tetraphylla ſiliquis tenuiſſimis ſemine tereti, apicibus obtuſis quaſi abſciſſis ſua longitudine ſecundam longitudinem ſiliquæ poſito Breyn. pr.* 2. *p.* 29 ?

Wild-Indigo

Wild-Indigo.

This Plant has a very ſmall Root, and riſes by a green, round, ſtreight, Stem, three Foot high, having ſome Branches ſpread on every Hand towards the Top, whoſe Leaves are wing'd, uſually ſix Pinnæ or three pair ſet one againſt another, each of which are broadeſt towards the Top like the *Colutea Scorpioides. C. B. Pin.* Of a blueiſh green Colour and unſavory Smell, the Flowers are of a deep yellow Colour, Pentapetalous, almoſt Papylionaceous, the Petala being ſet ſparſe or lax, on a ſhort Footſtalk, to which ſuceeds a four corner'd two Inches long brown Pod, containing one Row of brown ſhining ſmall rhomboidall Seeds.

After every rainy Seaſon this Shrub comes up very plentifully and fills the Clay-land Places of the *Savanna*'s about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, having at firſt two Seminal Leaves, as ſeveral of the *Legumina* have.

It is uſed the ſame Way and for the ſame Ends with the foregoing only 'tis not ſo powerful, it is apply'd to Carbuncles and Ulcers to draw out the Heat. The Leaves being put into Water and rotted, a thick and fat Subſtance comes of them, which is uſed for a cleanſing Ointment. *Piſo.*

XXII. *Senna occidentalis, odore opij viroſo, orobi Pannonici folijs mucronatis, glabra Herm. Cat. p.* 148. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 449. *Orobus Braſilienſis flore luteo Pajomirioba Marcgr. Raij Hiſt. p.* 912. *Senna ſpuria occidentalis odore opij viroſo folijs mucronatis glabris. Comm. Hort. Amſt. p.* 51. where there is no good Figure. *Caſſia Americana fætida foljis oblongis glabris Tournef. Inſt. p.* 619. *An Indigo fera longifolia. Munt. Aard. p.* 229. *Phyt cur. p.* 13? *Caachina 2da Piſo. An Galoga Indica heccedecaphyllos ſeu Senna Ceylanica Major Aman. Hort. Boſ. p.* 15? *Sophera foljis lentiſci. Ej. p.* 34.

This Plant has a two or three Inches long, dark brown, oblong, crooked Root, having ſeveral Fibrils, drawing Nouriſhment from the Earth. The Stalk riſes three or four Foot high, is lignoſe, and has a great many crooked Branches, beſet with winged Leaves, whoſe Pinnæ are equal in Number, about five pair ſet on the middle Rib, oppoſite one to the other, on ſhort or no Footſtalks, they are three quarters of an Inch long, and one third of an Inch broad, of a dark green Colour, and ſmelling very ſtrong. At the Tops of the Branches are ſeveral yellow almoſt Papylionaceous Flowers, conſiſting of five Petala with a crooked green Stylus, like the Flowers of Caſſia, and to each of theſe follows a three or four Inches long Pod, erect, flat, containing a Row of brown compreſs'd ſmall Seeds, there being a Swelling on the Outſide of the Pod over every Seed, and a parting Membrane between.

Hernandez's Figure agrees very well to this and his Deſcription, except the Word *Hiſpidus*:

It grows every where in the Savanna's or plain Grounds in *Jamaica* as well as the *Caribe* Iſlands.

It is very cold, the Leaves are beaten, and the Juice is put into the Anus, which cures the Inflammations thereof, called the *Bicho del cul*; Fomentations are made of it in all Inflammations, eſpecially of the Legs. This beſides its cooling, has an opening Quality; the Water of the Leaves and Flowers cure the Heats of the Bladder and Kidneys, and provokes Urine. *Piſo.*

The Root is a good Counter-poyſon, and a Remedy againſt the Strangury. The Seed is good againſt Tetters. The Leaves beaten and laid warm to the Side, cures its Pains. *Marc.*

Altho'

Altho' I have ſeen this Plant in ſome Gardens, as well as ſome Samples of it amongſt dry'd Plants by the Name of *Sophera Alpini*, yet I think *Alpinus*'s Figure neither as to the Number of Pinnæ, which are even in this, nor Length or Figure of the Pod, which are in this ſlender, can agree to it; add to this, that in the Deſcription he ſays it had four or five Seeds, and this hath many more. What to ſay to it I know not; for *C. B.* who had the Plant from *Bellus* and Seeds from *Alpinus*, ſays they are the ſame; andyet, *Bellus* ſays his differs from *Alpinus*'s.

XXIII. *Sena ſpuria tetraphylla, ſiliqua lata compreſſa. Cat. Jam. p.* 49. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 111. *Tab.* 180. *Fig.* 6 and 7.

This Shrub, or Tree riſes generally to about five or ſix Foot high, altho' ſometimes I have ſeen it fifteen Foot high. It has a brown, ſhining, ſmooth Bark, the Stem no bigger than one's Arm, along which, at an Inche's Diſtance, are plac'd winged Leaves, conſiſting always of two Pairs of Pinnæ, plac'd on three quarters of an Inch long Footſtalks, they being ſet oppoſite one to the other, the firſt Pair being ſmall, if compar'd with the laſt, which is ſet about half an Inch further on the ſame middle Rib, each of theſe Pinnæ being more than an Inch long, half as broad, ſmooth, of a dark green Colour on the upper Side, having a middle and ſome tranſverſe Ribs. *Ex alis foliorum*, and on the Tops of the Branches come ſeveral two Inches long Spikes of Flowers, each of which has a ſmall three quarters of an Inch long Footſtalk, the Flower being made up of five capſular green Leaves, five yellow large Petala, within which is a crooked or falcated Stylus. The Petala falling off this Stylus augments to be a black, ſhining, Pod, of about an Inch long, one quarter as broad, on each Side of a yellowiſh middle Rib, containing in a black ſweetiſh Pulp, one Row of almoſt round, black, ſhining, Seeds.

It grows on the *Red Hills*, on each Side of the Road going to *Guanaboa*, very plentifully, flowering from *November* to *February*.

XXIV. *Sena ſpuria arborea ſpinoſa foliis alatis ramoſis, ſeu decompoſitis, flore ex luteo & rubro ſpecioſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 149. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *p.* 482. *Acacia orbis Americani altera, flore pulcherrimo. Hort. Reg. Pariſ. p.* 3. *Flos Indicus cauda pavonis dictus. Vorſt. Cat. p.* 24. *Acaciaglorioſa inſulæ Jamaicenſis foliis minoribus ſubrotundis ſpinis ad genicula ſimplicibus floribus flavo purpureis. Pluken. Alm. p.* 5. *Acacia orientalis glorioſa, colutea folijs, rachi medio ad genicula ſolummodo ſpinis gemellis aculeata. Ejuſd. ib. An Acacia glorioſa colutea folio Chinenſis, rachi medio tam ad genicula quam ad internodia, Spinis curtis duplicatis, deorſum inflexis munito. Ejuſd. ib? An Acacia glorioſa Spinis carens. Ejuſd. ib Criſta pavonis flore albo. Aman. Hort. Boſ. p.* 9. *Acacia? coronata prima ſiliquis platiformis atropurpureis, flore coccineo aureo, vulgo poinciade. Surian.*

Flour fence of Barbados. Wild Sena, or Spaniſh Carnations.

This Tree riſeth to about ten Foot high, with a ſtreight Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a whitiſh ſmooth Bark, having here and there ſome brown Spots on it. The Branches, which are towards the Top, are ſpread round on every Hand, have Prickles, are green, and ſuſtain many decompoſite winged Leaves, ſix or ſeven Pair of middle Ribs, being ſet oppoſite to one another. The Pinnæ are like Sena Leaves, only ſmaller and broader at the End, having a very ſtrong Smell like Savin. The Tops of the Branches are Spikes of numerous Flowers ſtanding

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round on prety long Footſtalks, each conſiſting of five Petala of an extraordinay fine, red and yellow variegated Colour, within which ſtand ſome Stamina ſeveral Inches long, and to which follows a dark, brown, flat, ſmooth Pod, two Inches long and three quarters of an Inch broad, containing four or five flat Peaſe, of an irregular Figure and brown Colour, each being kept from the other by a Partition in the Pod made of a fungous Membrane, and all of them when ripe, being looſe and making a Noiſe in the Pod as the Crotalariæ. The Flowers ſmell like Violets.

It grows in moiſt Grounds and Gullies by the *Rio Cobre* Banks, near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, &c. and in the *Caribe* Iſlands.

In *Barbados* 'tis planted for a Fence, and to diſtinguiſh Fields from one another, both for its Uſe and Ornament. I thought I never ſaw any thing finer than a Hedge of this which grew between *Bridge-Town* and *Fontebelle* in *Barbados*.

The Leaves are us'd as thoſe of Sena to purge withall.

It provokes the Menſtrua extremely, cauſes Abortion, *&c.* and does whatever Savin or powerful Emmenagogues will do.

It grows in *Amboina*, and the *Eaſt Indies*. *Breyn.*

The Tincture of the Leaves with the Leaves of Scedanga, as much as fills a ſmall Gourd, drank, takes away the Colick, eſpecially if the Sick lifts up his Hands to Heaven, ſtanding ſtraight up. *H. M.*

Ligon, tells us it was carried firſt to *Barbados* from the *Cape Verd* Iſles, and that it throve there very much.

XXV. *Sena ſpuria arborea ſpinoſa, foliis alatis ramoſis ſeu decompoſitis, flore luteo, ſiliquis brevibus ſulcatis nigris, ſabinæ odore. Cat. Jam. p.* 149. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 111. *Tab.* 181. *Fig.* 2, 3. *Colutea veræ Crucis veſicaria. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 325. *Plukenet. Tab.* 165. *Fig.* 3. *Alm. p.* 111.

Indian Savin Tree.

This Tree riſeth to fifteen Foot high, having a Trunc ſomewhat crooked, about the Thickneſs of one's Thigh, cover'd with a whitiſh grey, almoſt ſmooth Bark. The Tree has ſeveral crooked and prickly Branches, with Leaves coming out at unequal Diſtances, being decompoſite and winged; the middle Rib is 4 or 5 Inches long, and hath ſo many Pair of alated Leaves, whoſe Pinnæ ſtand at half an Inch's diſtance on them, each of which is very green, ſmooth, almoſt round, of half an Inch diameter, having a Defect at one End, being a little pointed on the other, and withall ſhining. The Tops of the Branches are divided into ſeveral Spikes of Flowers, three Inches long, each of which is hexapetalous, of a deep yellow Colour, to which follow ſeveral Inch long, blunt, Pods of a black Colour, ſmooth, flat, having ſome Sulci in them, and containing large ſmooth, brown, round, Peaſe.

All Parts of this Tree, if bruis'd and ſmelt to, have a very balſamick, ſtrong, Scent.

It grows by *Paſſage Fort*, and on the Road from thence to the Town very plentifully.

This is of the ſame Kind with Caka Mulla. *H. M. p.* 633.

Dr. *Plukenet* is miſtaken very much when he ſuſpects, *p.* 161. *Mant.* that this is the ſame with his *Rhus obſoniorum ſimilis leptiphyllos Tragodes Americana Spinoſa rachi medio appendicibus aucto. Phyt. Tab.* 107. *Fig.* 4. *Alm. p.* 219.

XXVI.

XXVI. *Senna occidentalis, ſiliqua multiplici folijs herbæ mimoſæ. Herm. Cat. Jam. p.* 149. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 482. *An Sena ſpuria Virginiana minoſæ folijs ; floribus parvis nictitantibus. Plukenet. Tab.* 314. *Fig.* 5. *Alm. p.* 341? *An Chamæcriſta pavonis major. Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 53?

This Shrub riſes not over three Foot high, having a woody Trunc, cover'd with a ſmooth, brown Bark, having on its Branches ſeveral wing'd Leaves, whoſe Pinnæ are even in Number, ſet one againſt the other to the Middle Rib, ſmooth, half an Inch long, with a ſharp ſmall Prickle at the End; the Flowers ſtand on Inch long Footſtalks are pentapetalous, yellow, like theFlowers of the Sophera, with purple Stamina in the Middle, to which follows a flat, Inch and half long Pod.

There is another Sort or Variety of this with ſmaller Leaves which I gather'd in *Barbados*.

It grows on the red Hills on each ſide of the Way going to *Guanabos* from the Town.

It is ſharp, hot and dry in the third Degree, a Dram of the Bark of the Root powder'd and taken inwardly, purges all Humours, but eſpecially Flegm, and by that Means diſſipates Bubo's. *Hernand.*

XXVII. *Senna occidentalis ſiliqua ſingulari folijs herbæ mimoſæ. Herm. Cat. Jam. p.* 150. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 18. *Senna ſpuria mimoſæ folio, flore maximo, ſiliqua ſingulari. Par. Bat. Cat. p.* 12. *Senna ſpuria occidentalis minor ſiliqua ſingulari. Volck. p.* 350. *An Senna ſpuria occidentalis mimoſæ folijs ſiliqua ſingulari hirſuta ſeminibus nigris. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p.* 114?

From a woody Root lie ſpread on the Surface of the Ground ſeveral woody four or five Inches long Stalks, being beſet with Leaves like thoſe of the Humble Plant, winged, the Pinnæ whereof are pretty long, making the whole Leaf broad, which is of a freſh green Colour; the Flowers come out *Ex alis foliorum*; they are papylionaceous almoſt, being of the Shape of thoſe of the Caſſia's, or Sophera of *Alpinus*, only the Petala are cloſer one to the other, to which follow ſeveral half Inch long, flat, Pods.

It grows in the ſandy Places of the *Savanna*, near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

XXVIII. *Eadem floribus pediculis longioribus inſidentibus.*

This ſeems to be no Variety but a different Plant, the Stalks are not ſo woody, but longer, and of a Graſs green Colour, having the Flowers ſtanding on very long Footſtalks.

It grows with the former.

XXIX. *Sena ſpuriæ aut Aſpalatho affitis arbor ſiliquoſa folijs bifidis, flore pentapetalo vario. Cat. Jam. p.* 150. *An Arbor Sancti Thomæ, ſive Aſſiſtra Jacobi Zanoni Breyn. Pr.* 2. *p.* 19?

Mountain Ebony.

This Tree riſes to about fifteen Foot high, having ſeveral ſtreight Trunes about the Thickneſs of one's Leg, cover'd with a whitiſh Bark, dividing themſelves into many Branches and Twigs, making a pleaſant Top. The Leaves are ſeveral, ſtanding without any Order, on Inch long Footſtalks; they are three Inches long, two broad, where broadeſt, of a very odd Shape, looking like the Sciſſars wherewith Sheep are ſhorn at the Points when half open, like a Sheep's Foot, as if a Piece were cut out, or having a deep

deep Inciſure, or Notch in each of them, round at Baſe, two ſhort Points and a Defect in the Middle between them, of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſmooth, thin, having ſeven or more Ribs beginning from the End of the Footſtalk, and going thro' the Leaf with ſome tranſverſe ones, making the Leaf very nervous; at the Ends of the Twigs come the Flowers ſeveral together, ſtanding on their diſtinct half Inch long green Footſtalks, having a long white Stylus with a green Apex, many white Stamina ſtanding round it, all pretty long, and inclos'd by five red, white, mix'd, or ſtriated long Petala, and to this follows many five or ſix Inches long very flat, brown, Pods, containing ſeveral Peaſe of the ſame Colour.

It grows on the Hills every where in this Iſland.

There is great Variety in this Tree, both as to the Leaves in Magnitude, and as to the Colour of the Flower, which becauſe I have ſeen to be white red, ſtriated, mix'd, *&c.* on the ſame Branch, I take to be no real Differences, but only Varieties, and perhaps others of the *Hortus Malabaricus* may be here.

This Wood is very hard, whence the Name of Ebony.

The Decoction is a good Lotion for Ulcers. The Root boil'd in Wine cures Puſtles in the Ear, being rub'd with it. It cures the Toothach, being put to it, or eaten. The Bark in Lotions cures cutaneous Diſeaſes. The Flowers being beaten with Pepper and apply'd to the Forehead, cures the Headach. *H. M.*

XXX. *Urucu. Cat. Jam. p.* 150. *Tab.* 181. *Fig.* 1. *Urucu arbor Indica fructu hirſuto caſtaneæ cocciferæ flore rubro cujus Indiani tincturam illam oleranam coccinea famoſam extrahunt & per modum veſtimenti inungunt corpora ſua Surian. An Urucu arbor coccigera fructu glabro flore carneo A Mitella Americana maxima tinctoria. Tournef. el. p. Inſt. p.* 242. *Urucht Roucou Sterbeeck. p.* 203. *Urucu arbor Indica coccigera ftuctu glabro flore carneo Triumfett. M. S. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p.* 236.

Arnotto.

This Tree, or Shrub riſes to about eight or nine Foot high, having ſeveral Branches, making a round Head. The Trunc has a whitiſh or grey Bark, the Branches a brown one, as alſo Leaves without any Order, ſtanding on three Inches long Footſtalks, ſix Inches long and five broad at the round Baſe, where broadeſt, ending in a Point, being ſhap'd like a Heart, of a dark green Colour, and having ſeveral Nerves or Veins appearing in them. The Flowers come out ſeveral together, ſtanding on brown Footſtalks, and conſiſt of five large Petala, of a white incarnate Colour, like Peach Flowers, and in the Middle very many Stamina of the ſame Colour, to which follow many oblong, round pyramidal Pods, ſomething like a Cheſnut, two or three Inches long, and one broad, of a rediſh Colour, beſet with blunt Briſſles, Hairs, or ſtrong Strings, like thoſe of Burs, only red, ſtanding out, but not aculeated, within which Pod, or Seed-Veſſel, are contain'd thirty or forty ſmall irregularly figur'd Seeds, having on the two Outſides two Impreſſions, or ſmall Holes, and being all cover'd over with a red ungrateſully ſmell'd moiſt Pulp, or Paſte, infecting the Hands of thoſe touching it.

It is planted in a great many Places of this Iſland, and *Barbados* in their fat and richeſt Bottoms, and thrives very well with very little Care. Sometimes whole Plantations have nothing elſe to ſupport them, but making the Balls of this Dye of the Seeds after the following manner.

Some

Some Onions with a little of this Paſte are thought very powerful againſt Difficulty of Urine.

Arnotto, or the Paſte uſed in Dying or for other Purpoſes is made by ſteeping the Seeds of this Tree in Water, till the outward ſcarlet Colour lying upon their Surfaces comes off and they are clear'd of it. The Water ſo impregnated is afterwards boil'd in ſeveral Coppers or Pots like the Juice of the Sugar-cane, till it comes to be pretty thick, when 'tis put into Canvaſs with hot Aſhes under it, till it comes to the Conſiſtence of Honey. 'Tis then made into Balls, ſuch as are ſent to Europe. 'Tis chiefly made by the Spaniards, and is in Uſe by them not only for Dying but Phyſic, all over the Weſt-Indies.

It was very much uſed by the Indians to paint themſelves in Times of War.

If one makes three or four ſmall Pills out of the Ball and ſwallow them as Rhubarb is often taken in a Flux, it purges eaſily and uſually cures.

It grew formerly wild, but now is planted in Gardens; it is mix'd in *New-Spain* with Chocolate, as well to hinder it from being hurtful, as for its Colour and Taſte. They give ſome of the Seeds *cum pulte ex Tipioca quæ carima dicitur*, to an indefinite Quantity to all ſick People, either poiſon'd or others. It ſtrengthens the Stomach, ſtops Fluxes, and with Water takes off the Heat of Fevers. The Root and Seed have no great Taſte, are eaſier to be taken, being cooling in the third Degree, drying, and adſtringent. If boil'd with Broth, it gives it a Saffron Colour and a good Taſte. The Roots have been longer in Uſe, and are thought better, and by ſome of the Natives uſed as *Curcuma* for Saffron. They make an Extract of them with burnt Wine. *Piſo.*

This Paſte mix'd with Water gives it a red Tincture, which drank, is good againſt divers Poiſons, being bitteriſh and Spicy. Thoſe of *Braſile* dye their Gourds without with this Colour. *Marcgr.*

It is very cooling, good in Fevers, quenches Thirſt, and increaſes Milk, if mix'd with the covering of the Cacao, which helps it to digeſt. It makes with Urine a very laſting Colour. *Kim.*

The Indians make Balls of theſe Seeds, with which they paint themſelves, being mix'd with Gums, and uſed both in Wars and Dances, it is adſtringent and wholeſome, but it's chief Uſe is, not to diſcover the Blood when they are wounded, being of the ſame Colour, and therefore it's thought to give Courage.

The Indians of *Eſpanola* paint themſelves red with this when they go to War; *Lop. de Gom.*

It is uſed in *Mexico* for dying and Pictures for the Mexicans had no Letters but in painted Tables kept the Plats of their Fields and Bounds of their Lands, whence *Scalgers* name *arbor finium regundorum. Lugd.*

It is given in all Fluxes. *Piſo.*

The Bark makes better Ropes than Hemp or Cane, *Hern.*

They beat it up with Linſeed Oil or uſe it alone, or with Urine and it gives a good Colour. *Tertre.* They put the Seeds into an earthen Pot pouring on them hot Water, and waſh off the Colour, then let it ſubſide and dry it in Balls. The Roots give the Taſte and Colour of Saffron to Meats *Rochef.*

The red Powder is uſed as a dry Colour, but being wet, at leaſt with Oil, it makes a dull one. *Grew.*

It is uſed for giving a Lemmon Colour by Dyers. *Id.*

It dyes yellow Wax of a deeper Colour.

Knivet, ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 7. § 4. p. 1228. tells us that with this the Indians paint themſelves.

Anato, is a Berrie or Cod, ſuch as the Indians paint themſelves withal, mingled with Oil. *Leigh apud Purchas. lib. 6. cap.* 12. *p.* 1251. who obſerved it in *Guiana.*

Anoto-Berries which dye a very fine Stammel Colour. *Wilſon ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap.* 14. *p.* 1264. who found it in *Guiana.*

Annoto-Berries are taken Notice of for dying a perfect and true Orange tawny Silk and are ſold for Twelve Shillings per Pound in *Holland. Rob. Harcourt* of *Guiana ap. Purchas lib. 6. cap.* 16. *p.* 1275.

They do uſe to anoint their Bodies both Men and Women, with a Kind of red Earth, becauſe the Musketa's or Flies ſhall not offend them. *Davies* of the River *Amazons, ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap.* 18. *p.* 1287.

The Iſland *Dominica* is inhabited by ſavage People, who go naked, their Skins are colour'd with ſome Painting of a reddiſh tawny, and they are very handſome and perſonable ſtrong Men. *Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. p.* 539.

Theſe Indians (of *Trinidad*) are a fine ſhap'd and gentle People, all naked and painted red, their Commanders wear Crowns of Feathers, *Duddeley ap. Hakl. p. 3. p.* 575.

Hughes. p. 55. tells us that this Tree's Wood being rub'd, produces Fire, that the Bark makes long durable Lines, the Root is of a grateful Taſte, and is uſed as Saffron, it is called *Macaw* from the Colour of the Bird ſo named. *Notty* is added to Chocolate to colour it. *p.* 119. and to be a Cordial. *Achiote, ib.* 120. *Notty* has the ſame Qualities with Saffron, it is not the ſame with *Achiote*, which is of a dangerous Quality. *id.* 132. in this *Hughes* is miſtaken, *Achiote* or *Achiotl* being the ſame with *Notty* or *Arnotto*, as I have taken Notice in my Catalogue.

Ligon. p. 14. met with it in *Cape Verd* Iſles.

Smith's Obſſ. p. 54. ſay it grows in St. *Chriſtophers*, and is uſed by Dyers.

The Indians uſe this Oil to make them olive colour'd, being born white. *Laet. lib.* 16. *cap.* 16. *p.* 620. of *Braſile. Roucou* and Palm-Oil are uſed againſt *Chegos. id. cap.* 15, 16. *p.* 619.

They uſe this Colour in *Holland* for tinging their Butter, as Dr. *Cyprianus* hath inform'd me.

The Flowers (Seeds) remain in Water till they rot, and by much jumbling diſſolve to a liquid Subſtance, like the Indigo, and being ſettled and the Water drawn of the red Mud is made up into Rolls or Cakes, and laid in the Sun to dry, *Dampier.* It is worth four Rials, and Indigo three, at *Porto Rico*, and is made alſo at *Guatimala.*

XXXI. *Acacia arborea maxima non ſpinoſa, pinnis majoribus flore albo, ſiliqua contorta coccinea ventrioſa elegantiſſima.* Cat. *p.* 151. *Tab.* 182. *Fig* 1, 2. *Raij. Vol. 3. p.* 477, *& Dendr. p.* 101. *Acacia non ſpinoſa Jamaicenſis Folijs lata baſi in metæ formam faſtigiatis. Plukenet. Alm. p.* 6. *Phyt. Tab.* 251. *Fig.* 2.

A Sort of *Wild-Tamarind.*

This is one of the largeſt Trees to be met with in the Iſland, much larger than our Oaks, having white and laſting, tho' a ſoft Timber, riſing to ſixty Foot high, cover'd with a grey or whitiſh Bark, with many Sulci or Furrows on it, it has many Branches, ſome not far from the Ground, and decompoſite or ramous Leaves; the greater middle Ribs or Branches being divided into many ſmaller, ſet very thick, one oppoſite

poſite to another, and thoſe alſo are ſet very thick with Pinnæ or Leaves, ſmall tho' larger than many of this Kind, of a dark green Colour, ſmooth and like thoſe of the Tamarind Tree, whence the common Name, the Flowers come out among the Branches, ſtanding on a two Inches long Footſtalk, and conſiſt of a great many whitiſh Filaments ſet in reddiſh Capſulæ, ſtanding all round the ſame Centre, being perfectly ſpherical like a Ball, as big as a Cherry, and ſmelling very ſweet. After theſe come the Pods hanging on two Inches long, brown Footſtalks, each whereof is five Inches long, a little contorted or turn'd ſpirally round as big as ones Middle-Finger, on their outſide, of the fineſt ſcarlet Colour I ever ſaw, the Pods are ventrioſe or bunch'd out in ſeveral Places, and when ripe not dry but moiſt, when opening they are white in the Inſides and contain in each of the bunch'd or protuberant places one black Pea, ſmooth, perfectly ſpherical, like Sloes, and moiſt, having its Pulp or Inſide greeniſh.

It grows in Gullies, near the River ſides, and in moiſt Grounds in *Jamaica*, and all the *Caribes*.

It is one of the largeſt Timber Trees the Iſland affords, and is fell'd and made Uſe of on all Accounts about building, tho' 'tis a little ſoft.

XXXII. *Acacia arborea maxima folijs vel vel pinnis minimis flore adoratiſſimo flavo. Cat. p.* 151. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *p.* 477. *Dendr. p.* 101. *Tab.* 182. *Fig.* 3, 4, 5.

Wild-Tamarinds.

This Tree has a Trunc as large as that of an Oak cover'd with a dark grey Bark, in which are many Furrows; the Wood is hard and reddiſh; it has a great many Branches crooked, of a grey Colour, and riſing thirty Foot high, equally ſpread on every Hand, the Leaves are on the Twigs, they are winged, the Pinnæ whereof are the leaſt of any of this Kind, I have obſerved, of a dirty green Colour, ſet on to their middle Ribs. Towards the Ends of the Branches come out the Flowers on half Inch long Footſtalks, they are yellow, very odoriferous, globoſe, made up of many Filaments ſet round like the other *Acaciæ*, and ſmell very ſweet, to theſe follow an Inch long crooked Pod, round, brown, ſwelling now and then, and containing in a fungous Pulp of a pale Colour, ſeveral, ſmall, long, brown, very hard Seeds, being crooked, hollow and very like thoſe of the *Acacia vera. J. B.*

The young Trees have many long white Prickles.

The Flowers ſmell ſo ſweet and ſtrong, that 'tis pleaſant walking near them.

It ſweats out a mucilaginous red Gum, falſly taken for Opopanax, but more truly might be uſed for Gum Arabic.

It grows about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, and between it and *Paſſagefort* in the Plains very plentifully.

Lacuna gives the Figure of a large Tree growing abundantly in *Peru*, and there called *Guacia*, which I believe may be this.

See hereafuer in the *Tunas* about Cochineel, where is mention'd an Inſect coming on this Tree, which by *Rouſſeau, ap. Pom. p.* 33. is called Vermillion, of no uſe becauſe thicker than Cochineel, and not to be dry'd.

XXXIII. *Acacia Americana, siliquis teretibus ventriosis, floribus luteis. Herm. Cat. p.* 152. *Acacia Indica Tradesc. p.* 74. *Acacia Americana Farnesiana. Gryssl. virid. p.* 1. *Acacia Indica flore luteo, Castell. hort Mess. p.* 1. *Agouova prima. Lycium alterum Vimen pennatum, rubi facie fructicosum flore globoso luteo odorato Surian.*

Acatia.

There are several Trees of this in several Plantations, particularly Col. *Cope*'s in *Guanaboa* just by his House; and in St. *Christopher*'s just by Colonel *Hill*'s, I observed a large Hedge of the same.

Columna says it stinks, and is not for that Reason to be used in *Andramachus*'s Treacle.

Dioscrides describes *Acacia Ægyptiaca* with a white Flower.

It loses its Leaves in *Italy* every Winter, yields a Juice of many confus'd Tastes, has Flowers of several Colours at several Times, and *Alpinus* describes it to have the Pod of a *Lupin*.

The Arabs feed their Goats with the Leaves beat down with a Pearch, the Juice of the unripe Pod is at *Cairo* used for tanning Leather.

XXXIV. *Acacia arborea major spinosa, pinnis quatuor, majoribus subrotundis, siliquis varie intortis. Cat. Jam. p.* 152. *Vol.* 3. *p.* 113. *An Ceratia quodammodo affinis Benghalensis foliis bigemellis subrotundis siliquis admodum intortis & in orbes circumflexis, ex minio nigricantibus fructu rubro macula nigra insignito. Pluk. Phyt. tab.* 82. *Fig.* 4? *An Acacia Americana foliis ampliori-bus siliquis cincinnatis. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p.* 605? *An Tobocora Arbor spinosa venenata maritima folio gemino rotundo corniculis reflexis coacineis, pisa gagatina includens. Surian?*

This Tree has an undivided Trunc the Bigness of ones Thigh, for about a Yard or two high, where it branches out into Boughs, equally spread round about into a Bushy Head (if it be not hinder'd by other Trees) the Trunc and Boughs are cover'd with a grey or whitish, almost smooth Bark, brown within, the Twigs have little Swellings or Knobs, and some short thick Prickles, the Leaves or Pinnæ are 4, two always standing on the same Footstalk and two of these Footstalks being join'd to the End, of a common Inch long Footstalk or middle Rib, so that the Leaves are ever four, and the Leaf in a manner decomposite; each of these Pinnæ or Leaves is one Inch long and three quarters broad near the End where broadest, smooth, thin, nervous and of a very dark green Colour, resembling in many things the Leaves of Box, the Flowers come out *ex alis Foliorum* standing on two Inches long Footstalks, from which they stand round on every Hand as from a common Centre, and consist of nothing but half Inch long white Filaments in a green Capsula, to which succeed several two Inches long Pods, crooked at first, but when open'd they turn and twist by the Sun, among one another, looking very odly, and turning from a white to a brown Colour. The Peas are black irregularly figur'd, angular and coming near a Trapezium in Shape, being flat and having a white fungous Porous Matter, by which with the Help of a very fine Hair, 'tis fasten'd to the Pod, and afterwards turns as the Inside of the Pod, from being moist and white, to be dry and brown.

It grows in the Savanna's every where about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* and in *Barbados*, in the Low Lands.

The Peas are eaten by Goats in Scarcity of other Food, and in *Barbados* by the Negro's, as I was assured by some of the Inhabitants there.

The

The Bark of this, which is bitteriſh, either powder'd, or the Decoction uſed by way of Fomentation to old and ill-natur'd Ulcers is ſaid to cure them, by *Piſo*, nay even Cancers themſelves, by its cleanſing and drying Quality.

The ſame Author ſays 'twas uſed to reſtore the Tone of relax'd Parts, being very adſtringent, and that Whores made great Uſe thereof to conccal their loſt Virginities.

XXXV. *Herba mimoſa non ſpinoſa* πλατυλέπτ& *ſeu* βεχυπλατόλο& *de Jamaica Patavina dicta. Moriſ. Cat. Jam. p.* 152. *An malam todda vaddi Hort. Malab. Part* 9. *p.* 37. *Tab.* 21? *Æſchinomene mitis prima Commelin. Hort. Amſt. Pag.* 61. *Mimoſa di. Jamaica. Zanon. p.* 149. *Herba ſenſitiva* 1*ma inſulæ Tabago. Rochef. An Æſchynomene ſeu mimoſa arboreſcens Americana non ſpinoſa pinnis Acaciæ latioribus flore albo. Breyn. prod.* 2? *An* the ſtrange Plant of *Sombrero* of *Lancaſter ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 152.? *An Yerva viva in Porto Rico?* of *Layfield ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *p.* 1174.

Senſible-Plant.

This agreed in all things with the Deſcriptions of *Zanoni* and *Breynius* only the Leaves were ſomewhat broader, and thin plac'd, and the Foot-ſtalks ſupporting the Flowers had no ſmall Foliola on them, which may be Varieties riſing from different Soils and Climates.

It grew about Sixteen-Mile-Walk-Plantations in *Jamaica.*

Piſo tells us, altho' it be Food for Cattle, yet the Indians of *Braſile* uſed to give this Herb powder'd in the Victuals of thoſe they reſolv'd to kill, giving it in ſmall Quantities ſecretly and often, and that there was no better Antidote for this Poiſon than the Root of this Shrub, and likewiſe he ſays that the poiſonous Leaves made into a Plaiſter, cure the *Strumæ* by reſolving them. It poyſons, as he tells us, and kills them by Degrees, making them Cachectical, ſhort winded and Melancholly till they Die.

The Seeds are Food for Turtle Doves, and in Scarcity are eat by the Inhabitants of *Curaſao. Commelin.*

XXXVI. *Mimoſa arborea non ſpinoſa folijs ſeu pinnis latiſſimis. Cat. Jam. p.* 152. *Tab.* 182. *Fig.* 6. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 480.

Another Sort of *Wild-Tamarind* or *Senſible-Tree.*

This Tree riſes to not above Nine Foot high, having a ſtreight, round, ſmooth, Trunc, and a Bark of a reddiſh brown Colour. It hath ſeveral Branches having winged Leaves, four or ſix ſet on the common Inch long Footſtalk or middle Rib, the Pinnæ are even in Number, ſet one oppoſite to another, ſmooth, and of a dark green Colour; the Flowers come out *ex Alis Foliorum*, conſiſting of many long, white Hairs or Filaments, in a greeniſh Capſula, many of which are ſet round the End of their common Footſtalk, making a ſpherical Head, as the others of this kind, but not ſmelling ſweet. To theſe follow Pods, of the Thickneſs of a half Crown, firſt green, afterwards brown, containing ſeveral blackiſh, brown, oblong Peas, ſmall, and like thoſe of Vetches, each of which makes a round Protuberance over its Bed, eaſily diſcernible before the Pod be open'd.

It grows in the Way from the Town to *Guanaboa* on the red Hills very plentifully.

XXXVII. *Mimoſa herbacea, non ſpinoſa, minima, repens. Cat. Jam. p.* 153. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 480. *Tab.* 182. *Fig.* 7.

Senſible-Graſs.

This has many creeping Roots with which it ſpreads itſelf, covering large Spots of Ground for many Yards in Diameter, putting forth every now and then Leaves ſtanding on the Top of Inch long ſlender Footſtalks. They are wing'd, and two middle Ribs ſtand on the Top of of every Footſtalk, each of which has three or four very ſmall, broad, roundiſh Pinnulæ, ſet as the others of this Kind, ſmooth and of a dark green Colour. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers ſtanding on Footſtalks of the ſame Length with thoſe of the Leaves, they are round, white, made up of a Ball of Filaments, as others of this Kind, to which follow Pods, being very ſhort, compreſs'd, blackiſh and like other Plants of this Kind,

It grows on the Magotty and Moneque Savanna's very plentifully.

Dr. *Plukenet p.* 131. of his *Mantiſſa* doubts if this be not his *Mimoſa orientalis non ſpinoſa rarioribus ramis floribus ſpicatis. Phyt. Tab.* 307. *Fig.* 4. but their Deſcriptions and Figures ſhew them different.

It is ſo very ſenſible, that a Puff of Wind from your Mouth will make Impreſſions on it. I have on Horſeback wrote my Name with a Rod in a Spot of it which continued viſible for ſome Time, and it is the moſt ſenſible of any of this Kind.

XXXVIII. *Herba mimoſa non ſpinoſa* [illegible] *ſeu ſpuria de Parnambuca, Moriſ. Cat. Jam. p.* 153.

From a ſtreight woody Root are ſpread on every Hand ſeveral nine Inches long lignous Branches, which are beſet towards their Ends with decompoſit wing'd Leaves, like the others of this Kind, only in every thing leſs; the Flowers are globoſe, made up of a great many, white, long Filaments, making up one round Head of Flowers, to which ſucceeds an Inch, long flat, one quarter of an Inch broad Pod, in which every ſmall Pea makes a round Protuberance before 'tis open.

It does not feel the Touch as do the other *Mimoſæ*, but on holding it in ones Hand for ſome Time, its Leaves will contract themſelves, as will ſeveral other wing'd leav'd Plants.

It grows in gravelly Grounds of the Savanna near the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, in ſeveral Plantations in the ſame Iſland, as well as in moſt of the *Caribes*.

Zanonis cut is very good.

XXXIX. *Arbor ſiliquoſa Braſilienſis folijs pinnatis, coſta media membranulis utrinq; extantibus alata Raij. Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 153. *Tab.* 183. *Fig.* 1. *An Carob* from *Barbados. Tradeſcant. p.* 96. *Inga flore albo, fimbriato, fructu dulci. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 13. *Nux Americana coſta foliorum appendicibus aucta. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 207. *Fig.* 4? *Hort. Amſt. cap.* 94. ? *Kaippa Hort. Beaum. p.* 31. *P. Bat. pr.* ?

This Tree riſes to about twelve or fifteen Foot high, having ſeveral crooked Branches cover'd with a white, ſmooth Bark, hanging down to the Ground, and wing'd Leaves ſtanding towards the Ends of the Branches without any Order, they are about ſix Inches long

long having about three pair of Pinnæ ſtanding oppoſite to one another on ſmall Footſtalks, with an odd one at the End, larger than the others, which are each of them an Inch and an half long, and about half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ending in a Point, being ſmooth and of a dark green Colour; the middle Rib between each pair of Pinnæ, has an extant Membrane on each Side of it, about an 8th of an Inch broad, like the Border or firſt Leaf of an Orange-Tree, or like that of the Sope-berry Tree. The Flowers are many which come out at the Ends of the Branches ſtanding on an Inch and half long Footſtalk, they are made up of ſeveral pale purple, long Stamina, to which follow three Inches long, angular Pods, of a greeniſh Colour, containing a great many quadrangular, ſoft Peas, lying cloſe together in a white, ſweet Pulp, which is eat by the Negroes.

It grew on the Banks of *Rio Nuevo* hanging down over the Water, in the North Side of this Iſland.

The ſweet Pulp in which the Peas are lodg'd, is eat by the Negro's and Indians.

XL. *Juglandis folio, fruticoſa ſiliquoſa folijs pinnatis coſtâ me ia membranulis atrinque extantibus alata, ſiliqua quadrangula. Cat. Jam. p.* 153. *Tab.* 175. *Fig.* 2. *An Acacia Americana, non ſpinoſa, folijs juglandis flore purpureo. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 605? *An Caſſia ſylveſtris fœtida ſiliquis alatis. Plum?*

This Shrub has a woody angular Stalk fill'd with a white Pith, and cover'd with a green, ſtriated Bark, riſing two Foot or more high, on the Twigs of which come alternatively ſeveral wing'd Leaves, the middle Rib whereof is about a Foot long, being corner'd and ſtriated, to which are join'd the Pinnæ, at about an Inch's Diſtance ſet oppoſite to one another by Pairs, each of which is two Inches long and one broad near the round End where broadeſt, ſmooth, and of a yellowiſh green Colour.

It grew on a Bank near the *Crawl* Plantation on the Road going to the *Ferry*.

Dr. *Plukenet* ſuſpects this to be the ſame with the Precedent. *p.* 137. of his *Mantiſſa*, but they are perfectly different.

Inſulani folijs utuntur ad herpetes curandas hinc Gallice ab ipſis Darttier dicitur D. Juſſieu.

XLI. *Acatijs affinis arbor ſiliquoſa folio ſubrotundo ſingulari, flore ſtamineo albido, ſiliqua tereti ventrioſa, cujus interior tunica eſt mucoſa & eleganter miniata. Cat. Jam. p.* 153. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 102.

This Tree riſeth to about Twenty Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, the Bark is of a dark grey Colour, the Branches bow downwards and are crooked, having here and there Knobs on them, the Leaves come out on each ſide of the Twigs alternatively, at about half an Inch's Diſtance, ſtanding on a brown half Inch long Footſtalk, they are two Inches long, and one and a quarter broad, of an oval Figure, having one middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs, being ſmooth, thin, and of a dark green Colour; the Flowers come on the Ends of the Twigs, and conſiſt of a great many very long, white Stamina inclos'd in a green Capſula, to which follow three Inches long, round, green, ſmooth, ventrioſe Pods, in which, under each Swelling,

is

is contain'd one Pea, in all four or five, being green and ſoft, inclos'd in a white Pulp. The inward mucilaginous Membrane of the Pod is of a ſcarlet Colour; the Pod opens of its ſelf and its Contents are much coveted by Ants. This Pod hangs to the Tree by a two Inches long Footſtalk, and is ſmall at the further End.

It grows on each ſide of the Road between *Paſſage-Fort* and Town, and in the moſt woody Parts of the Town *Savanna* in *Jamaica* and in *Barbados*.

XLII. *Ceratoniæ affinis arbor ſiliquoſa oleæ folio, flore tetrapetalo albido, ſiliqua tereti ventrioſa, cujus interior tunica eſt mucoſa & eleganter miniata. Cat. Jam. p.* 153. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 100. *An ſalix folliculifera longiſſimis argenteis & acutis folijs Americana. Plukenet. Tab.* 327. *Fig.*6 ? *Alm. p.* 328? *An Ceratia carioſa Caribearum, folliculis teretibus tuberoſis, cortice foris ex fuſco rubeſcente ſcabro, intus miniato, mali citrei ſemine. ejuſd. Mant. p.* 44? *An Cynophallophoros mucronatis folijs folliculis clavatis ex uno pediculo binis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 172. *Fig.* 5? *Alm. p.* 127? *An Breynia Eleagni folijs Plum. pl. Am. p.* 40?

This Tree riſeth to about thirty Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, and an aſh-colour'd, ſmooth Bark, a pleaſant Top by its Branches and Twigs being ſpread on every Hand; the Leaves are many, placed without any Order, each having one quarter of an Inch long Footſtalk; they are three Inches long, one broad in the middle where broadeſt, ſmooth, of a dark green Colour above, and underneath whitiſh, having one principal Rib, and being very like the Leaves of the Olive-Tree; the Flowers come at the Ends of the Branches, are tetrapetalous and of a white Colour, and to them follow hanging faſten'd to the Branch, by an Inch long Footſtalk, three Inches long, ruſſet Pods, round, bigger than a Swans Quill, having here and there Eminences over the Peas within, or being ventrioſe; the Peas are about ſix in Number, ſoft, and lodg'd in a ſcarlet colour'd Pulp, beſides which, the inward Membrane of the Pods is ſcarlet and ſoft, and both it and the Peas are very much coveted by Ants. Theſe Pods by the Help of the Heat of the Sun, twiſt open themſelves, ſhew their ſcarlet inſide, and let drop their Peas.

It grows in *Jamaica* in the Woods between *Paſſage-Fort* and the Town, and in the Savanna's about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

Without doubt this is the *Salix Arbor folliculifera obtuſis folijs candicantibus Americana. Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 1. Notwithſtanding what the Dr. ſays. *p.* 62. of his *Mantiſſa*.

XLIII. *Ceratoniæ affinis ſiliquoſa lauri folio ſingulari, flore pentapetaloide purpureo ſtriato, ſiliqua craſſa brevi pulpa eſculenta & purgante ſemina ambiente. Cat. Jam. p.* 154. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 100. *Tab.* 184. *An Courbary Rochef. p.* 58? *Pluk?*

The *Bichy-Tree.*

Altho' this Tree was but ſeven Years old, rais'd from Seed, which was brought from *Guinea*, yet it was twenty Foot high, had a Trunc as thick as the Calf of ones Leg, ſtreight and round, cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth, reddiſh brown, Bark, with greyiſh or white Spots here and there, the Boughs were ſpread on all Hands, thoſe lower being

ing the longeſt; the Twigs were on their further Ends beſet with very many Leaves, ſet cloſe by one another, and for the moſt Part oppoſite. The Footſtalks were two Inches long, having a Swelling at the coming out of the Twigs, and another near the Leaf it ſelf, which was ſix Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, thin, having one middle Rib, ſending tranſverſe ones to the Sides, hard, and exactly like the Leaf of the *Cacao-Tree*. The Bloſſoms are ſeveral, coming out from the Branches themſelves, pentapetalous, tho' all the Petala be joyn'd at Bottom, yellow and purple ſtriped, with a yellow Stylus, ſtanding on the Ends of Green branch'd Stalks, three Inches long, to which follows a large, ſhort, thick and broad Pod, within which lie ſeveral great Beans or Seeds, about which is an edible ſweet Pulp.

The Seed brought in a *Guinea* Ship from that Country, was here planted by Mr. *Goffe* in Colonel *Bourden*'s Plantation beyond *Guanoboa*.

It is called *Bichy* by the *Coromantin* Negro's, and is both eaten and uſed for Phyſick in Pains of the Belly.

XLIV. *Nerium arboreum, folio maximo obtuſiore, flore incarnato. Cat. Jam. p.* 154. *Tab.* 185, and 186. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 114. *Clematis arborea Americana, laurinis ampliſſimis foliis, flore laccæ colore odoratiſſimo Jamaicenſibus & Barbadenſibus noſtratibus,* The Jeſſemy-Tree *nuncupata Pluk. Almag. p.* 109 *Plumeria flore roſeo odoratiſſimo. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 659. *Plum. pl. Amer. p.* 20.

The Jaſmin-Tree.

This Tree grows to be about the Bigneſs of an Apple-Tree, and ſpreads it ſelf on every Hand with few Branches, which at their farther Ends are beſet with very broad oblong Leaves of a yellowiſh green Colour and ſmooth. The Ends of the Branches ſuſtain Bunches of extremely pleaſant Flowers both for Colour and Smell, much larger than thoſe of *Nerium*, but otherwiſe exactly like them. The Seeds are laid cloſe in horned Pods after the manner of others of this Kind.

It is planted for Ornament in the Gardens of *Jamaica*, *Barbados* and the *Caribe* Iſlands.

This Tree yields a Milk of a burning Nature, and yet the Indians ſay that taken *quatuor obolorum menſura*, or two Scruples twenty four Grains, it purges very eaſily the Phlegmatic, Cachectical Humours of thoſe in the French Pox or Dropſy, eſpecially if they come from a cold Cauſe. But I do not believe this can be taken into the Body without Hurt, being moſt vehement, therefore 'twill be beſt (as the Indians know by Experiment) to purge by applying it to the Navel in a ſmall Quantity. It cures preſently the Skin Diſeaſes, as Scabs, Leproſies, Ring-worms, *&c.* Thoſe of *Guaxotozinca* uſe this to two Drams, in intermitting Fevers. *Hernander*, who ſays he had almoſt kill'd himſelf with taſting the Milk, he with *Ximenes* affirm, that it reſolves Apoſtemes, and that altho' it be a great Poiſon, yet it may be in ſome Caſes very uſeful.

Hughes tells us that Butter is made of this Jaſmin, ſmelling very ſweet.

It has a white Milk which is good in Cholicks and the Pox to purge with, it works ſafer if anointed on the Navel, it may be prepared as *Eſula Scammony* and the like. *Jonſt.*

XLV. *Nerium arboreum altiſſimum, folio anguſto, flore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 154. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 114. *Parad. Bat. p.*49. *Apocynum Americanum frutescens longiſſimo folio flore albo odorato. Commel. Hort. Amſt. Part. alter. p.* 47. *Plumeria flore niveo, folijs longis anguſtis & acuminatis. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 659. *Plum. pl. Am. p.* 20.

The Wild Jaſmin Tree.

This Tree is the ſame with the former, only much larger, it hath narrower Leaves, and white Flowers.

I found it plentifully in the Woods of *Liguanee* in *Jamaica*.

XLVI. *Nerium arboreum folio latiore obtuſo, flore luteo minore. Cat. Jam. p.* 154. *Tab.* 186. *Fig.* 2.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a whitiſh colour'd almoſt ſmooth Bark, riſing to about fifteen Foot high, and ſending out long crooked Branches having likewiſe a whitiſh colour'd Bark, and at their Ends Leaves ſtanding on Inch long Footſtalks, being four Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, of a very dark green Colour, ſmooth, ſhining, having one Middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs. *Ex alis Foliorum*, come the Flowers on branch'd crooked Petiola, one quarter of an Inch long, being yellow, pentapetalous as if they were twiſted about, having a half Inch long Tubulus, and ſmelling very ſweet; to theſe follow two long Pods, fork'd like Horns, as in the other Oleanders.

It grows under the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, by the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*.

XLVII. *Nerio affinis arbor ſiliquoſa folio palmato ſeu digitato flore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 154. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 114. *Pſeudo apocynum ſemine compreſſo & alato erectum Barbadienſe, lignum album Barbadienſe dictum. Bobart. Moriſ. Ox. p.* 612. *An pſeudoapocynum*, &c. *Jamaicenſe ſeminibus minoribus alatis albis. Ejuſd. ib. An Bignonia Americana arboreſcens. Pentaphylla flore roſeo major ſiliquis planis. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 165? *pl. Amer. p.* 5?

White Wood.

This Tree is as large as any of this Iſland, having a very great ſtreight Trunc cover'd with a ſmooth whitiſh Bark, under which is its very hard Wood, which is white, the Leaves are digitated, or finger'd, having three or four Inches long Footſtalks, from the Ends of which, as from a common Center, ſtand ſeveral long, narrow Segments, or Leaves, being cut in quite to the very End of the Footſtalk, each whereof is ſmooth, and of a very dark green Colour, of an equal Breadth for almoſt their whole Length. The Leaves fall off for ſome Weeks, and then the Flowers come out of the Ends of the Twigs, ſeveral together, ſtanding on an Inch long Footſtalk, each whereof is very large, white, monopetalous Difform, like thoſe of *Stramoniucum*, and fall off very ſoon after; they are very open, and to them ſucceeds a five or ſix Inches long ſquarePod, with ſeveral eminent Lines on its Surface, of a browniſh Colour, within which lie many Seeds, reſembling thoſe of *Nerium*, to which I reckon this Tree is very much of Kin.

It grows in the low Lands by the Rivers Sides, by the Sea Side in *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and the *Caribes*.

It is fell'd and made into Planks to sheath Ships; the Worms as it is said, which destroy Ships in these Parts not daring to eat this Sheathing, perhaps from the poysonous Quality all of this Kind have.

XLVIII. *Nerio affinis arbor, versicolora materie, laurifolio lucido, flore pentapetaloide sulphureo amplo. Cat. Jam. p.* 155. *Tab.* 183. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *p.* 115. *An Jecuiba Brasil. Marcgr. p.* 127?

The Spanish Elm, or Prince Wood.

This grows to be a very large and stately Tree, affording very broad Boards to make Tables or Cabinets of its Wood, which is of the Softness and Grain of Elm, whence the Name of *Spanish* Elm, having many undulated light brown, or grey Lines in it, making a pleasant show, whence came the Name of Prince Wood amongst our Cabinet-Makers, they using it very much, those Lines being only the Interstices between the yearly additional Circles to the Tree; the Bark is Ash-colour'd, very smooth, having no Asperities in it at all; the Branches Ends are beset with Leaves on three quarters of an Inch long Footstalks, they are two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, from whence they decrease in Breadth to both Extremes, they are smooth, not serrated, and of a fresh green Colour. The Flowers stand several together; they are large from a narrow Beginning, opening wider, almost like a Bell Flower, the Margins being divided into five Sections, of a sulphurous Colour, or like the yellow Flowers of the Mervailes of *Peru*. The Fruit I saw not.

It grows on a Hill over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Plantation, and in the North Side of the Island more copiously, because they have not been fell'd so much there, as where the *Spaniards* had more need of Wood in the South Side.

When this Tree is young it makes good Hoops.

It is fell'd and sent into *Europe* in great Quantities for the Use of Cabinet Makers, *&c.*

XLIX. *Apocyno affine Gelseminum Indicum hederaceum fruticosum minus. Cat. Jam. p.*216. *An Bignonia Americana lutea fraxini folio siliquis angustioribus Sirinami. Tournef. El. p.* 133. *Bagnonia arbor fraxini folio flore luteo. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 50. *Clematis Peruana digitalis flore folio fraxini. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 304. *Clematis Americana fraxini folio erecta. Breyn. pr.* 2.

The Branches of this Shrub were woody, the Bark brown, smooth and tough, it had alated Leaves made up of three or four Pair of Pinnæ, with an odd one at the End; the Pinnæ stood *ex adverso*, were about an Inch long, half as broad, smooth, pointed at the End, indented about the Edges, and had no Footstalks. The Flowers stood in a Spike, were like those of the common *Tecomexothitl*, only lesser, to which succeed Pods like those of Apocynum.

It was brought from *Jamaica* by *James Harlow*, and given me by Dr. *Sherard*, from Sir *Arthur Rawdon*.

L. *Mangle pyri folijs cum siliquis longis ficui Indicæ affinis. Cat. Jam. p.* 155. *Raij. Hist. Dendr. p.* 115. *Maugles aquatica, folijs subrotundis & punctatis. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 13. Red Mangrove of *Dampier. cap.* 3. *&c. An Mangles alba coriaria, folio densiusculo subrotundo glabro fructu forma cariophyllir aromatici majore. Pluken. p.* 3. *Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 4? *An Montochiba tirtia arbor amygd aloides tinctoria paludosa Paretuvier violet sarian?*

The

The Mangrove Tree.

This Tree riſes to thirty or forty Foot high, having a Trunc as big as one's Body, and a greeniſh white, ſmooth, Bark, with ſome white Spots here and there. The Tree has very many pendulous Branches ſwelling towards their Ends, where are plac'd 9 or 10 Leaves ſet on round them by a half Inch long Footſtalk, they are 4 Inches long and 2 broad, of the Shape of thoſe of *Laurocerasus*, ſmooth, thick, of a dirty green Colour, and having one very large eminent Rib running the Length of the Leaf; theFlowers ſtand on an Inch long Footſtalk, are compos'd of 4 thick yellow Petala, and as many brown, with ſome yellow Stamina in the Middle, being within cover'd with a yellow Farina, to which follow Pod-like Subſtances, having a Swelling at their Beginning, otherwiſe exactly like Bobbins, with which Bone-Laces are wrought, that Protuberance is rough, and a little rediſh in Colour, about an Inch long, having within a Cavity fitted to receive the ſmall Ends of the Pod-like Subſtances, and into which they are ſet, each of them is about ſix Inches long, beginning ſlender, ſwelling by Degrees to near the End, where it is biggeſt, and from thence ends in a Point, exactly ſhap'd like a Bobbin, having a ſmooth greeniſh brown Rind, and within no Cavity or Seeds, but a Pith and fungous mealy Subſtance, which never ripens, or is otherwiſe than woody, for this Subſtance in a ſmall Time is on the under Branches lengthned, and ſhoots out ſtreight, hath a brown Colour, the End very much ſwell'd, and when ever it comes to the Salt Water or Mud, there it ſtrikes Roots every Way, and in Proceſs of Time becomes a Trunc, from the Tops of which Branches ſpring and propagate themſelves after the ſame Manner, ſomething like that of the *Ficus Indica*. *Theoph.* ſo that whatever Branches are on the under Parts of the Trunc of the Tree, take Root, looking like ſo many Arches, and become Truncs themſelves in a very ſhort Time, and theſe Mangroves propagate themſelves after this manner for a great many Miles in length along the Coaſts and Rivers whither the ſalt Water flows.

What ſeems very ſtrange in this Tree is, that the Pod-like Subſtance ſeems to be as it were one ſingle Seed, which being planted in that fungous Protuberance, by which it is faſten'd to the Branch, thence as it were grows and ſhoots out till it comes to the Water or Mud, faſtening its ſelf and taking Root therein, what had been its Origin, Beginning, or Root formerly, now becoming its Top and *Germen*: I could never obſerve any black Pulp in this, as *Oviedo* did, neither any Seeds, but do firmly believe it propagates it ſelf after the aforeſaid manner, herein differing from the Indian Fig, which does it by Filaments thrown down from the Branches, taking Root in the Ground.

They grow about *Cartagena*. *Laet.*

Piſo ſays theſe Pods had a bitter Pulp, but I could never obſerve any, *Marcgrave*, that Land Crabs eat them, *du Tertre*, that the Fruit was flat and large as a thirty Sols Piece, and eaten by Parrots; and *Rochefort* ſays that the Bark tans.

The Roots cut and toſted, apply'd, cure the Stings of the Fiſh *Niqui*. *Piſo.*

An Anonimus Portugal of Braſil. lib. 7. *cap.* 1. *ap. Purchas. p.* 1316. tells us that the Fruit, which is hollow within, makes Flutes, that the Bark tans and makes Ink, and that the Wood is good for Building. *Will. Finch. ap. Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 415. *ib. p.* 416. found theſe Trees with Oyſters on them fed on by the Negroes at *Sierra leona*, and *Ravenean de Luſſan* mentions the Bay *Manglares* in the *South Sea* near *Panama*, probably ſo call'd from theſe Trees gowing there.

Gomara

Gomara mentions these Trees to grow on the Shores of *Peru*, and that the *Spaniards* who went to conquer here, first, were forc'd to eat their Fruit in Necessity, it being bitter, saltish, and without Juice, he says likewise that being high and streight, they made Masts.

This Tree grows in the Marish Places near the Sea-Side, and propagates it self a good way into the Sea at *Old-Harbour*, as well by Shorts as by the Pods falling and taking Root.

The Timber makes good Shingles for covering Houses.

The Bark tans Leather well for Shoe Soals, not for Upper Leathers, or Insides, it thus tan'd burning the Skin.

The Trees clear'd of their Bark decay.

Piso's Figure is pretty good.

The young Buds of the Flowers of this Tree before opening seem to be that Fruit sent by *Alexander Balam* to *Zanoni*, and by him describ'd and figur'd, *p.* 98. it being easy for Mariners to take it for a Clove, and put the Name of *Venimous* to whatever they believ'd not eatable.

The Roots serve for dying of Linen, and Leaves for Dung. The Bark is us'd by Tanners, and Landresses for Cloaths, mix'd with Oyl like Dirt it is good against Wearinesss, and with Milk or fresh Butter, outwardly apply'd, helps them who are diseased in their Livers. They grow in *Cochin*. *H. M.* where is a good Figure of this Tree.

Pigafet. of Cong. par. 1. *Ind.* or *p.* 8. tells us that Oysters stick to them, whose Flesh is as big as one's Fist, call'd *Ambiziamatare*, and that there are two Uses of the Shell, the Inside to make Lime, and the Outside is us'd like Bark for tanning Leather.

In the Isle of *Trinidad* is a salt River that had Store of Oysters on the Branches of the Trees, which were very salt and well tasted. All their Oysters grow upon these Boughs and Spraies, and not on the Ground. The like is commonly seen in the *West Indies* and elsewhere. This Tree is describ'd by *Andrew Thevet* in his *France Antartique*, and the Form figur'd in his Book as a Plant very strange, and by *Plinie* in his Twelfth Book of his *Natural History*. But in this Island, as also in *Guiana*, there are very many of them. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*'s Discovery of *Guiana*, *p.* 2. *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 631.

In most Places of *Mevis* the Wood groweth close to the Water Side at a High-Water Mark, and is in some Places so thick of a soft spungy Wood, like a wild Fig-Tree, that you cannot get thro' it but by making your Way with Hatchets or Faulchions. *Smith*'s *Obs. p.* 57.

I told you once I do remember how in my Travels into *Africa* and *America*, I found Trees that bore Oysters, which was strange to you, till I told you that their Boughs hung in the Water, on which both Oysters and Muskles did stick fast, as their Property is to Stakes and Timber. *Parkhurst. ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 133. in a Letter to Mr. *Hakluit*.

In this Island (by *Cape Verd* in *Guinea*) betwixt the River and the Main, Trees grow with Oysters upon them. *Hortop ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 488.

Oysters which hang upon the Branches of Trees of *Rob. Harcourt ap. Purch. lib.* 6. *cap.* 16. *p.* 1275. in *Guiana*.

We found at *Sierra Leona* on the Coast of *Guinea*, Oysters upon Trees of one Kind, spawning and increasing infinitely, the Oyster suffering no Bud to grow. Sir *Francis Drake. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 742.

We found (at *Sierra Leona*) Trees growing by the Water Side with the Stalks hung full of Oysters, and great Periwinkles and Crabs amongst them. *Ward. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 758.

Hughes, p. 95. ſays that a Tree will propagate its ſelf in length one or two and twenty Miles, that it is good for Fire-Wood, for Ships, and that Oyſters grow on them, which incite to Venery.

A Place in *Summer Iſles*, (from theſe Trees) call'd *Mangrove Bay*. *Smith. p.* 196.

Ligon, p. 14. found this Tree in the *Cape Verd Iſles*, and *p.* 72. in *Barbados*, where a Kind of Gum ouſes, we are told, from its Limbs, and hangs Drop by Drop till it roots; and that the Bark is us'd for Ropes and Hamacks, by which 'tis plain he confounds this with a great Mallow, deſcrib'd in the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory, and a Figg-Tree to be deſcrib'd hereafter.

This is what is call'd a great and fair Tree of ſpecial Obſervation by *Terry, p.* 104. in the *Mogul*'s Country.

We took (at *Madagaſcar*) ſome Oyſters, which the Inhabitants call Oring. Theſe ſtick to the Trees and Buſhes that are upon the Sea Side, being at High-Water cover'd with the Tide. They are large, and as delicate as any *England* affords. *Mandelſlo, p.* 205.

This I believe to be the *Mangle arbor pyrifolia ſalſis locis in America proveniens, fructu oblongo tereti ſummis ramis radicoſa. Pluk. phyt. Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 3.

The ſtreight Shoots and Fruit of theſe Trees, whereby they root themſelves in the Mud, or Sea, are cut off and made into hollow Truncs, whereby Boys ſhoot Humming, and other ſmall Birds, with the Help of ſmall Peas and the Force of their Breath.

That Part of the Branches of theſe Trees that is under Water, is crowded ſometimes very full of Oyſters ſticking to them; they are at firſt very little, at laſt near as big as *Woolfleet* Oyſters, and are thence gather'd and call'd from this Tree *Mangrove* Oyſters.

The Coaſt of *Braſil* by *Maragnan*, is fortify'd by theſe Trees. *Abb.* The Roots are ſo interlac'd, that they make it inacceſſible.

The Pods are eat in ſcarce Times; they are bitter and yellowiſh, being pithy. The Wood is good for Doors, Windows, *&c. Oviedo.*

Theſe Trees are common in many Parts of the *Weſt Indies*. *Dampier*, as about *Realejo. cap.* 5.

LI. *Mangle laurocerafi folijs flore albo tetrapetalo. Cat. Jam. p.* 156. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 115. *An Cynoxylum Americanum folio craſſiuſculo molli & tenaci. Pluk. Alm. p.* 127. *phyt. Tab.* 172. *Fig.* 6?

This Tree is another Sort of this, agreeing moſtly with the former, riſing not above fifteen or ſixteen Foot high; its Trunc is not ſo large, having a ſmooth whitiſh green Bark, and from the ſame Places of the Stem are Twigs propagating the Tree as the former; the Branches at Top are jointed towards their Ends here and there, where come out the Leaves, oppoſite one to another, on very ſmall Footſtalks; they are two Inches and a half long, one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, ſoft, having one large Rib of a dark green Colour; the Flowers are many at the Top of the Branches, white and tetrapetalous.

It grows indifferently with the former.

An Anonimus Portugal of *Braſile. ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1316. found it there growing like Willows.

LII. *Mangle folijs ellipticis ex adverſo naſcentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 156. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 115. *Tab.* 187. *Fig.* 1. and 4. *An Mangle alba coriaria folio denſiuſculo glabro ſubrotundo, fructu forma cariophylli aromatici majore Pluken. phyt. Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 4? *Alm. p.* 241?

The black Mangrove Tree.

This was a very large Tree, rising thirty or forty Foot high, having a large Trunc and Branches cover'd with a brown ſmooth Bark, and Leaves ſtanding on them oppoſite to one another, at two or three Inches Diſtance, on one third of an Inch long Footſtalks, the Leaves themſelves were about two Inches and a half long, and near two Inches over in the Middle, where broadeſt, being oval in Shape, ſmooth, the whole having one Middle, and ſome few very ſmall Veins runing thro' its Surface. *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top riſe Inch long Strings, or Ligulæ, on which, towards their Tops, are many whitiſh *Apices*, or *Granula Herbacea* plac'd round it, which I believe may be a Julus, or Flowers not expanded.

It grew on the Sea Shore amongſt the Mangroves by *Old Harbour*.

LIII. *Mangle foliis oblongis integris, Utrinque molli lanugine holoſericea obductis. Cat. Jam. p.* 156. *Raij Hiſt. Vol. dendr. p.* 115. *Tab.* 187. *Fig.* 2. White Mangrove of *Dampier. cap.* 3.

This was a Tree about twenty Foot high, having Branches ſpread on every Hand, whoſe Wood was white and Pith very ſmall, having many Twigs, whoſe Bark was ſmooth and whitiſh, and the Ends had ſeveral Leaves ſtanding round them on very ſhort, or no Footſtalks, very thick ſet, each being about an Inch long, and half as broad, being narrow at the Beginning and End, with ſome Ribs apparent, and all cover'd over with a whitiſh ſhort ſhining Wooll, making it look as if it were Sattin.

It grew at *Old Harbour* by the Sea Side amongſt the Mangroves.

LIV. *Mangle Julifera folijs ſubrotundis verſus ſummitates latiſſimis, confertim naſcentibus, cortice ad coria denſanda utili. Cat. Jam. p.* 156. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 116. *Tab.* 189. *Fig.* 3. *An Mangle alba coriaria, folio denſiuſculo ſubrotundo glabro, fructu forma cariophylli aromatici majore. Pluk. phyt. Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 4. *Alm. p.* 231 ?

The Olive Bark Tree.

This Tree riſeth thirty Foot high, it has a crooked Trunc about one Foot diameter, cover'd with a grey, rough, Bark; the Ends of the Twigs are very thick beſet with Leaves, having Footſtalks half an Inch long; they are two Inches long and one broad near the further End, where broadeſt, ending in a round Point; are ſmooth, of a yellowiſh green Colour; amidſt the Leaves comes out Juli, or two Inch long Footſtalks, or Ligulæ, ſuſtaining on their uppermoſt Half, a great many round whitiſh ſattin'd ſmall Heads, or *Granula Herbacea*, as large as Pin's Heads, to which follow many Seeds like the Acini or Stones of Raſins, ſticking to each Side of the Ligulæ, each being pyramidal and corner'd, a little bigger than Grape Seeds.

It grew on the Banks of the Freſh River, going to the *Laguna* in the *Caymanes*.

The Bark of this Tree is us'd in tanning of Soal Leather.

LV. *Goſſipium Braſilianum flore flavo. Cat. Jam. p.* 156. *Xylon arboreum flore flavo. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 101. *Bombax Indica. Griſ. virid. p.* 10. *Goſſipium & Xylon frutex eriophorus Theoph. Coto & Bombax Serap. Ind. ſimpli. Meſſ. p.* 10. *Cotton. Pomnet. p.* 237. *Algodon, Catoen ſive Goſſipium. part* 9. *Ind. occid. lib.*

lib. 4. cap. 23: An Goſſipium fruteſcens pentaphyllos, ex inſula Barbouthenſi, ſegmentis foliorum ad latera rotundioribus, ex quo cotonum optimumſeu bombax ſerici inſtar candidiſſima. Plukenet. Alm. p. 172. phyt. Tab. 299. Fig. 1? Goſſipium vulgare, Swammerd. Muſ. p. 14? Cotton of the ſmaller Plant found on the *Baſhee Iſles* of *Dampier. cap.* 15? *Goſſipium herba ſemine albo Bob. Hiſt. Ox part 3. p. 517.*

The Cotton Tree.

I can add nothing to the Deſcriptions of this extant in moſt natural Hiſtorians, but only that there is great Variety in it, as to its Largeneſs, *&c.* otherwiſe it agrees exactly.

It is planted in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes.*

Cotton is us'd for Pledgets in place of Linen, and to ſtop Hæmorhages. *Alp.* It is perennial, as is not that of *Cyprus. Id.*

The Shoots being ſtamp'd and drunk with Water, cure the Stinging of Scorpions, Vipers, and other venemous Creatures. The Stalk is cold, dry, and adſtringent, powder'd and ſtrew'd on Ulcers, it heals them. The Leaves are alſo healing. *Hernandez. Margr.*

The Seeds and Tops of the Twigs, either by themſelves, or given with other Things, are good againſt the bloody Flux. A Mucilage of them is us'd by the Indians againſt Fevers, Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Poiſons corroding the Stomach and Guts. *Piſo. Alp.*

The Seeds are Venereal, and ſtop Coughs, the Aſhes of the Cotton-Wooll ſtop Hæmorhages, and the Oyl of the Seed takes away Freckles. *Ger.*

The Cotton Tree has ſmooth Leaves. *J. B.* That of *Braſil* has many Seeds conglomerated, the other its Seeds ſeparated. *J. B.*

The Inſtrument by which they ſeparate the Seeds and Filth from the Cotton, ſtands as a turning Loom, and is made of two, long, ſmall, round, Cilinders of Wood, on which are three or four ſmall Furrows; theſe have more or leſs Space between them, as the Maſter deſires, but generally are ſo cloſe, as only to ſuffer the fine Cotton to go thro', whereas the Seeds are kept back, and the Cotton is drawn in by one of theſe Cilinders, and thruſt by the other, they being turn'd by the Feet two contrary Ways, the one from the other, which is explain'd, *Tab.* 190.

Zanoni was miſtaken when he deſcrib'd from *Lery* theſe Flowers to be the ſame with thoſe of *Campanula*'s, for he writes ſeveral Things contradicting himſelf, as when he ſays, that they were Bell Flowers like thoſe of *Citrulls*, or Gourds. I take this of *Jamaica* to be the ſame, tho' varying in ſome Things from that of the *Levant.* 'Tis certain they differ not ſo much as the Ricini. *Peter Martyrs* Cotton, of which he ſpeaks, was not this, but the ſilk one.

It was not known to *Dioſcorides* or *Galen*, unleſs under the Name of *Ellychnium Tarſenſe* by the laſt; but to *Pliny.*

Authors tell us, that in *Egypt* 'tis a Tree, and in *Cyprus* and *Crete Herbaceous*; *Thevet*, who ſaw them both, ſays they are different; this grows in *Braſile. Thevet.*

Sixty three Arroba's of Cotton came in the Flota 1547. *Acoſta.* who ſays, that it was us'd very much in the *Indies* for Cloathing, Sails, Napkins, *&c.* and that it grows in *Peru* and *Tucuman. Id.*

Very good Cotton grew in *Jamaica. Lop. de Gom. cap.* 48.

If Cotton be burnt, the Aſhes ſtop Blood like Paper. *Dod.*

Cotton Cloth is whiteſt before us'd or waſh'd, contrary to other Cloths. It rancles Sores laid to it, occaſioning Matter. *J. B.*

The

The Inhabitants about the River *Amazones* make Stuffs of this of divers Colours, with which they cloath themſelves and Traffick. *Pagan* and *D'Acugna.*

The Fundus of the Flowers is purple, the Tips yellow.

Vaſquez di Coronado ap. Ramnus. p. 3. *p.* 362. *Hakl. p.* 378. found Cotton in a Country North of *Mexito*, diſcover'd by him. *Leigh ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *cap.* 12. *p.* 1251. *in Guiana. Fernando Alarchon in Cevola*; where it was not us'd for want of Weavers. *Ramnus. p.* 367. *p.* 3. *ap. Hakl.* 433. *Welſh, ap. Hakl. p.* 2. *p.* 129. in *Benin.* Sir *Walter Rawleigh. p.* 34. *ap. Hakl.* 641. and *p.* 95. *ap. Hakl.* 660. and *Keymis, p.* 3. *Hakl. p.* 675. in *Guiana.*

Chilton ap. Hakl. p. 456. *p.* 3. tells us that Mantles of Cotton-Wool painted throughout with Works of divers and fine Colours, cloath the *Indians* of *Tlaxcalla* and other Cities about *Mexico*; that in *Chiapa. p.* 459. they pay their Tribute in it, being found in great Store; and that they in *Campeche* pay likewiſe their Tribute in it. *p.* 461. *ib.*

Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 465. found Cotton about *Mexico* in great Plenty us'd for Garments by both *Indians* and *Spaniards.*

Wilſon met with this Shrub in *Giana ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *p.* 1264. *Turner* in *Sancta Lucia. ib.* 1265. *Robert Harcourt ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *cap.* 16. *p.* 1275. in *Guiana. Schnirdel* among the *Cario's. lib.* 7. *cap.* 4. *p.* 1351. *ib. Marco Polo Veneto ap. Purchas. lib.* 1. *cap.* 4. *p.* 70. In *Mus*, or *Meridin*, not far from *Moxul*, or *Georgia.*

It is found in the Province of *Cotam. Polo ap. Purchas. lib.* 1. *p.* 74. *Bengal. p.* 94. and *p.* 106. in *Guzaratte*, where is Store, and the Tree being ſix Fathoms high, endures twenty Years, but after twelve Years the Cotton is not good to ſpin, but for Quilts.

There is great Plenty of Cotton Cloth in *China*, for the Country People wear nothing elſe but fine Cotton Cloth, which is more accepted than Silks, for here is great Store of Silks, and they are good and cheap. *Sebaſtian Biſcaino Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 560.

Cotton-Wool grows in *Guiana. Maſham Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 694. *Martin Fernandez de Enciſa ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 699. found it by the River *Maranon.*

A great deal of Cotton was brought from *Fernambuck* in *Braſil* by *Lancaſter*, when they took that Place. *Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 708.

Much Cotton is in *Braſile. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 787. and at *Fernambuck. Lopez Vaz.*

Bombaſin Cotton Trees were obſerv'd by *Pretty. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 813. in *Puna* in the South-Seas.

Oviedo in his *Summary. p.* 321. *ap. Eden.* and *p.* 208. found Cotton in *Hiſpaniola*, and in his *Coronica, lib.* 10. *c.* 5. he ſays that it grew wild there and was much eſteem'd of by the *Indians.*

Hughes. p. 86. tells us Hammacks are made of it, that its Wood burnt, ſtops bleeding. *p.* 70. thatCallicoes are made of it, and that it laſts three or four Years, one Sort being wild, and the other cultivated.

Cotton is one of the wealthy *Weſt India* Commidities. *Smith. Virginia. p.* 149. *Bellon. lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. ſays, that in the *Levant* 'tis ſow'd with great Profit.

Ligon found it in *Barbados. p.* 22. and *Clappham. ap. Boyle* of *Air. p.* 178. in *Tenariffe.*

The Turks wear Cotton Shirts. *Rawolfe. cap.* 3. *lib.* 1. The Shrubs are planted about *Aleppo. id. cap.* 5. where are great Store of Cotton Manufactures to be ſold, and alſo Muſſelin: Cotton Cloth comes from a Country in *Meſopotamia* call'd *Muſelli. id. ib. cap.* 8. he ſaw ſeveral Acres of Cotton

sown about *Bir. id. p.* 2. *cap.* 1. about *Deer*, *id p.* 2. *cap.* 4. and *p.* 3. *cap.* 2. at *Ramah* near *Jerusalem.*

Linen Cloth is made of *Algadon*, and is a Commodity in *Malabar. Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, cap.* 42.

Callico is made of Cotton-Wool, *Terry, p.* 111. and is the great Staple Trade of the *Mogul*'s Countrry, it is sow'd every three or four Years, the courser Sort is stain'd, which Art is proper to the Asiatics. 114. It is planted there by the *Coolees, p.* 192. The *Mogol* and his Nobles are clad in fine Callico Lawn, which is wash'd after once wearing *id p.* 392.

Cotton is born on a Shrub. *Smith*'s *Obs. p.* 54. in St. *Christopher*'s.

Jo. de Laet. lib. 1. *cap.* 15. mentions its growing in *Jamaica* in great Plenty.

Loubere du Siam, p. 36. 1. *Tom.* tells us, that Cotton Cloth is properly wore in hot Countries, it not being made to be cold by Sweat.

Jobson observed it in *Gambra, p.* 125. *Mandelslo* in *Japan. p.* 160. and *Madagascar*, 206.

Mantillas de Algodon were brought to *Spain* from the *West-Indies* in *Colon*'s second Return from thence. *Lopez de Gomara, cap.* 20, and *cap.* 26. it is observ'd to grow in *Espanola*, where the Inhabitants were naked, except some few who wore Cotton-Cloth.

Aloisio di Cadamosto ap. Ramnus, p. 109. *av. p.* says that Cotton is used about *Senega* River for making Cloaths, and *p.* 112. *av. p.* that it grows in hot Countries where Sheep are not; which he brings as a Proof of Providence, *p.* 117. It is much about *Gambra*, where 'tis the common Cloathing.

Sir *Thomas Roe ap. Purchas, lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 7. *p.* 562. observed it in the *Mogol*'s Country, and Cotton Cloaths in the *Gaffares* Country in *Ethiopia. ib. lib.* 7. *cap.* 7. §. 5. *p.* 1168.

Biddulph, ib. lib. 8. *cap.* 9. saw it in *Cyprus. p.* 1334. *Pyrard cap.* 4. *p.* 33. at *Mosambique*, and *Ravenau de Lussan. p.* 29. says that the Indians *Sambes* near *Darien* make their Cloaths of it.

Duval Nott. in *Pyrard. p.* 129. observes it to grow in *Cambaya.*

Cotton Wool grows near *Shiras* in *Persia* between that and *Lar* about *Gaarroin. Newberry ap. Purchas, lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1414.

Benjamin Tudelensis ap. Purchas, ib. lib. 9. *cap.* 5. §. 5. *p.* 1458. takes Notice of it at *Nekrokis* perhaps about *Ormuz*, where a Trade was drove of it in his Time.

Carder ap. Purchas, lib. 6. *cap.* 5. *p.* 1189. tells us it was a Commodity in *Brasile*, and *p.* 1190. that it was an Employment there to pick out the Seeds and pack it.

Also they (of *Peru*) sow much Cotton Wool, which is Naturally white, red, black, green, yellow, orange, tawny and of divers other Colours. *Galvanos, ap. Purchas, lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1694.

Sparrey ap. Purchas. lib. 6. *cap.* 11. *p.* 1284. says it grows in *Guiana.*

Cotton Cloathing is used about *Sofala* and *Quiteve. Jo. dos Santos ap. Purchas lib.* 9. *cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 1540. where he saw it growing along the Rivers with Sugar Canes, *ib.* 1547.

Galvanos, ib. lib. 10. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1695. says that 'tis used in *Guema* a Country between *Quito* and *Brasil.*

Galvanos ap. Purchas. mentions a Map of woven Cotton-Cloth shew'd to *Cortes*, with the Havens and Harbours near *New Spain* set forth in it. *Lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1684. and *p.* 1687. is mention'd as given to *Cortes* a Map of Cotton-Wool, wherein was painted the Situation of the whole Country

from

from *Xicalanco* unto *Naco* and *Nito*, and even as far as *Nicaragua*, with their Mountains, Hills, Fields, Meadows, Vallies, Rivers, Cities, and Towns, and ten principal Men for Guides.

Pyrard, *p.* 3. *p.* 16. and *cap.* 24. *p.* 236. says that Cotton is at *Bengall* in vast Quantities transported manufactured and not manufactur'd, *cap.* 26. *p.* 264. that 'tis in *Malabar*. and *cap.* 27. *p.* 286. at *Calecut*. *p.* 2. *p.* 77. in *Balagate*. *p.* 158. and that 'tis us'd for Cloathing from Head to Foot in all the Countries between the *Cape of Good Hope* and *China*. *p.* 3. *p.* 16. that 'tis leafed like the Maple, that they make Cloth and Match of this, and not of Lint, or Hemp. *ib. p.* 28. *Duval* found it (*Nott. Pyrard. p.* 103.) in *Madagascar*.

Pyrard. cap. 1. *p.* 11. says that Cotton is found at *Annabon* in Quantity.

Fern. Colon. Vita. Christ. p. 51. found Cotton spun in Clews in *Guanahani*, which was brought them in truck, twenty five Pounds were in a Clew, it was well spun, bought for nothing almost; and Cloth was made of it for covering of Beds, *f.* 55. These Trees grow wild there. *ib. f.* 59. and are about *Samana*, *f.* 74. and in *Guadalupe*, where were Bed Nets and Hamacks of it. *f.* 94.

Will. Finch. apud Purchas. lib. 4. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 414. says that at *Sierra Leona*, 'tis made into Cloth, and *p.* 415. that 'tis call'd *Innumma*. *ib. p.* 419. that 'tis at *Socotora*. It is cultivated by the Slaves of the *Portuguese* on *Loronha Davis. ap. Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 6. §. 1. *p.* 455.

It loses its Whiteness by washing. *Jonst.*

Its Flowers bak'd under the Ashes, wrapt in its Leaves, gives a redish viscous Oyl, curing old Ulcers. The Seeds intoxicate Parrots. *Du Tertre.*

The Seeds are compos'd of two long and thin Leaves, admirably rowl'd up into an oval Figure. *Grew.*

The Indians cut it down every five or six Years. *Abb.*

It was us'd to make Cloaths of in the Parts about *New Spain*. *Fern. Col. f.* 200.

It was us'd in *Mexico*, and Mantles were made of it in the hot Country, with which they paid their Tribute. *Mexic. Chron.*

Cotton grows in great Plenty near *Surate Salbank ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 9. §. 4. 236. where *Pintades*, *&c.* are made of it.

Dounton ap. Purchas lib. 3. *cap.* 12. §. 5. *p.* 306. tells us that 'tis laden from *Callicut* for the Red-Sea. *Saris*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 2. *p.* 390. that 'tis a Commodity from *Bantam* in *Java* and at *Baly*, *ib.* 392, and likewise a Merchandise from *Japan*. *ib. p.* 395.

Whithrington. ib. cap. 8. §. 3. *p.* 483. found it in the *Mogul*'s Country. *Dounton*, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 11. §. 1. 504. at *Suratt*. *Elkinton*, *ib. cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 514. at *Madagascar*. *Payton*, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 15. §. 1. *p.* 530. saw at *Suratt* Cloth made of Cotton-Wool, as Callicoes both white and colour'd.

It was seen at *Baly* the first Voyage by the Dutch to the *Indies*. *p.* 708. *lib.* 5. *cap.* 15. *ib. p*, 711. to be brought from *China*, and by *Swan*, 167. *ib. lib.* 5. *cap.* 726 from *Suratt*.

By the before mention'd Passages it seems plain that Cotton is now found cultivated in the hotter Parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, where there is no Plenty of Flax, Hemp, or Sheep, but such as afford a longer Sort of course Wool. It appears also that it was found manufactured for Cloathing by the *Indians*, when *Columbus* first discover'd the *West Indies*.

LVI. *Goſſipium arboreum maximum ſpinoſum folio digitato, lana ſericia griſea. Cat. Jam.* p. 159. *Lanifera arbor peregrina, Muſ. Swam.* p. 14. *Arbor lanigera ſpinoſa Nott.* in *H. M. Part* 3. p. 59. *Fromagier de Rochef. Tab.* p. 19. *Ceiba viticis folijs caudice aculeato & glabro, Plum. pl. Am.* p. 42. Cotton-Tree red and white of *Dampier*, *c.* 4, and 7. Silk Cotton ſuch as in *China* they make their fine Paper of, *Hubert*, p. 40.

The *Cotton-Tree.*

When this Tree firſt grows up, it has a very round Stem, green and almoſt cover'd over with ſhort Prickles, being very thick, where they ſtick to the Stalk, ſometimes ſhap'd like a Cock's-comb and blunt. The Leaves are then ſmall, and of a very deep green Colour; after ſome few Years, the Trunc, when it's come to its due Growth, is large to a Wonder, even to that Degree, as to be fit to be hollow'd into the Figure of a Boat, or made into a Canoe, able to carry many Tuns on the Water. The Wood is white and very ſoft, the Bark is grey, ſmooth, without any Prickles or Sulci, and the Trunc riſes uſually to about ſixty Foot high, being towards its Top, bellied, or larger than it is at Bottom. This as ſeveral other Trees, at its coming out of the Earth, has ſeveral Spurs, that is, on every hand very broad, plain Roots ſupporting the Tree (like Buttreſſes to old Buildings) running themſelves on and into the Surface of the Earth, the larger the Tree, the larger are theſe Buttreſſes towards the Roots, ſo that ſometimes they are made into large Tables. The Branches towards the Top are ſpread on every hand all round, making with its Leaves a very fine Shade. About the Beginning of *January* the Leaves wither and fall off, and there come at the Ends of the Twigs ſeveral Tufts or Bunches of Flowers, every one of which ſtands on an Inch long, green, round Footſtalk, it is made up of five three Quarters of an Inch long purpliſh, brown, ſattin'd Petala, encloſing as many Stamina with purple and yellow Heads, on the outſide of them is a green five pointed Capſula, within which is a round, green Knob, which as ſoon as the Flower is open'd, thruſts it and its Stamina (being all join'd at the Bottom) off together, ſo that being under the Tree in a hot Day, one would wonder to ſee what Numbers fall every Minute. After the Flowers follows an oblong, round, pointed membranaceous Pod or Capſula, almoſt as big as ones Fiſt, made up of ſeveral Pieces, containing a great deal of very ſoft or ſilken, grey Down, and in it, ſome almoſt round, brown Seeds, near as large as Peas, much of the Shape of Cotton-Seed: When the Fruit is ripe, the Wind carries the Down away, filling whole Fields with it. The Leaves come after the Fruit is ripe; they are figured like thoſe of the Horſe-cheſnut, there being ſeven or nine very long, green, ſmooth Sections, ſtanding always on the ſame common long Footſtalks.

Sometimes this Tree when it is young is prickly, when old it is ſmooth.

Fifteen Men are ſcarce enough to fathom about this Tree, *Herrera.* who ſays, that many of them grow in *Nicaragua.*

It grows in the low Lands as well as Hills in every Part of this Iſland.

The Trees are ſo large as to be made into very great Canoes, for which they are chiefly valuable.

Fifteen or ſixteen Men are ſcarce able to fathom this Tree round, *J. B.* and it grows ſo high, that a Stone is not to be thrown up to the Indians Houſes on it, *Peter Martyr.*

Theo-

Theophraſtus ſays, that in *Corſica* the Trees were high to a Miracle. *Chabr.*

The Prickles being taken off and bruis'd, there comes out a Juice, of which a very little Quantity being put into the Eyes, it cures them when inflam'd or running with Water, it likewiſe manifeſtly ſharpens the Sight and ſtrengthens it, *Piſo. Tertre.*

The Down makes Beds, the Root dryed is carried to prevent Convulſions. The Flowers and Fruit made into a Poultice and put on the Head, cures the Headach and Vertigo, *H M.* A Liniment is made with Lemmon Juice, of the ſecond Bark powder'd, which aſſwages Inflammations, cures Fractures, and with burnt Wine is good for Tetters; of the Bark of the Root is made a Vomit, the Liquor in the Flower is good to purge, and is diuretick, *id.*

They ſtuff Beds with this Down in *Jamaica* but they are not counted healthy to lye on.

It is uſed about *Bantam* for filling Pillows and Bolſters, as well as to ſpin, but order'd another Way than Lint or Hemp. *Clus.*

They ſtuff Pillows with this Cotton, and have a Care of Fire, it being eaſily fired, and very tenacious of it; it is too ſhort to ſpin. *Bont.*

This is uſed like Thiſtle Down, to ſtuff Pillows with, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where 'tis as common as in the *Weſt-Indies*, *Dampier.*

In the Spurs of this Treeare Holes very often, in which remains Water for Drink for Travellers.

The Shade is wholſome, *Laet.*

Every twelve Hours the Leaves fall off and grow again. *Laet, p.* 380. which is falſe.

I believe that the different Faces of this Plant according to its Age, *&c.* makes it have Variety of Names and Figures, notwithſtanding what is ſaid by Dr. *Pluk. p.* 93. of his *Mant.*

Cadamoſto ap. Ramnus, p. 117. ſays that 'tis Seventeen Fathoms about, twenty Paces high, and ſeventeen or twenty Feet broad.

Duret hath given a fabulous Figure of this Tree. *p.* 113.

This Cotton was found growing of it ſelf in *Cuba*, *Purchas*, *lib.* 2. § 5.

Davis, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *c.* 1. §. 5. *p.* 132. found it in *Loronha.*

Saris ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 6. *p.* 373. found Gowns quilted with this Cotton.

A Tree call'd *Memba*, which is as light and as ſoft as Cork; of this with a Knife I built a *Jergado* nail'd with wooden Pegs and rail'd round about that the Sea ſhould not waſh me out, and got down from Lake *Carſaran* by the River *Bengo* to the Sea, *Battell ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 7 *cap.* 3. §. 3. *p.* 979.

Nieremb. p. 332. ſays, that ſixteen Men cannot eaſily fathom theſe Trees about, that an Arrow ſcarce can be ſhot to their Top, that they are One hundred and twenty Foot about, and that a thouſand People may ſtand under its Shade.

Six or ſeven Men can fathom about a Cedar of *Libanon. Luſſy Peregrin. Hiero. cap.* 13.

A Canoe was ſeen in *Cuba* in *Columbus*'s firſt Voyage, ninety five Palms long, and able to receive a hundred and fifty Men, *Fernan. Colon.* 63.

Water is contain'd in many dry Places in the Boughs, of this Tree ſcarce to be exhauſted, provided by Divine Providence, *Laet.* 561.

A Canoe was ſeen as long as a Galley, and eight Foot broad, at *Guanara*, *Fernan. Col.* 199.

This Cotton is only fit for Pillows, *Pyrard*, *p.* 3. *p.* 16. the Tree is like an Aſh.

A young Shoot of this Tree fix'd in the Earth, if it be good, in three or four Years will grow to be as big as the largeſt Oak in *France*, *Tertre.*

The Seeds are eaten and taſte like Almonds, *Hern.*

Et diſmontati in terra vedemmo gli habitatori habitar nelle cime de gli alberi, come uccelli havendo Attra verſati d'all un ramo all altro alcuni baſtoni, & fabricate quivi le loro capanne, che coſi poſſono chiamarſi piu toſto che caſe. Et Ancor che noi non ſapeſſimo la cagione di cotal novita, nondimeno judicammo, che chio procedeſſe dalla paura de Grifi quali ſono in quel paeſe ;O de nimici; percioche in tutta quella coſta hanno da una lega allaltra gran nimicitie, Fern. Col. 213.

It is not unlikely this is by *Battell* called the *Alicunde* or *Eliconde*, which is a Tree very tall and exceeding great, ſome of them are as big as twelve Men can fathom, ſpreading like an Oak; ſome of them are hollow, and from the liberal Skies receive ſuch Plenty of Water, that they are hoſpitable Entertainers of thouſands in that thirſty Region. Once have I known three or four thouſand remain at one of thoſe Trees, and thence receive all their watery Proviſion for twenty four Hours and not yet empty. The Negroes climb'd up with Pegs of hard Wood (which that ſoſter eaſily receiveth, the Smoothneſs not admitting other climbing) and I think that ſome one Tree holds forty Tun of Water. This Tree affords no leſs bountiful Hoſpitality to the Back than Belly, yielding (as her Belly to their Bellies ſo) her Back to their Backs; excepting that this is better from the younger Trees, whoſe tenderer Backs being more ſeaſonable for *Diſcipline* are ſoundly beaten (for Mans Fault whence came the firſt Nakedneſs) whereby one Fathom cut from the Tree, is extended into twenty, and is preſently fit for wearing, tho' not ſo fine as the *Juranda* Tree yields. This Tree yields excellent Cloth from the inner Bark thereof by like beating. *Battell. ap. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 7. *p.* 985.

Linſchot. deſcr. de Guinee, cap. 3. tells us that in *Congo* they make Boats of its Trunc, able to hold two hundred Men. Twenty or thirty Pipes of Water are carried in Canoes of this Tree in the Eaſt-Indies, *id.*

Roveneau de Luſſan, p. 27. met with Canoes of this Tree on *Boca del Chica* River, and *p.* 58. at St. *Juan de Cueblo* Iſle, Boats made of *Mapo* or *Acajou* as he there ſeems to call this Tree, are able to carry fourſcore Men.

Zoppoli, cio e almadie tutte d'un legno, di Cada Moſto, ap. Rammus. p. 110. were found in the River *Senega*, uſed to fiſh with, and *p.* 114, the ſame in the River *Gambra.*

This Silk Cotton is likely to be *Certa lana che colgono da certi arbori. Di Alvaro Nunez p.* 318. *apud Rammus.* which is *ap. Purchas*, tranſlated certain Cotton. *p.* 1510. *lib.* 8.

In the Winter in *Guiana* the Tivitivas live upon Trees, where they build very artificial Towns and Villages, as it is written in the Spaniſh Story of the Weſt Indies, that thoſe People do in the Low-lands near the Gulf of *Uraba* River riſing between *May* and *September*, and overflowing their lower Houſes on the Ground whereon are their Summer Houſes. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, of *Guiana, p.* 42. *apud Hakl. p.* 644. *p.* 3.

This is probably the Silk mention'd to be in *Guiana* by *Keymis. apud Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 675.

Canoes or *Almadies* in *Guinea* are made out of one Tree like a Trough, able to carry twenty, thirty, or ſixty Men, eight Yards long and one broad, Sir *John Hawkins ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 504.

There is in *Braſile* a certain Tree very great and broad, having Holes in the Branches full of Water, growing in dry Places, affording

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ing Drink to Travellers, and they will harbour five hundred Persons. *Anonymus Portugal* of *Brasile*, *Purchas*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1309.

Here (at *Dominica*) the Indians came unto us in Canoes made of a whole Tree, in some whereof were three Men, in some four or six, and in others twelve or fourteen. *Davies apud Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 579.

Canoas are made of this Tree so large, as to hold an hundred, or an hundred and twenty Men. The Buttresses, Spurres or Feet of this Tree are as high as a Man can reach with a Javeling; there were three of them, and twenty Foot between each. There is a very great Tree in the Province of *Guaturo*, each of whose three Feet were twenty Spans thick on their outward Side, and forty five Spans in Thickness where they join'd the Trunc, *Oviedo*'s *Sum. p.* 206. *ap. Eden.*

Oviedo, *lib.* 9. *cap.* 11. tells they were so large as scarce to be fathom'd by fifteen Men.

Smith in his *Obs. p.* 54. observ'd these Trees in St. *Christopher*'s, which was overgrown with them, and that this Silk Cotton, or Down, is of good Use for Beds.

Pigafett. of *Congo*, *Ind. Or. p.* 1. *p.* 10. speaks of a Tree whereof Canoes are made, which six Men with extended Arms cannot fathom, they hold two hundred Men with Arms and Oars.

There are Trees sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen Fathoms about at *Cape tres puntas*. *Ind. Or. Part* 6. *p.* 71.

Houate, as this Silk Cotton is call'd by *Molinet*, *p.* 209. he tells us is used to line Cloaths and Coverlids, is new and commodious, and that it was lately brought from the Indies for that Purpose.

The Down of *Bedelsar*, *Alp.* is like Cotton, and with it are made Vestments called *Ouatte Honaph. p.* 3.

That this is the *rubi facie senticosa planta*, *Lobel. p.* 452. is certain, the Figure of it when young, agreeing to *Lobel*'s, and that the Plant there figured is not the *Bondath*, as Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 2. of his *Mantissa* and 4. of his *Alinagest* affirms, is very plain, the Figure of the *Bondath* being when grown up, smooth, and no ways resembling that Figure of *Lobel.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Trees which bear Berries, and are Umbilicated or Calicalated.

THERE are three Kinds of Trees, which in this Island make up the greatest Part of this Tribe, *viz.* *Myrtles*, *Periclymena-Recta*, and a Sort of Trees which are very numerous, having Leaves of *Canella*, or *Malabathrum*, elegantly nervous, and a coronated Fruit which comes nearest to a Gooseberry of any European Fruit I remember.

I have put amongst the Myrtles some Myrtle-leav'd Trees of which I did not meet with the Fruit, and therefore am not positive they belong to this Place.

As for those called *Viburna* by some Authors, and by me, *Periclymena*, I do not question but that their Fruits are so differing from *Viburna* and their Flowers and Fruit so like those of the *Periclymena*, that I shall have the Assent of those who nicely consider both.

For

For the Trees with *Canella* Leaves, tho' I have heard great Men have reckon'd them Kinds of the *Ciſtus*, yet conſidering their Flowers are not ſpecious, nor Fruits like thoſe of the *Ciſtus*, I hope I ſhall not be condemn'd if I reckon them a differing Kind of Trees from thoſe of that Family.

I. *Myrtus arborea Aromatica folijs laurinis. Cat. Jam. p.* 161. *Tab.* 171. *Fig* 1. *Raij. Dendr. p.* 33. *Vol.* 3. *Phil. Tranſ. No.* 192. *p.* 462. *Poivre de la Jamaique des Anglois, Amomi des Hollandois, fruit de bois d' Inde, graine de girofle du Vulgaire Pommet. p.* 121. *An ytziperequa laurus Michuacanenſis Hernand. p.* 98? *Aſſourou Arbor regia aromatica Ind. daphnogariophyllon vulgo bois d' Inde Surian. An Myrtus folijs laurinis, baccis e cæruleo nigris. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 18?

Piementa, Jamaica Pepper, or *All-Spice-Tree.*

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, riſing ſtreight up about thirty Foot high, cover'd with an extraordinary ſmooth Skin, of a grey Colour, and branch'd out on every Hand, having the Ends of its Twigs ſet with Leaves of ſeveral Sizes, the larger being four or five Inches long, and two or three broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and whence they decreaſe to both Extremes, ending in a Point, ſmooth, thin, ſhining, of a deep green Colour, and ſtanding on an Inch long Footſtalks, when bruis'd, very odoriferous, and in all things like the Leaves of a Bay-Tree. The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd out into many two Inches long Footſtalks, ſuſtaining ſo many Flowers, every one whereof is made up of a great many whitiſh green Stamina, ſtanding within four very ſmall Petala reflected downwards, of the ſame Colour. To that follows many crown'd or umbilicated Berries, (the Crown being made up of four ſmall Foliola, or Leaves) at firſt, when ſmall, greeniſh, but when ripe, larger than Juniper Berries, being black, ſmooth and ſhining, containing in a wet, greeniſh, Aromatick and biting Pulp, two large Acini ſeparated by a Membrane lying between them, each whereof is a Hemiſphere, and both making a Globe, or perfectly round, appearingly one Acinus, whence *Cluſius* makes it one Seed diviſible into two Parts.

It grows on the hilly Parts of this Iſland, but chiefly in the North-ſide thereof, and now is left ſtanding, when other Trees are ſell'd, and planted in ſeveral Plantations, becauſe of the Profit from the cured Fruit ſent in great Quantities yearly into *Europe*.

It flowers in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, but in ſeveral Places ſooner or later, according to their Situation and different Seaſon for Rains, and after it flowers the Fruit ſoon ripens; but 'tis to be obſerv'd, that in clear'd open Grounds, 'tis ſooner ripe than in thick Woods.

The Leaves are very much made Uſe of in Baths for Hydropick Legs, *&c.* by the Indians, Negroes and Surgeons, and may be ſubſtituted wherever Bay Leaves are thought uſeful, they reſembling them in every thing.

There is no great Difficulty in the Curing or Preſerving of this Fruit for uſe. The Negroes and Indians climb ſome Trees, cut down others, and pull off the Twigs with the unripe green Fruit, which are ſeparated from the Twigs, Leaves, and ripe Berries, and are afterwards ſpread on Cloths expos'd to the Sun, from it's Riſing to it's Setting for many Days, whereby they become dry, rugoſe, and from a green, change to a brown Colour, and then are fit for the Market, where 'tis uſually ſold at Eighteen Pence the Pound in the Beginning of the Seaſon, and at one Shilling the whole Year after.

The

The ripe Berries are very carefully ſeparated from thoſe to be cured, becauſe their wet and plenteous Pulp makes them unfit for Cure, whence theſe Berries always coming unripe dry'd into *Europe*, has been the Occaſion of Naturaliſts thinking it to be *fructu umbilicato ſicco.*

In Curing, the Dews muſt carefully be avoided.

It may deſervedly be 'counted one of the beſt Spices in common Uſe, having a very fine Reliſh of many, from thence called *All-Spice*, and being much milder than any of our ordinary Spices, 'tis very much ſought after and imported into *Europe.*

It yields with Water by Diſtillation a delicate odoriferous Chymical Oyl *per Veſicam*, ſinking to the Bottom in Water, as Oyl of Cloves.

'Tis Binding, Drying, and may have the ſame Effects with Cloves and is now uſed inſtead of other Spices.

It may be a *Succedaneum* and good for any thing that Myrtles are.

Every thing in this Tree agrees with the Deſcription of the *Xocoxitla*, or *Piper Tavaſci*, of *Hernand.* and *Ximenes* in the Spaniſh Tranſlation of *Hernan.* Printed at *Mexico*, *f.* 2. only the Flower, which he deſcribes to be ſcarlet and like Pomgranates with the Smell of Orange-Flowers, no way agree to this.

Cluſius thinks this Heating, Binding, and Drying as the *Amomum* of *Dioſcorides*, which it is very like, only ſome few Marks are wanting, and he ſeems to be of Opinion, that this is the *Caryophyllon Plinij*, his Deſcription agreeing to this, ſmelling, very ſweet and for that Reaſon if chaw'd, takes away a ſtinking Breath. But 'tis not likely that this was known to the Ancients, it not being obſerv'd to grow in the *Eaſt*, but *Weſt-Indies.*

Parkinſon ſays, thoſe more audacious than wiſe, uſed it for *Amomum.*

Hughes, p. 53. tells us that 'tis good to ſcent Chocolate, but cauſes the Head-ach if too great a Proportion be uſed.

It is uſed for *Carpobalſamum*, which is quite a different Fruit. *Berlu* in his Treaſury of Drugs.

John de Barrios ſays, that in a ſmall Quantity, it was in his Time one of the Ingredients of Chocolate.

Franciſcus Uria brought it from *New Spain* to *Redi*, and ſaid it was there commended againſt the Epilepſy and *Gutta Serena*, it may (ſays *Redi*) be granted to have the Properties of Juniper, Cloves, Pepper and Cinamon, but in thoſe two Diſtempers I have long tryed it on divers Subjects without Succeſs; neither do I believe it hurts in thoſe Caſes, but think it does not a little help the Head and Stomach if in Time and Place it be moderately given. *Red. Exp. Nat.* p. 136.

Grains of Turpentine Trees are found about *Montpelier*, they grow alſo in the Way between *Jeruſalem* and *Joppa*, and are baſely, ſold for *Carpobalſamum Rawolfe, p.* 3. *cap.* 22.

It may ſupply the Place of Pepper and be uſed for *Carpobalſamum* or *Carpeſium*, it ſtrengthens the Heart and Stomach, helps the Mother, expels Wind, the cold Fit of Agues, opens Obſtructions, is diuretick, is good for the Colic and Iliac Paſſions, excites Venery, and cuts groſs and tough Humours, *Hern.*

It is now commonly ſold for *Carpobalſamum* by the Druggiſts and Apothecaries, which I ſuppoſe came from *Hernandez*, who ſays it may be ſubſtituted for it, but 'tis not that Fruit, neither do I think it ought to be uſed as its *Succedaneum*, being leſs adſtringent, and Balſamick, but more odoriferous, ſo that I think in Want of the true Fruit of the Balſam-Tree, the beſt *Succedaneum* we can have for the Fruit as well as the other

Parts of the Balſam-Tree, were thoſe of the *Terebinthus*, or *Lentiſcus*, as *Lobel* ſays, to which they come very near in moſt Parts.

A Brother Jeſuit who had travel'd much, told me that he found a Tree bearing Pepper in the Deſerts of *Jamaica*. *Joſ. Acoſta.*

The Wood is hard, the Leaves are broader than thoſe of Laurel, and it bears a kind of bay Berry. The Leaves are us'd in Sauces. *Tertre*. And for Tumours in the Legs after malignant Fevers. *Rochef.*

This Pepper Tree hath in all Things its Flower and Berry like the Ivy Berry, and thoſe Berries are Grains of Pepper, ſo that when they gather them they are green, then they lay them in the Sun, where they become black, and grow without Labour. *Frederick ap. Hakl. p.* 242. and *Fitch. ib. p.* 265. both ſpeaking of the common Black *Eaſt India* Pepper; and 'tis obſervable that *Pliny* takes Notice that Myrtle Berries were us'd as black Pepper now is, before the Diſcovery of this laſt Spice.

The Leaves ſupply the Place of Cinamon, Cloves and Mace in *Barbados*. *Ligon.*

The Difference of the Leaves in Dr. *Plukenet*'s Figure and *Cluſius*'s from mine in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* and here, may proceed only from a Variety from the different Age, or Soil of the Trees, notwithſtanding what Dr. *Plukenet* ſays in his *Mant. p.* 39.

II. *Myrtus arborea inodora, folijs latis ſubrotundis, flore albo fructu monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij. Tom.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 35. *Tab.* 192. *Fig.* 2.

This Tree has a great many deep Roots, ſmall, ſtreight, and cover'd with a grey-colour'd Bark; the Trunc is as big as one's Arm, ſtreight, fifteen Foot high, and cover'd with a Clay-colour'd Bark, having crooked Branches hanging down, the Twigs whereof are ſet oppoſite to one another, as are on them the Leaves, being exactly like thoſe of *Myrtus Latifolia Belgica*. C. B. *Pin.* The Flowers come out *Ex alis Foliorum*, ſeveral together, ſtanding on half Inch long, green Footſtalks, each whereof is white and tetrapetalous, with many white Stamina in the Middle. The Berries are like thoſe of Myrtle, round, black, umbilicated, or crown'd, and of the Bigneſs of a large Pea, having in them a pretty thick greeniſh Pulp, and one roundiſh Stone like that of a Cherry.

It grew on a Gully's Sides in a Wood between the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, and *Two Mile Wood.*

III. *Myrti folio arbor cortice argentea folijs oblongis ad baſin latioribus, acuminatis, inodoris, ex adverſo ſitis, flore pentapetaloide pallide albicante. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Tab.* 187. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 35. *An Myrti Species Americana ex Veracruce. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 355. *Myrtho laurifolio ſimilis Americana. Hort. Beaum. p.* 30. *An* Lance-Wood of *Dampier. cap.* 5? *An Arbor Americana baccifera Myrtifolia viminalibus Virgis, ſeu flagellifera major Barbadenſibus rodwood dicta. Pluken. Tab.* 139. *Fig.* 6? *Arbor Braſiliana myrti laureæ folijs inodoris. Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 173.

Silver Wood.

This Tree riſeth ſtreight up, to about twenty Foot high, it has an almoſt ſmooth grey Bark, with ſome very white Spots on it, whence the Name; the Trunc is no thicker than one's Leg, undivided to the very Top, where the Branches are ſpread on every Side, the Leaves come out of the Twigs by Pairs, ſet oppoſite one to the other, having very ſhort, or no Footſtalks, they are ſmooth, very thin, of a yellowiſh green Colour, an Inch

Inch in Length, and almoſt one in Breadth near the Beginning, where broadeſt and roundiſh, from thence, decreaſing to the Point, which is ſharp, tho' ſometimes they are not ſo round, but more pointed. They are whole, or not at all ſerrated or dentated. The Flowers come out *Ex alis foliorum*, ſometimes many, ſometimes few together, ſmall, and of a pale white Colour, ſtanding on crooked Petioli, being made up of five little Petala, ſtanding on the Edges of an open Cup of a green Colour, from within which come out many very long Stamina, with yellow Apices at Top.

It grows very plentifully in the Woods over Mr. *Batcheler*'s Houſe in his Plantation.

Lance-Wood is hard, tough, heavy, and good for Looms, Handles, Staves for Oars, or ſcouring Rods for Guns. It grows as ſtreight as an Aſh. *Dampier.* about *Nicoya* and *Blew Fields.*

IV. *Myrti folio arbor, folijs longiſſimis inodoris. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 36. *Tab.* 192. *Fig.* 1. *An Buxus lauri Alexandrinæ folijs accedens Americana. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 80. *Fig.* 6? *An Arbor Americana baccifera Myrtifolia viminalibus virgis, longius mucronatis ſeu cuſpidatis & punctatis folijs ſeu flagellifera minor. Ejuſd. Tab.* 139. *Fig.* 7? *An Arbor Jamaicenſis modora, folijs camphoriferæ ſimilibus. Ejuſd. Tab.* 262. *Fig.* 2? *Almag. p.* 42?

This Tree was very like the former, only the Leaves came out alternatively, and were long and narrow, being about 3 or 4 Inches long and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, being narrow at both Beginning and End, without any Footſtalk, and very like in Conſiſtence to the Leaves of Myrtles, tho' not odoriferous. The other Parts of this Tree I never ſaw, but by the Face of the Leaves it ought to belong to this Place.

It grew with the former on the *Red Hills*, near Mr. *Batchelor*'s.

V. *Myrti folio arbor, folijs latis ſubrotundis flore albo racemoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 36. *Tab.* 193. *Fig.* 1.

The Wood of this Tree was very hard and white, being cover'd with a grey, ſmooth Bark, the Twigs had Leaves alternatively at about three quarters of an Inch's Diſtance, each having one third of an Inch long Footſtalk, being about two Inches long, and one and a half broad near the round Baſe, where broadeſt, being even, ſhining, with very few appearing Veins on their Surface, and being pointed without any Indentures on the Edges, *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top comes a two Inches long Footſtalk, or Ligula, to the End of which, by ſmall Footſtalks, are faſtened white Flowers, ſtanding on a roundiſh ſmall Apex, or Head, which I take to be the Rudiments of the Fruit, and therefore refer it hither; the Petala were in Number five, and there were ſeveral Stamina in the Middle. I never ſaw the Fruit.

It grew in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, and if I rightly remember, on the *Red Hills.*

VI. *Myrto affinis buxi folijs floribus pallide luteis. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *p.* 36. *Tab.* 192. *Fig.* 3.

This Tree riſes thirty Foot high, with a white, ſmooth Bark, it has Leaves like thoſe of Box, only in every Thing larger, eſpecially towards the Top; the Flowers come out by Tufts along the Branches, they are very ſmall, without Footſtalks, round, and of a pale yellow Colour.

It grew on the woody Hills over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe in *Jamaica.*

VII. *Myrto*

VII. *Myrto affinis arbor, folijs laurinis, flore albo tetrapetalo odorato. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 36 *Tab.* 193. *Fig.* 2. *An arbor Americana Myrti Bæticæ latifoliæ facie aromatica. Pluken. Mant. p.* 25?

This Tree riſes to ten Foot high, its Bark is ſmooth, aſh-colour'd, having its Top bow'd down, the Branches Ends are beſet with ſeveral Leaves ſtanding on ſhort Footſtalks oppoſite to one another, four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, of a freſh green Colour, having no Smell, and being very like Bay or Laurel Leaves. The Flowers come out of the Branches oppoſite to the Leaves, they are ſeveral, ſtanding on the ſame branch'd Footſtalk, tetrapetalous, with many Stamina both of a white Colour and ſmelling very ſweet. I never ſaw the Fruit.

It grew in a Gullie beyond Troopers-Quarters near the Town of St. *Jago de la vega.*

VIII. *Loti arboris folio anguſtiore, rubi flore, fructu polyſpermo umbilicato. Cat. Jam. p.* 162. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Denar. p.* 32. *Tab.* 194. *Fig.* 1. *An Meſpilus Americana alni vel coryli folijs, fructu Mucaginoſo albo. Commel Hort. Amſt. p.* 155? *Calabura alba. Par. Bat pr. Herm?*

This Tree has a Trunc as large as ones Thigh, cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth, reddiſh brown Bark, and branch'd towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, riſing thirty Foot high; the Twigs are ſet alternatively, with Leaves at a quarter of an Inch's Diſtance, they have yellowiſh, hoary, one tenth of an Inch long Footſtalks, and are two Inches long, and half as broad at the lower Side, hoary and indented about the Edges; of a dark green Colour above, very like the Leaves of the *Lotus Arbor*, only narrower, ſoft and viſcid. The Flowers ſtand *ad alas foliorum*, on half Inch long Footſtalks; they are pentapetalous, white, with yellow Stamina, like a Bramble Flower; to them follows an umbilicated Fruit as big as a Cherry, firſt green and containing in a Pulp a great many ſmall, round, whitiſh Seeds.

It grows going to the Ferry near the *Cranle*, and by Colonel *Cope*'s Plantation.

IX. *Loti arboris folio anguſtiſſimo arbor baccifera racemoſa fructu minimo croceo monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 163. *An ſalvifolia arbor Orientalis, folijs tenuiſſime crenatis. Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 4. *Alm.* 329?

This Tree riſeth to about fifteen Foot high, having a ſmooth, reddiſh, light brown Bark, a ſtreight Trunc as thick as ones Leg, and ſeveral Branches ſpread towards the Top. The Twigs have Leaves at every half Inch's Diſtance, coming out alternatively on each Side of the Twig, they ſtand on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk, are two Inches long and half as broad near the Baſe or End next the Footſtalk, where broadeſt, being rough, dark green coloured, from a broad Baſe ending in a Point, ſerrated, and having Veins taking their Beginning from the Footſtalks End and middle Rib, running thro' all the Parts of the Leaf, which in every thing reſembles thoſe of the *Lotus Arbor* only it is narrower. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers; they are very ſmall, greeniſh and pentapetalous, and to them ſucceed on 8th of an Inch long crooked Foot-ſtalks, three or four ſmall Orange colour'd Berries, as big as a ſmall Pin's Head, almoſt oval, inſipid, having a ſmall Orange colour'd Pulp and within it one ſmall, black, round Seed.

It grew on the Banks of *Rio Cobre* below the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* on the ſame Side, of the River on Sixteen-Mile-Walk Path, near Seven Mile-Walk, and in the Woods by the Road going to *Guanaboa*.

X. *Pericly-*

The ſmall, black and yellow Birds, feed on the Berries of this Tree.

The Root, Bark, Leaves and Fruit of this Tree, are thought to be a Specific Remedy againſt the Epilepſy, Phrenſy, and other Diſeaſes of the Head. *Hort. Mal.*

X. *Periclymenum rectum, ſalviæ folio rugoſo majore oblongo bullato, flore albo, fructu longiore. Cat. Jam. p.* 163. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 31. *Salvia Barbadenſibus dicta ſpica florum compactori. Plukenet, Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 3. *An Camara arboreſcens ſalviæ folio Plum. pl. Amer. p.* 32.? *An Calabura rubra folijs laurinis, Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 319? *Pluk. Alm. p.* 75?

The largeſt Sort of *Wild-Sage.*

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a brown, almoſt ſmooth Bark, riſing ten or twelve Foot high, having Branches ſpread on every Hand, making a very handſome Head, the Tops of the Twigs are beſet with ſeveral Leaves plac'd round them alternatively, at a quarter of an Inch's Diſtance, they ſtand on one third of an Inch long Footſtalks, are an Inch and a half long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, corrugated or crumpl'd and bullated, rough like the Leaves of Sage, of a green Colour above, whitiſh beneath, and ſmell like the Leaves of *Ciſtus*. The Heads are the ſame with others of this Kind, only longer.

It grew on the Road to *Guanaboa*, on the red Hills very frequently, and in *Barbados*.

XI. *Periclymenum rectum ſalviæ folio rugoſo majore ſubrotundo bullato. Cat. Jam. p.* 163 *Raij Hiſt. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 31. *Tab.* 195. *Fig.* 1.

Of the foregoing this is only a Variety different in the Leaves, which are rounder and more bullated, otherwiſe the ſame.
I found it on Mount *Diablo*.

XII. *Periclymenum rectum, ſalviæ folio rugoſo minore bullato, flore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 163. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 31. *Tab.* 194. *Fig.* 2.

Wild Sage.

This Shrub has ſeveral woody, rediſh, brown Foot-long Roots, ſpread round on every Hand, under the Surface of the Earth, from whence ſprings up a ſtreight Stem, as thick as one's Arm, ſeven Foot high, having a ſmooth, Cheſtnut-colour'd Bark, and towards the Top ſeveral Branches on every Side, whoſe Twigs are beſet with rough Leaves like thoſe of Sage, from whence its Name, ſmelling very gratefully like *Ciſtus*; they ſtand on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, are an Inch and a half long, and half as broad at the Baſe, where broadeſt, from whence they diminiſh to the Point, and are ſnipt, or cut in on the Edges and bullated on the upper Side; at the End of the Branches are the Flowers in a round Head, being many together, ſtanding cloſe by one another, white, monopetalous, having their *Oræ* divided into five Sections, to which follow many red Acini or Berries, conglomerated or ſet cloſe together like a Mulberry, Blackbery, or rather the Fruit of the *Periclymenum*, each of which contains a pretty large, round, blackiſh Seed, in a thin Pulp.

It grows every where in the *Savanna* about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, and in all the *Caribes*.

The Leaves are very much uſed in Baths for Hydropic People, to cleanſe the Skin, and in all hot Fomentations.

I find by a Specimen ſent me by Dr. *Richardſon*, that this is not the *Viburnum ſalviæ folijs obtuſis floribus albis*, *Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p.* 384. as I ſuſpected, *p.* 164, of my Catalogue, but that, that and the *Viburnum ciſti fœminæ ſeu ſalviæ folijs mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis* of the ſame Author are Varieties of the *Periclymenum rectum ſalviæ folio rugoſo minore ſubrotundo* mentioned to grow in *Barbados. p.* 39. of my Voyage to *Jamaica*, in the 1ſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

XIII. *Periclymenum rectum urticæ folio hirſuto majore, flore flavo.* Cat. *Jam. p.* 163. *Tab.* 195. *Fig.* 2. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 30. *An Chryſanthemum Braſilienſe majus urticæ folio. Bob. p.* 24? *Vel an Pſeudo Marrubium Americanum Viburni facie flore carneo. Ejuſd. Hiſt. Ox. Part* 3. *p.* 378?

Another Sort of *Wild-Sage*.

This Shrub is much the ſame with the precedent, its Trunc riſes 7 or 8 Foot high, and is as thick as ones Wriſt, has a ſmooth, white Bark, and ſeveral Branches towards the Top, inclining downwards, the Leaves are ſet oppoſite to one another in ſeveral Joints, they ſtand on half Inch long Footſtalks, are two Inches long and one broad at the round Baſe, where broadeſt, from thence decreaſing to a Point, ſnipt about the Edges, rough, and very like to the Leaves of Scorodonia or Nettles, not bullated, ſmelling like thoſe of the foregoing; the Flowers are many plac'd together in Heads cloſe by one another as the former, and are of an Orange or deep yellow Colour, to which follows a Fruit exactly like that of the former.

It grows every where with the former.

Its Leaves are uſed as thoſe of the Precedent.

This agrees to *Hernandez* and *Ximenes* their Deſcriptions who ſay, that the Decoction of the Bark of the Roots and Trunc drank, is good for Uterine Diſeaſes, is diuretic and cleanſes the Body, and that the Roots, Bark or Leaves apply'd, open, cleanſe and diſſipate Swellings and Ulcers, and heal Burns.

XIV. *Periclymenum rectum humilius, ſalviæ folio rugoſo majore flore purpureo, fructu oblongo eſculento purpureo.* Cat. *Jam. p.* 164. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 30. *Tab.* 195. *Fig.* 3. *Viburnum ciſti fœminæ ſeu ſalviæ folijs mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis*, *Herm. par. Bat. pr.* 384. *Pluken. Alm. p.* 386. *An Viburnum Americanum minus ciſti fœminæ folijs crenatis, flore carneo*, *Breyn. pr.* 2. *p.* 103?

A fourth Sort of *Wild-Sage*.

By ſeveral corner'd Stalks, having a very large Pith, this Shrub riſes three or four Foot high, having two or three Branches coming out at a Joint, thick beſet with Leaves oppoſite to one another, having ſhort or no Footſtalks; they are two Inches long, and one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, indented about the Edges, very nearly reſembling thoſe of Scorodonia or Sage, and like the others of this Kind. The Flowers come out *ex alis Foliorum*, ſtand on two Inches long hairy Footſtalks, many together, ſet cloſe to one another, of a pale Purple Colour, and are pentapetalous. To them ſucceeds the Fruit, which is made up of many Acini, cloſe ſet to one another like Mulberries, each Acinus containing

containing one flat, white Seed, the whole Fruit being of a Purple Colour, much more juicy than the other Species of this Kind, and not unpleasant to the Taste, whence Children covet and gather the Fruit to eat. The whole Tops of this Plant are hairy.

It grows in the Low-Lands and Plantations in several Places and near the River side just by the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*; under *Trooper's* Quarters, in a Ditch very copiously.

XV. *Periclymenum rectum urticæ folio, flore coccineo amplo. Cat. Jam. p.* 164. *Camara sexta Herba fruticosa calaminthoides, floribus verticillatis purpureis, herba uterina, Surian. Vibarnum Americanum urticæ foliis, lamii odore floribus miniatis. Commelin. Hort. Amst. p.* 151. *Viburnum Americanum odoratum urticæ foliis latioribus spinosum floribus miniatis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 383. *Periclymeno accedens planta Brasiliensis floribus congestis rubris, Bob. Hist. Ox. Part* 3. *p.* 535.

I could observe no Difference between this Shrub and that with the yellow Flower describ'd before, only the Flowers were larger and of a scarlet or deep red Colour, looking very pleasantly.

This is no Viburnum according to *Rivinus*.

I found it between the Walls of the ruin'd Church, built by *Peter Martyr*, in the old Town of *Sevilla* in the North side of this Island.

An Anonymus Portugal of *Brasil, p.* 1311. *ap. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. says that a Decoction of this is a Remedy for Scabs, the Pox, and new Wounds, and that they make of its Flowers, Nosegays for the Ornament of Altars. *Jo. de Laet, lib.* 15. *cap.* 10. tells us the same.

The Leaves are hot and dry in the third Degree, *Piso*.

Excellent Baths are made of it. The Leaves are used as well to corroborate inwardly, in Lieu of Mint and Balm, as to cleanse outwardly, they cure many Diseases of the Skin, and the Itch it self. *Piso*.

The Figure in *Piso* and *Marcg.* agrees well to this.

The inspissated Decoction cures old Ulcers, and takes away the Headach proceeding from Cold, if the sick Person be wash'd with it. *Piso*.

The Flowers are first yellow, then become Orange coloured and afterwards red, or scarlet. *Pl.*

Dr. *Plukenet. p.* 187. of his *Mantissa*, makes this the same with the last Plant save one, whether justly, I leave others to judge.

Why Dr. *Herman* should call this *Spinosum* I cannot see.

XVI. *Periclymenum rectum salviæ foliis majoribus oblongis mucronatis subtus villosis alternatim sitis flore & fructu minoribus. Cat. Jam. p.* 164. *Tab.* 194. *Fig.* 3. *Ulmi angusti foliæ facie baccifera Jamaicensis foliis saperne scabris subtus villosis floribus flavis perpusillis, fructu botryoide monosperno. Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 328. *Fig.* 5. *Alm. p.* 393.

This Tree had its Branches cover'd with a smooth blackish Bark, under which was a hard, white Wood, towards its Ends were the Leaves placed at upwards of an Inch's Distance from one another, being about two Inches long and near one broad in the Middle where broadest, having very small Footstalks, being indented about the Edges, rough or corrugated on the upper Surface, like the Leaves of Sage, or Nettles, not bullated, whitish underneath, where they are somewhat woolly, and have many eminent Ribs. *Ex alis Foliorum* come two Inches long, small branch'd Twiggs, on the Ends of which are the Flowers, standing several together, being smaller than the former.

I found it in the North-Side of this Island.

XVII.

XVII. *Periclymenum rectum Salviæ folio rugoso longo & angustissimo. Cat. Jam. p.* 164. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 31. *Tab.* 195. *Fig.* 4.

This Tree was the same with the preceding, the Leaves only differing, which were very long and narrow, coming out of the square Stalk by Pairs, set opposite the one to the other, standing on very short Foot-stalks, being about an Inch and a half long, and one third of an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, whence they decrease to both Ends, being sharp pointed dentated about the Edges, of a dark Colour above, whitish underneath, and in their Surfaces like the Leaves of Sage. *Ex alis Foliorum* rise two Inches long Footstalks, sustaining Heads like those of the former.

It grew in the Savanna's on Mount *Diablo.*

This appears by its Description and Figure quite different from the first of this Tribe here describ'd, notwithstanding Dr. *Plukenet, p.* 166. of his *Mantissa* makes them to be the same. The Leaves of this are narrower and the Heads rounder.

XVIII. *Grossulariæ fructu arbor maxima non spinosa, Malabathri folio maximo inodoro, flore racemoso albo. Cat. Jam. p.*164. *Tab.*196. *Fig.*1. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 26. *Acinodendron Americanum quinque nervium comantibus flosculis foliis amplissimis glabris prona parte albicantibus. Plukenet Mant. p.* 4. *An Grossularia Americana plantaginis folio lato fructu minimo cæruleo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p.* 640? *pl. Am. p.* 18?

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd with a russet colour'd, almost smooth Bark, very streight and twenty Foot high, the Twigs come from the Branches towards the Top, opposite to one another, they are square, and have, at an Inch's Distance, Leaves set opposite to one another, having no Footstalks, they are a Foot and a half long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, increasing to the Middle, and thence decreasing till they end in a Point, a little serrated about the Edges; they are very green above white beneath, and smooth, each having five large Ribs running from its Beginning thro' its Length with transverse ones, the middle one being streight, the others arch'd, exactly like the Leaves of *Malabathrum.* On the Tops of the Branches are several Bunches or Spikes of white Flowers, pentapetalous, with white Stamina, three or four coming out in Tufts, to which follow so many small Berries crown'd as are the others of this Kind.

It grew on the Inland Mountainous Woods, as about Mount *Diablo,* on the red Hills, near and beyond Colonel *Cope*'s Plantation, *&c.* and in *Barbados.*

XIX. *Grossulariæ fructu arbor maxima non spinosa Malabathri folio integro minore subtus albido, fructu majore. Cat. Jam. p,* 164. *Arbor Americana quinq; nervia comantibus flosculis, foliis amplissimis glabris prona parte albicantibus.* Plukenet, *phyt. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 4. *Alm. p.* 40. *Acinodendron Americanum ampliore folio trinervi, inferius alba lanugine incano, Ej. Almag. p.* 4. *An Grossularia Americana, plantaginis folio glabro, flore roseo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p.*640? *pl. Amer. p.* 18?

This was the same in every thing with the preceding, only the Leaves were not so dark colour'd but white underneath and like them above, the Fruit was much larger, as was the whole Tree.

There is a Variety of this with the Leaves of a Russet Colour underneath, andthe same Colour above.

It grew on the red Hills going to *Guanaboa.*

XX.

XX. *Groſſulariæ fructu arbor maxima non ſpinoſa Malabathri folio integro minore ſubtus ferrugineo. Cat. Jam p.* 165. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 26. *Tab.* 196. *Fig.* 2. *Arbuſcula trinervis aut potius pentaneuros folijs craſſis hirſutis ad ambitum rarioribus ſerris ex inſula Jamaicenſi, Plukenet. Phyt. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 2.

I found it with the former from which it ſcarce differs.

It appears by the Account of this, compared with that found in *Barbados* deſcrib'd, *p.* 39. of my Voyage to *Jamaica* that they are two different Trees, notwithſtanding Dr. *Plukenet*'s contrary Opinion, *p.* 4. of his *Mantiſſa.*

XXI. *Groſſulariæ fructu arbor non ſpinoſa Malabathri folio maximo glabro & ſplendente. Cat. Jam. p.* 165. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 26. *Tab.* 197. *Fig.* 1. *Acinodendron Americanum canellæ folio maximo utrinque glabro Pluken. Mantiſſ p.* 4. *An Groſſularia Americana plantaginis folio ampliſſimo Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 640 ? *pl. Am, p.* 18 ?

This Tree had a brown Bark, being large, having crooked Branches and Twigs as it were jointed, the Angles comprehended between the Twigs at each Joint being very obtuſe. The Leaves come out alternatively at half an Inch's Diſtance, each whereof is about four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, being even on the Edges, having three Nerves or Veins running from the Footſtalk's End thro' the Leaf, which is of a fine Contexture, with tranſverſe Veins appearing in a very ſmooth Surface very pleaſantly; the upper Side is ſhining, and of a fine pale green Colour. I ſuppoſe the Fruit and Flower are as thoſe of the former.

I found it on the red Hills in the Woods.

This is by ſome accounted a Baſtard-Cinamon-Tree.

XXII. *Groſſulariæ fructu non ſpinoſa, Malabathri folijs longa & ruffa lanugine hirſutis, fructu majore cæruleo. Cat. Jam. p.* 165. *Tab.* 197. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 74. *Texhuatl. Hernand. p.* 413. *Arbuſcula Jamaicenſis quinque nervis minutiſſime dentatis folijs & caule pubeſcentibus floſculis ex ſinu foliorum gemellis. Pluk. Alm. p.* 40. *Phyt. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 1. *Arbuſcula Jamaicenſis pentaneuros folijs craſſis leviter dentatis, ſuperna facie ferruginea, prona candicante & molli lanugine villoſis. Ejuſd. ib. Acinodendron Americanum pentaneuron folijs craſſis hirſutis ad ambitum rarioribus ſerris ex Inſula Jamaica Ej. Mantiſſ. p.* 4. *An Acinodendron Americanum trinervium foliis perexiguis. Ej. ib? ſeu ciſti facie arbuſcula Jamaicenſis, folijs trinervijs, floribus & capſulis ſparſim enaſcentibus Ej. Alm. p.* 105? *An Groſſularia Americana plantaginis folio anguſtiore hirſuto. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 640?

This Shrub had ſeveral angular Stalks, riſing to about four Foot high, very thick cover'd with ruſſet colour'd, long Hair, divided into ſeveral Branches at about an Inch and a half's Diſtance, riſing out of the *Alæ* of the Leaves which are ſet oppoſite to one another, ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks; they were four Inches long and almoſt two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, from the Footſtalk increaſing to the Middle, and thence decreaſing to the Point, being a little corrugated on its Surface, of a yellowiſh green Colour, having ſome large Nerves, taking their Beginning from the Footſtalk's End, running thro' the Leaf with ſeveral tranſverſe ones, like the *Malabathrum* or Cinnamon Kind, and being all over very hoary, with a ruſſet colour'd, long, ſoft Hair. The Fruit ſtands on the Ends of the Twigs, being a crown'd, oval, ſmooth blue Berry, almoſt as big as a Nutmeg. It has a pentapetalous Flower which is white according to *Marcgr.* but I never ſaw it.

There is another Variety of this with longer Leaves.

It grew on the woody Hills between *Guanaboa* and Colonel *Bourden*'s Plantation, on Mount *Diablo*, and the other Inland, woody Hills of this Iſland.

The Berries give a Juice like Myrtles, and are eaten by the Blacks. The Leaves powder'd and ſprinkled on Ulcers, coming from a hot Cauſe, cure them. *Marcgr.*

They extract a Soap out of the Berries to waſh Cloaths, *Piſo.* But how this is done he doth not tell.

Not only the Powder of the Leaves but the Juice is good for ill-natur'd, hot Ulcers, and therefore much ſought after by Surgeons, *Piſo.*

XXIII. *Groſſulariæ fructu non ſpinoſa, Malabathri folijs ſubtus niveis fructu racemoſo in umbellæ modum diſpoſito.* **Cat.** *Jam. p.* 165. *Tab.* 198. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 26.

I have nothing to add to what I have ſaid of this, *p.* 40 of my Voyage to *Jamaica* prefix'd to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

XXIV. *Groſſulariæ fructu majore arbor ſpinoſa, fructu folioſo e viridi albicante.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 165. *Raij* 3 *Vol. Hiſt. Dendr. p.* 27. *Malus Americana non ſpinoſa portulacæ folio, fructu folioſo, ſemine reniformi ſplendente,* Blad-Apple *vulgo. Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 135. *Pereskia aculeata, flore albo fructu flaveſcente. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 35.

This Tree had the Face of a *Rhamnus* with many Prickles coming out of the ſame Place of the Trunc in Tufts, ſome longer, ſome ſhorter, and a Fruit about the Bigneſs of a Wallnut, oval, whitiſh green, ſmooth, with Tufts of ſmall Leaves on it. It had a whitiſh, mucilaginous, ſoft Pulp, with Acini within it, like Gooſeberies. The whole Tree was about fifteen Foot high and well ſpread.

It grew near the old Monaſtery Ruins by the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* whether naturally or planted I know not, but I never ſaw but that one Tree.

It was brought from the Iſland *Margarita* to *Amſterdam. Commel.*

Dr. *Plukenet* doubts, *p.* 4. of his *Mantiſſa,* if this be the *uva criſpa Americana. Piſ. p.* 242. *&* *p.* 155. confounds this with the *Portulaca ſpinoſa lanuginoſa arboreſcens Americana.* P.B.*app.* and his *Portulaca Americana latifolia ad Foliorum ortum lanugine obducta longioribus aculeis horrida. phyt. Tab.* 215. *Fig.* 6. *Alm. p.* 304. which muſt be vaſtly different from it.

XXV. *Baccifera arbor calyculata folijs laurinis fructu racemoſo eſculento ſubrotundo monopyreno pallide luteo.* **Cat.** *Jam. p.* 165. *Tab.* 198. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 49. *An Locus ſpuria punctatis folijs, arbor Americana fructu parvo pruniformi oſſiculo ſulcato. Pluk. phyt. Tab.* 200. *Fig.* 6 ? *Alm. p.* 225 ? *Vel an Lotus arbor Virginiana folijs lævibus fructu flaveſcente. Ej. ib* ? *Lotus arbor Virginiana fructu rubro. Raij. Hiſt. app. p.* 1917 ? *Lotus arbor folio glabro fructu rubro Sch. Bot. p.* 287 ?

The Baſtard Locuſt-Tree.

This Tree has a very thick Trunc, cover'd with a ſmooth, clay colour'd Bark, having Branches equally ſpread round about it, which towards their Ends are beſet with Leaves ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, being five Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ending in a Point; they are of a dark green Colour and

and ſmooth. The Fruit comes on the End of the Twigs, being a Stalk or String, on which grow ſeveral ſmooth, green, roundiſh Berries, bigger than Peas, faſten'd to it by an half Inch long Footſtalks, at its under Side, having a brown five leav'd Calix or Crown encompaſſing it. The Pulp is ſweet, white, mealy, including a hard, browniſh, black Stone, bigger than a Pepper-Corn, and much like it.

It grew near Mr. *Elletſon*'s Plantation on the Savanna in *Liguanee*, in Sixteen-Mile-Walk, *&c.* and in *Barbados*.

The Berries are ripe in *Auguſt*, then fall off the Trees, under which they are gather'd and carried to Market, being eaten and thought a pleaſant Diſert.

Reid, a Gardiner ſent to *Barbados* for Plants, relates, that this Tree bore Pods good to eat, but ſure he was miſtaken.

I am doubtful whether this Tree be meant by *Ligon. p.* 14. to be found in *Cape Verd.* Iſles, or *p.* 33 and 74, where he ſays, that the Nuts of Locuſt feed Swine in *Barbados*, that the Trees are fifty Foot high, three foot and a half Diameter, of cloſe Timber, hard, brittle but laſting: It being not unlikely that theſe may be the *Carob* or ſome ſilquoſe Tree.

XXVI. *Baccifera arbor calyculata, folijs integris oblongis acuminatis, fructu rufeſcente. Cat. Jam. p.* 165. *Tab.* 198. *Fig.* 3. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Denar. p.* 49.

This Tree had many woody crooked Branches, cover'd with a light colour'd, brown, grey, ſmooth Bark, and having a white Wood. At the Ends of the Twigs are many Leaves, ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, about an Inch and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, being narrow at the Beginning and End, tho' ſometimes they are blunt at their Ends, or ſomewhat roundiſh, ſmooth, without any Inciſures on the Edges. The Fruit comes at the Top of the Twigs, being a ſmall roundiſh corner'd Berry, many of them together, bigger than that of the Elder, or as big as a Pepper Corn, ſtanding on a ſmall quarter of an Inch long petiolus, at the End of which is a ſmall Calix incompaſſing the Bottom of each Berry, which is reddiſh, having in a ſlender Pulp, ſeveral ſmall irregularly figur'd Acini, like thoſe of Grapes.

It grew towards the North Side of this Iſland.

It appears plain that it is different from the precedent Baſtard Locuſt-Tree, tho' Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 119 of his *Mantiſſa* makes them the ſame.

XXVII. *Arbor baccifera, laurifolia, aromatica, fructu viridi calyculato racemoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 165. *Tab.* 191. *Fig.* 2. *Phil. Tranſact. No.* 192. *p.* 465. *Caſſia lignea Jamaicenſis, laureolæ folijs ſubcinereis, cortice piperis modo acri. Pluken. Almag. p.* 89. *Caſſia lignea laurifolia Americana cortice albo, valde acri & aromatico. Ejuſd. Caſſia Cinamomea S. Cinamomum ſilveſtre Barbadenſium, arbor baccifera fructu calyculato tetrapyreno folio enervi Pſeudo Caſſia Cinamomea Americana, Ejuſd. Almag. p.* 89. *Caſſia Americana ſpuria fiſſilis dicta. Herm. parad. Bat. pr. p.* 320. *Canelle blanche, coſtus blanc, coſtus cortiſus & ecorce de Wintherus de Pommet. p.* 130. *Bois de Canelle. Ejuſd. p.* 195.

Cortex Winteranus-Tree, or, *Cinamon-Tree.*

This Tree has a Trunc the Thickneſs of the Calf of one's Leg, riſing to about 20 or 30 Foot high, having many Branches and Twigs hanging downwards, making a very comely Top. The Bark is made of one outward,

Rind

Rind or *Cuticula*, which is thin and of a grey Colour, with ſome white Spots here and there, and now and then ſome ſhallow Furrows in it, of a very biting and aromatick Taſte, ſomething like Cloves, as is alſo the inward, which is thicker and not ſo rough or furrow'd. The Leaves come out round the Ends of the Twigs, without any Order, ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, are two Inches and a half long and more than one broad, near the End, where broadeſt, roundiſh, being narrow at the Beginning, and of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſhining and ſmooth, with one middle Rib. The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd out into Bunches of many pentapetalous, ſcarlet or purple Flowers, made up of five Petala, to which follow ſo many Berries being each of the Bigneſs of a large Pea, roundiſh, green, and containing within a mucilaginous, pale green, thin Pulp, four black, large, ſhining, Seeds or Acini, of an irregular protuberant Figure.

All the Parts of this Tree are very Aromatick, hot and biting to the Taſte, which, if too troubleſome, is cured by fair Water.

It grows in the Low-land or Savanna Woods very frequently, and on each Side of the Road between Paſſage-Fort and the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*: In *Antegoa* and the *Caribes*.

The Bark is uſed for a Spice in all our hot Plantations very much, and is cured by only cutting it off the Tree, and letting it dry in the Shade. It is commonly called *Winter's-Bark* from one Captain *Winter*, tho' it be not that; for altho' this be biting, good againſt the Scurvy, and Aromatic as his, yet he gather'd his by the Streights of *Magellan*, and Sir *John Narborough* brought ſome from thence, which was of a browniſh, not white Colour, of which I have given an Account in one of the *Phil. Tranſ.*

It yields per *Veſicam* an aromatick ponderous Oil, ſinking to the Bottom of Water, like Oil of Cloves, with which it is mix'd and ſold for it in *Europe*.

It is not only uſed for a Spice, but is given likewiſe phyſically, mix'd with prepared Steel, or in Lieu of Stomachics, but being very hot and fiery, 'tis uſually complain'd of.

If Rum be diſtill'd from ſome of this Bark, it communicates to it ſome good Qualities, and takes off its bad Scent or *Empyreuma*.

This is not the true *Cortex Winteranus* tho' ſold for it, but it is deſcrib'd by *Cluſius*, under the Name of *Canella alba*.

The Tree which *Reid* brought from *Barbados* was very like if not the ſame with this, the only Difference was, that the Leaves ſeem'd more pointed, and the Flowers did not go out at the Top on long Footſtalks, umbellatim, but out of the Sides of the Branches on ſhort Footſtalks, which I reckon only Varieties.

The Author of the firſt Voyage to *Virginia*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 246. ſeems to mean this Tree, and after *p.* 249. tells us that the Drink uſed there, was Water with this ſodden in it with Ginger, or ſometimes *Saſſaphras*.

Gomara, *cap.* 143, *Hiſt. Gen.* tells us, that *Goncalo Piſcarro* went from *Peru* to the Country of *Canella*, and that under the Equinoctial at *Cumac*, they found it, and I am apt to believe by its Deſcription, that 'twas this Tree, it agreeing to it, only the Cup ſeems to be too large. *Aug. Sarate. lib.* 4. *c.* 2. *Pet. Cieſa*, *p.* 1. *cap.* 40. *Benz. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8.

Its Bark is good for cold Diſeaſes, and to diſcharge the Stomach of Slime and Phlegm, *Rochef.*

Cinamon Trees were found by *Pedro de Orſua* as they paſs'd down the River of *Orellana*. *Juan de Caſtellanos. Eleg. de Varon, illuſtr. de Indias. Hakl. p.* 691.

It

The Bark is hot and dry in the fourth Degree, taſtes ſharp like Cloves, is good Sawce, purges the Blood and is uſed againſt Poiſon: Pieces of it clean the Teeth, conſume the immoderate Humidity of the Stomach and Brain, diſcuſs Wind and help the Colic, boil'd with Wine it is good againſt the Gout; it is not glutinous as Cinamon, but dry and crumbling, *Hern.*

The Bark powder'd ſtrengthens the Heart and Stomach, *Lugd.*

The Pigeons are drawn to this Tree by the Smell, *Nieremb.*

It is abuſively uſed for Nutmeg and other Spices in the *Epices fines*, *Pommet.*

The Bark gives Meat a good Taſte, is an excellent Alexipharmac, and purges the Blood, *Laet.*

Cinamon-Trees are taken notice of in the Province of *Sumaco*, having Fruit like *Alcornoques* or *Acorus*, being a wild Kind different from that of the Eaſt-Indies, by *Galvanos*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1695.

The Tree that beareth the Rind of black Cinamon of which Mr. *Winter* brought from the Streights of *Magellan*, was obſerv'd in the firſt Voyage to *Virginia*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 246. where 'tis ſaid, that their Drink in *Virginia*, except in Grape-Time, is Water boil'd with black Cinamon, Ginger or Saſſaphras, *p.* 249. and this in an Iſland near *Wingendacoa.*

XXVIII. *Arbor baccifera, laurifolia, fructu Corallino ribium inſtar racemoſo, calyculato, venenato. Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 150. *Tab.* 190. *Fig.* 2.

Currans-Tree.

This Tree roſe to about fifteen Foot high, by a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, undivided till near the Top, where it had numerous Branches, on whoſe Twigs were Leaves ſet without any Order, having no Foot-ſtalks, being two Inches long, and one broad at the round End, where broadeſt, for they begin narrow and increaſe by Degrees till they end in a round Point, being white on their Surface like to *Halimus.* The Flowers I ſaw not. The Fruit were many, round, red, caliculated Berries, as big as very ſmall Peas, ſticking to a common two Inches long String, by a ſmall quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, in Colour and Way of Growth, looking very like our Currans, or Ribes, whence its Name, each of which Berries has in a reddiſh Pulp ſeveral tranſparent roundiſh red Acini.

It grew on a Bayes ſide between Mr. *Abraham*'s Plantation and the Devils Bowling-Green, in the North Side of this Iſland.

A Negro Hunter told me the Berries were not eatable but poyſonous.

CHAP. V.

Of Trees which bear Berries, that are neither Umbilicated nor Caliculated.

I. *Terebinthus major, betulæ cortice, fructu triangulari. Cat. Jam. p.* 167. *Tab.* 199. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 50. *An Terebinthus Americana palamalata dicta. Commelin. Hort. Amſt. p.* 149? *Arbor Tacamahaccam liquidam ferens foliis non ſerratis Breyn. prodr,* 2. *p.* 107?

The Birch-Tree.

This Tree has a great many Roots running ſuperficially on the Earth on every Hand for ſome Yards round, from the Middle of which riſes a

Trunc as thick as a Hogſhead or Pipe, cover'd with a brown, red, ſmooth, membranaceous outward Bark, falling off in round Pieces like to that of the Engliſh Birch, whence the Name. It hath ſeveral crooked Branches, mounting to thirty Foot high, cover'd with a brown, ſmooth Bark, near the Top of which come out ſeveral two or three Inches long Stalks ſuſtaining on half Inch long Footſtalks, ſeveral Flowers one above another, each made up of five thick, yellowiſh, ſhort Petala, with Stamina in the Middle, and after theſe follow three-ſided or triangular Berries, of a ſmall Pea's Bigneſs, with a reddiſh brown Colour'd Skin, very Gummy, and ſmelling like Terebinthine, under which, lies a white, very hard, triangular Stone, containing a Kernel. The Tree having ſtood naked ſome Time has firſt its Flowers come out, and its Leaves begin to bud a little while after, which are wing'd, ſmooth, of a very freſh green Colour, ſtanding round the Ends of the Branches at half an Inch's Diſtance; the middle Rib is five Inches long, hoary, and ſet at an Inch and a half's Diſtance from the Beginning, with Pairs of Pinnæ one againſt another, on a half Inch long Footſtalk, the Pinnæ are an Inch and a half long, and half as broad near the round Baſe, where broadeſt, and ſhining; there's a ſmall odd one at the End, and uſually four Pair or eight, which with the odd one make up the Leaf.

It grows all over the Iſland, as well as in the *Caribes*.

Fernan. Colon ſays that in *Cuba* the Indians made their Fire of a Tree like Lentiſc in Leaves and Fruit, only larger, which grew there plentifully, and I ſuppoſe to be this.

This Tree being wounded yields a Balſam of the Conſiſtence and Smell of Turpentine, which is thought to be very vulnerary and healing.

The Balſam is taken in Cotton. *Laet.*

It is uſed inſtead of Turpentine in all outward Applications.

This Balſam ſeems to be that deſcrib'd by *Cluſius* in *Not. ad Monard. de Balſamo*, under the Name of *Balſamum ex S. Domingo*, and perhaps likewiſe it is the *Reſina Carthaginenſis* of *Monardes*, commended much in Wounds of the Nerves.

II. *Terebinthus maxima, pinnis paucioribus majoribus atque rotundioribus, fructu racemoſo ſparſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 167. *Tab.* 199. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 51. *An Terebinthus Americana, piſtaciæ fructu non eduli. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 580?

Hog Doctor-Tree, or, *Boar-Tree.*

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as our Oaks, riſes ſtreight up to fifty Foot high, and is very numerous in its Branches, which it begins to ſend forth at twenty Foot's Diſtance from its Root, which runs a great Way on the Surface of the Earth, drawing Nouriſhment to the Tree from ſeveral Places very far from its Trunc. It is one of thoſe Trees which ſheds its Leaves about the Months of *November* and *December*, getting Flowers and Leaves in *January* and *February*, the Flowers ſprouting firſt out of the Ends of the Twigs; they are ſtamineous, and of a purpliſh brown Colour; the Leaves come after, they are wing'd, being for the moſt Part, made up of two Pair of Pinnæ, ſet oppoſite to one another, and a fifth at the End; each of them is faſten'd to the middle Rib by a three quarters of an Inch long Footſtalk, is roundiſh, two Inches long and one and a half broad, ſhining, of a light brown Colour, thin, and hath many appearing Ribs on its Surface. The Fruit is ſeveral oblong, roundiſh Berries, containing within, a reſinous

thin

thin Pulp, one Stone of the ſame Shape, each Berry being faſten'd to the common *Petiolus* of the *Racemus*, by a half Inch long Footſtalk. The Bark of the Trunc is whitiſh or grey, almoſt ſmooth, only here and there the old Bark is raiſed from the new, in Spots of about the Bigneſs of the Palm of ones Hand, and ſticks very ſlenderly to the Tree, ready to drop off.

There comes on the Trunc of this Tree in ſeveral Places, black Spots of ſhining Gum, or Reſine, which if wetted by the Rain and touch'd, ſticks to the Skin, and brings it off with it.

It grows on the Red-Hills, in the Woods very plentifully, as well as in ſeveral other Places of the Iſland.

It is affirm'd very confidently in this Iſland by People who pretend to have ſeen it, that wild Hogs when wounded, by natural Inſtinct, come to this Tree, where, by rubbing its Balſam on their Wounds, they are cured, from whence this Tree hath its common Name, and a very underſtanding Black aſſur'd me he ſaw a wounded Hog go to this Tree for Relief, but had been ſo hurt, that he expired on its Roots.

The Berries are very much coveted for Food, and eaten by all Sorts of wild Pigeons.

The common Practice of thoſe who have try'd the liquid Balſam of this Tree call'd *Hoggum*, with good Succeſs, is to give a quarter of an Ounce to a Man in Strength, in all Caſes where Vomiting and Purging is neceſſary, this is by them ſaid to be moſt excellent and effectual, eſpecially in Colic, Jaundice, Rheumatiſm, and all Chronical Diſeaſes, it's beſt to be taken in a Glaſs of Water, and will, as they believe, certainly Vomit in ten or fifteen Minutes Time after taking it, with all the Pleaſure deſirable, without making the Perſon ſick or cauſing any Uneaſineſs. After drinking a Diſh of Water-Gruel, it will uſually give three or four very large Stools; it's reckon'd a Secret in all Venereal Caſes and all Diſeaſes of the Urethra, as Gravel, Stone or other Stoppages in the Bladder or Kidneys.

III. *Terebinthus folio ſingulari non alato, rotundo, ſuculento, flore tetrapetalo pallide luteo, fructu majore monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 167. *Tab.* 200. *Fig.* 1. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 51. *Cenchramidea arbor ſaxis adnaſcens, obrotundo pingui folio fructu pomiformi in plurimas capſulas granula ficulnea ſtylo columnari hexagono præduro adhærentia continentes diviſo, balſamum fundens. Plukenet. Tab.* 157. *Fig.* 2. *Almag. p.* 92. *An tepeamatl. Hernandez. p.* 409? *An arbor reſinifera, Laet. lib.* 17. *cap.* 28?

The Balſam-Tree.

This Tree riſes to about twenty Foot high, having a Trunc about the Bigneſs of one's Leg, cover'd with a ſmooth, reddiſh, light brown colour'd Bark, has ſeveral Roots at about a Foot and a half's Diſtance from the Ground, ſtriking into it, the Branches are many and ſpread on every Hand riſing upwards, the Twigs are at their Ends beſet with Leaves ſet oppoſite to one another, at one eighth of an Inch's Interval, they ſtand on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk, are almoſt round, of about two Inches Diameter, very ſmooth, thick, ſucculent and of a dark green Colour, having ſome few Ribs appearing in them; the Tops of the Branches are divided into ſeveral Flowers made up of an 8th of an Inch long ſcaly Footſtalk, a ſcaly green Calix, four very thick whitiſh Petala, within which are purpliſh Stamina, and after which follows a very large, ſpherical, green or reddiſh Berry, as big as the Top of one's Thumb, made up of a thin Pulp and Skin, lying on the Stone or Kernel.

It

It grows every where in *Jamaica* in the Savanna Woods, and in moſt of the *Caribe* Iſlands.

This Tree, growing in the Low-land Woods, where it ſeldom rains, I had little Opportunity of obſerving the Fruit, but by what I obſerved, it look'd like the Viſcum Berries, only was larger. Whether its Stone or what is within the thin Skin or Pulp doth afterwards open, as Dr. *Plukenet* will have it, I will not be poſitive, but leave to the ſubſequent Obſervations of thoſe who have better Opportunities. In the mean Time, the Face and Nature of the Plant ſeem to bring it hither, and tho' it ſhould have ſo thin a Pulp as to be dry and then open, I think it may remain in this Tribe as well as *Evonymus*, &c.

IV. *Viſcum. Ger. emac. Cat. Jam. p.* 168.

Miſſeltoe.

Upon very diligent Search into all the Parts of this Plant, growing on Trees here, and of that in *Europe*, I could not find the leaſt Difference between them.

It grows upon all Sorts of Trees, and every where in very great Plenty, but is moſt eſteem'd being gather'd from Sweet-Wood. It grows alſo in the Eaſt-Indies, *Bont.*

A Negro-Doctor who was very famous for the Cure of Aſthma's, made Uſe of this gather'd off of Sweet-Wood, and Bean or Coral-Tree Tops, but altho' he ſometimes cured with it, yet at other Times, he was not ſo fortunate.

A few of the Berries bruiſed ſtrain'd into Oil and drank, hath preſently cured a grievous and ſore Stitch, *Ger.* who obſerves that Birdlime is maturative.

Empl. Viſcin. Scribonij. Larg. Draws Matter from the inward Parts of the Body, *Lob.*

The Branches make Birdlime better than the Fruit. *Cord.*

The unripe Berries gather'd, dried, and put into Water to ferment for twelve Days, make Birdlime by ſeparating the Skins from the Pulp, but it muſt be mix'd with Wallnut-Oyl when uſed. In France, the *Magi Druides* eſteem'd nothing more than it, and its Tree, if an Oak. The *Lignum Viſci Quercin.* to a Dram is good in a Pleuriſy, given with Barley Water, for it provokes to ſweat and cures *Cæſalp.*

Birdlime taken inwardly is Poiſon, as *Nicander* ſays, ſtopping, *&c. Dod.*

Birdlime is made by boiling the Berries till they break, then they beat them and waſh them in Water, and then the Bran muſt be taken away. They take Thruſhes on artificial Juniper Woods; they rub round their Vines with it to take Worms, and other Inſects, *Math.* But the Ants carry Straws with them to make Bridges over it, and paſs on them to the great Damage of the Gardiners, *Lac.*

What Part of the Fruit and Pulp is Nouriſhment, is concocted, but the Seed remains as the Ancients ſaid, I think *Viſcum* to be the Excreſcencies of Trees like to the Nails and Horns, of Animals, *C. B.* But of late it hath been propagated by the Seed put upon the outward Barks of Trees.

V. *Viſcum latioribus & ſubrotundis foliis, flore purpureo. Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Tab.* 200. *Fig.* 2. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 52.

This Miſſeltoe ſeem'd to agree exactly in every thing with the ordinary one, only the Leaves were much broader and of a freſher green Colour,

the

the Stalks on which the Flowers ſtand, as well as the Flowers themſelves, being purple.

It grows indifferently with the former on all the Trees of this Iſland.

VI. *Viſcum Opuntioides ramulis compreſſis. Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Tab.* 201. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 52.

This Miſſeltoe grew out of the Truncs of Trees after the Manner of the *Viſcum baccis albis, C. B.* It ſeem'd by its Way of Growth to be near of Kin to the *Opuntiæ*, having no Leaves or rather Stems, but what we muſt call the Stem or firſt Leaf at the coming out of the Trunc of the Tree, was flat, ſomewhat roundiſh, of a very dark green Colour, having at every Inch and half's Diſtance, out of their Sides only, Branches or Leaves oppoſite one to another, and growing out of one another, after the Manner of the Indian Fig, being an Inch and a half long, and an eighth of an Inch broad, the whole growing to be a Foot long; at the Ends of the Branches are the Flowers, being ſmall, yellowiſh, and two together, to which follows a whitiſh Berry, exactly like that of the ordinary Miſſeltoe.

This Miſſeltoe grew on a Tree by a Ford, near Mr. *Mac Graghs*'s Houſe in *Liguanee*, on the Banks of *Hope* River.

The Deſcription and Figure of this make it plainly different from the *planta baccifera ſcandens, epidendros Maderaspatana geniculato & quadripinnato caule floſculis exiguis ad genicula capreolis donata. Pluken. Tab.* 310. *Fig.* 6. *Alm. p.* 298. tho' the Dr. in his *Mantiſſa, p.* 152. thinks they may be the ſame.

VII. *Viſcum ramulis & folijs longis denſiſſimis, ſtriatis & radiatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Tab.* 201. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 52.

This hung down from Trees after the Manner of Miſſeltoe, having a roundiſh, green, woody, ſtriated Stalk, as big as a Gooſe's Quill, two or three Foot long, ſometimes flatter and ſometimes rounder, having a large Pith. It was divided into ſeveral Branches, and they into Twigs at every one, two, or three, Inch's Diſtance, at which Diviſions the Stalk was always ſet round, almoſt after the Manner of ſtellated Plants with roundiſh, Inch and a half long, green Leaves, juſt like Stalks, only ſmaller and very numerous, ſo that it appears very buſhy. What Fruit it has I know not, but am apt to believe it to be like that of the Precedent.

It grew on the Arms and Branches of Trees like Miſſeltoe, in the North Parts of this Iſland.

VII. *Thymelæa humilior folijs acutis atrovirentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Tab.* 189. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Raij. Hiſt Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 55.

This Shrub has a Root as thick as ones Little Finger, of a reddiſh brown Colour, having a rugged Bark, which main Root is branch'd out into more ſmall roundiſh ones three Inches long, going into the Ground to draw thence its Nouriſhment; the Stalks are angular and cover'd with a grey Bark, riſing to a Foot and a half high, buſhy, and being towards their Tops thick beſet wth Leaves oppoſite to one another, they are almoſt an Inch long, and not above one tenth of an Inch broad, where broadeſt, very ſmooth, hard and of a dark green Colour, the Flower comes out of the Ala of the Leaves, without any Footſtalk, is tetrapetalous, each Petalon being long, narrow, and bow'd backwards, pale yellow, green colour'd, with ſome Stamina of the ſame Colour in their Middle, after which follows the Seed, being a ſmall roundiſh Berry or Seed.

It grew near the Paliſadoes by Port-Royal.

Dr. *Plukenet*, in his *Mant. p.* 179. doubts if this be not the *Thymelæa candicantibus & ſericeis folijs floribus inter folia Phyt. Tab.* 318. *Fig.* 6. *Alm. p.* 367. which 'tis plain it is not.

IX. *Thymelæa maritima ericæ folijs, ſurculis tamidis & tomentoſis. Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Tab.* 202. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 55.

This Tree roſe to about 4 or 5 Foot high, having ſeveral woody Branches cover'd with a ſmooth, light brown, Bark, it hath many Twigs which for the moſt Part are crooked, erect, and very much ſwell'd, being downy and cover'd with the remaining Part of the Footſtalks of the Leaves drop'd off, which are uſually reddiſh, with Wool or Tomentum of a whitiſh Colour between them, they lying like Scales one over another; at the Tops of the Twigs ſtand many Leaves round about, being very ſhort, thick, of a dirty green Colour and like the Leaves of Heath, of a ſaltiſh, biting Taſte, among which come the Flowers, being long and having their Oræ very deeply cut into four Sections, making it tetrapetalous, and exactly like thoſe of this Kind.

I found it among the Rocks by the Sea Side, near Don *Chriſtoval*'s Cove not far from the Ruins of the old Town of *Sevilla*, in the North Side of this Iſland.

I queſtion not but that this agreeing ſo exactly with thoſe deſcribed by *Cluſius*, it has the ſame purgative Qualities.

X. *Laureola minor ſylvatica folijs ex adverſo naſcentibus baccis rubris, Cat. Jam. p.* 168. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 53.

This Shrub has a Stem about the Bigneſs of ones little Finger, green, jointed, round, ſmooth, above a Foot high, at every half Inch's Diſtance ſending out Leaves by Pairs, one oppoſite to another, they ſtand on Inch long Footſtalks, are 4 Inches long and one and a half broad near the End, where broadeſt and round, of a dark brown ſhining Colour, ſmooth and thick. *Ex alis Foliorum*, towards the Top comes out a ſmall Branch ſuſtaining ſeveral, red, round Berries, chiefly conſiſting of a white Pulp.

It grows in the higher and ſhady Woods, in the Inland Parts of this Iſland, as in Mountain-River Woods beyond *Guanaboa*, Colonel *Bourden*'s Plantation, and on *Mount-Diablo* going to the North Side.

XI. *Ceraſo affinis arbor baccifera racemoſa, flore albo pentapetalo, fructu flavo monopyreno eduli dulci. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 203. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 45.

Baſtard-Cherry-Tree.

A great many long Roots ſpreading on every Hand upon the Surface of the Earth ſend up a Tree riſing to 30 Foot high; the Trunc whereof has a dark brown Bark, wherein are ſeveral Sulci or Furrows, is ſtreight, and of the Bigneſs of that of a Pear-Tree, dividing it ſelf towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, having large, whole, ſmooth, oval, dark green Leaves, two Inches and a half long, and one Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt; the Flowers come out of the Branches Ends, ſtanding very many together on crooked, ſlender Footſtalks, they are white, pentapetalous, and reſemble thoſe of Elder; the Berries are round, as big almoſt as a Field Pea, of a yellow Colour inclining to an Orange, under a mealy, yellow, ſweet Pulp, having each a ſingle, ſmall Stone.

It grows in the Low-land-Woods, every where about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

The Berries are eaten by Children.

The Figure and Deſcription of this Tree plainly ſhew it to be different from the *Ceraſus racemoſa folijs amygdalinis Americana, Pluk. Phyt. tab.* 158. *Fig.* 4. *Alm. p.* 95.

XII. *Ceraſo affinis arbor baccifera racemoſa, flore pentapetalo herbaceo guttato, fructu coccineo monopyreno viſcido, ſemine rugoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 203. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 45. *Ceraſa Americana rugoſis folijs fructu viſcoſo. Plukenet. Tab.* 158. *Fig.* 1. *An Meſpilus Americana laurifolia glabra fructu rubro mucilaginoſo. Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 153? *Cabahura rubra folijs laurinis. Herm. par. B. pr.*?

Clammy-Cherries.

This Tree has a ſtreight undivided Trunc, about the Thickneſs of ones Body, having an almoſt ſmooth, Clay colour'd Bark, and riſing to fifty Foot, high, having near the Top, Branches on every Hand, whoſe Twigs have Leaves ſet on them without any Order, by ſcarce any Footſtalks, they are ſix Inches long, almoſt two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſhining, of a light green Colour. Theſe Trees ſhed their Leaves about the latter End of *December*, and in *February* the Flowers come out at the Ends of the naked Twigs, ſtanding many together, on ſhort Footſtalks; they are of a yellowiſh green or herbaceous Colour with brown Spots, pentapetalous, each of the Petala being reflex'd or bow'd back, when they have been ſometime out, come the Leaves before deſcrib'd, and afterwards the Fruit, which are ſpherical Berries, as big as ſmall Peas, of a fine ſcarlet Colour, having within a thin clammy or viſcid Pulp, one chequer'd, rugous Stone, white, and having many ſmall Hollows or Cavities on its round Surface.

It grows with the former.

The Berries are fat'ning Food to *Guiney* Hens, whence in the Seaſon when they are ripe, that Fowl is moſt in Requeſt.

XIII. *Ceraſo affinis arbor baccifera racemoſa fructu cæruleo, monopyreno, teſticulato. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 202. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 46.

This Tree riſeth by many Truncs as big as ones Leg, to thirty Foot high, having Branches hanging downwards, 'tis cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth, dark grey Bark, having at the Ends of the Twigs, ſeveral Leaves ſtanding oppoſite one to the other, on half Inch long Footſtalks, being four Inches long, and one and a half broad, in the Middle, where broadeſt, from the Footſtalk, augmenting to the Middle, and from thence decreaſing to a Point, being thin, ſmooth, and of a very dark green Colour, having a Middle Nerve, and ſome tranſverſe ones. The Fruit is a Cluſter or Umbel of Berries ſtanding on three Inches long, green, branch'd Footſtalks, two always ſticking cloſe, or being join'd together, as if teſticulated. They are of a deep blue Colour, and contain within a thin ſmall Pulp, a very hard, ſmall, almoſt round Stone.

This is not the *Siovanna Amelpodi. H. M.* Part 6. *p.* 81. as to any who compares this Deſcription and Figure with that, may appear.

It grew on the Road which goes from the Town to Colonel *Cope*'s Plantation in *Guanaboa*, in the Woods on the red Hills, near the Houſe.

XIV.

XIV. *Ceraſo forte affinis arbor racemoſa, folijs laurinis ex adverſo naſcentibus ſubtus albicantibus, flore pentapetaloide. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 189. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 46.

The Branches of this Tree, which was very near if not altogether the ſame with the Precedent, had a whitiſh ſtriated, ſmooth Bark, under which was a white ſolid Wood, it had towards the Ends, Leaves ſtanding oppoſite to one another, at about half an Inch's Diſtance, on one third of an Inch long Footſtalks, about three Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and from whence it decreaſes to both the Beginning and Ending, having one middle, and ſeveral tranſverſe appearing Ribs, being ſmooth, of a dark green Colour above, and whitiſh underneath. At the Top of the Branches ſtand the Flowers in Bunches on branch'd Footſtalks, many of them together, being ſmall and divided into five Sections at the Oræ, having ſeveral Stamina within in their Middle.

I found it in the Woods of this Iſland.

XV. *Jaſminum, periclymeni folio, flore albo, fructu flavo, rotundo, tetrapyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 63.

This Tree riſes to about eight or nine Foot high, having ſeveral Truncs cover'd with a clay colour'd or grey Bark, like that of Dogwood; the Branches have many Twigs, with ſeveral Leaves two Inches long and one broad, of a yellowiſh green Colour, a little rough and hoary on the upper Side, and ſomething reſembling the Leaves of Periclymenum, ſtanding on half Inch long Footſtalks; the Flowers are many together on the Ends of the Branches, ſtanding on ſmall Footſtalks, having a green Capſula, and in it a white Monopetalous Flower, the Margin whereof is deeply divided into five Sections, to which ſucceed ſpherical Berries, as big as large Peas, ſmooth, of an Orange Colour, containing in a thin Pulp of the ſame Colour, four triangular Stones ſet ſo together as to appear to make one round Kernel.

It grows in the Savanna Woods every where.

XVI. *Jaſminum laurinis folijs, flore pallide luteo, fructu atrocæruleo, polypyreno, venenato. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 204. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 63. *An Jaſminum Virginianum flore albo laurifolium. Baniſter, Cat. Plant. Virg? An Jaſminum arboreſcens, folijs ſolani, baccis nigro-violaceis. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 598?

Poiſon-Berries.

This Tree has a whitiſh, ſmooth Bark, covering a ſtreight Trunc, riſing to ſeven or eight Foot high, the Branches are many ſpread on every Hand, ſet towards their Ends with many Leaves on ſhort Footſtalks, ſmooth, long, of a dark green Colour, growing larger to the Middle, and then decreaſing to a Point; the Flowers are many, coming out among the Leaves, of a very pale yellow Colour, monopetalous, tho' their Margin be very deeply notch'd by five Notches, making them ſeem five pointed or pentapetalous, having a long Tubulus or Cup, by which they are ſeverally faſten'd to the ſame Footſtalk, to each of which follows a blackiſh blue, or deep Purple Berry, oval in Shape, as big as a Field Pea, having within a very juicy Pulp, a great many flat Seeds, all of the ſame Colour.

It

It grows every where among the Shrubs and Buſhes about the Town of St *Jago de la Vega*.

The Berries are poiſonous.

A Branch of this Tree was ſent me dryed by Dr. *Richardſon* which was gather'd by him in one of the Gardens in *Holland*, under the Title of *Solanum fruticoſum latifolium non laciniatum fœtidiſſimum*

XVII. *Jaſminum folio integro obtuſo, flore cæruleo racemoſo, fructu flavo. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 64.

This Tree riſeth to about ten or twelve Foot high, by a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a white Bark, having near its Top, ſeveral Branches, with Leaves ſtanding in Tufts like thoſe of the Calabaſh Tree, they are oppoſite one Tuft to another, and towards the Tops of the Branches come out Strings of many blue, monopetalous, five pointed Flowers, to which follow ſo many Berries, oval, larger than ordinary *Corinths* or Ribes, and containing in a ſmooth yellow Skin, and no great Pulp, ſeveral yellow Acini or Seeds.

It grows about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* very plentifully, in ſeveral Places.

XVIII. *Jaſminum forte, folio myrtino, aliorum adminiculo ſe ſuſtentans flore albicante racemoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 188. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p* 64.

This Shrub has a long trailing or bow'd down Stalk, round, of the Bigneſs of ones Finger, dark brown, ſmooth, and nine or ten Foot long, of it ſelf weak, creeping thro' and being ſupported by *Fingrigo* or other Trees altho' it does not climb or Turn round them, towards the Top it has ſeveral green Twigs, having always two Leaves, the one oppoſite to the other, each of which is two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, ſhining and pointed, having an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk. *Ex eorum ala* goes a three Inches long branch'd Stalk, the Top and Branches of which are ſet with ſeveral ſmall, green, whole Flowers, their Edges being five pointed, of a whitiſh Colour.

It grows among the Trees of the Woods in the Town Savanna towards Two-Mile-Wood.

XIX. *Jaſminum forte, arboreum, folijs laurinis ex adverſo naſcentibus oblongis acuminatis flore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 205. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *p.* 64. *An Jaſminum arboreſcens laurifolio odoratiſſimo flore albo. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 598 ?

This Tree which was ſomewhat like the two foregoing, riſeth to fifteen Foot high, has a very ſmall Trunc, cover'd with a grey colour'd whitiſh Bark, having towards the Ends of the Branches ſeveral Leaves, ſet one oppoſite to another on half Inch long Footſtalks, the Leaves are ſix Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, from whence they decreaſe to both Ends, are ſmooth, thick, and of a dark green Colour; at the Ends of the Branches are many Flowers ſtanding in a Bunch together on ſmall Twigs each of them being very long moſtly tubulous, white and divided towards the Edges into five Points.

It grows in the Woods over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe.

This appears to be different from the *Jaſminum Indicum laurifolio inodorum, umbellatum floribus coccineis. P. B.* tho' *Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 59. *Fig.* 2. Dr. *Plukenet. p.* 108. of his *Mantiſſa* thinks they may be the ſame.

XX. *Jaſminum forte, arboreum, folijs laurinis obtuſis latioribus atrovirentibus, flore pentapetalo racemoſo purpureo reflexo.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 169. *Tab.* 200. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 64.

This Tree riſeth to about thirty Foot high, having a Clay or Aſh-colour'd pretty ſmooth Bark; its Twigs are ſet about with Leaves which are very ſmooth, of a dark green Colour, having a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, being four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, having an eminent middle Rib. The Flowers ſtand on ſeveral little Branches, being pentapetalous, purpliſh, bow'd back, having yellow Stamina in their Middle.

It grows on the Mountains near Mr. *Elletſon*'s Plantation in *Liguanee.*

XXI. *Mali folio ſubtus albicante arbor baccifera, ligno duriſſimo, fructu monopyreno rubro, officulo cannulato.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Tab.* 206. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 61. *Sideroxylum Americanum ſeu lignum duritie ferrum æmulans. Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 224. *Fig.* 2. *Alm. p.* 346.

Iron-Wood.

This Tree grows to about twenty Foot high, having a ſmooth, whitiſh or grey Bark, crooked Branches, and towards their Ends ſeveral Leaves, very ſmooth, thin, two Inches and a half long and one and a half broad, of an oval Figure, whitiſh on the underſide, and ſomething reſembling thoſe of a Pear-Tree, ſtanding on very ſhort Footſtalks, as do the Flowers, which are many, coming out among the Leaves; the Berries ſtand ſingly each on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk, having within a reddiſh Skin and Pulp, an angular, cannulated, oblong Stone.

The Wood is very hard, whence the Name.

It grows in the *Savanna* Woods in ſeveral Places.

XXII. *Baccifera racemoſa fruticoſa Buxi folio nervoſo ad ſummitates latiori, fructu amaro monopyreno.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 61.

This Shrub riſes to three or four Foot high; the Trunc is cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth Aſh-colour'd Bark; the Leaves come out of the Branches at half an Inch's Diſtance, ſtanding out on one 10th of an Inch long Footſtalks, are an Inch long and 3 quarters of one broad, from being narrow growing round and broader to the Point; they are very green, ſmooth, hard, and thick, having a middle Rib and ſeveral tranſverſe ones. The Fruit ſtands ſeveral together, on very ſhort and crooked Footſtalks coming out *ex alis foliorum*; they are very red Berries, of a round compreſs'd Figure, bigger than Barberies, having within a bitteriſh Pulp, a Stone of the ſame Figure with the Berry, containing a white Kernel.

It grew on the Hills between Mr. *Bernard*'s and Mr. *Freeman*'s Plantation.

This ſeems to me to be quite differing from the *Ceraſa Hottentotorum*, &c. *Pluken. Phyt. Tab.* 82. *Fig.* 5. tho' Dr. *Pluk. p.* 43. *Mant.* thinks they may be the ſame. Neither is it the *Buxus*, &c. figured by him, *Tab.* 80. as he there ſuſpects.

XXIII. *Salicis folio lato ſplendente, arbor, floribus parvis pallide luteis pentapetalis e ramulorum lateribus confertim exeuntibus.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Tab.* 206. *Fig.* 2.

This Tree (which was in many Things like the preceding, tho' I know not the Fruit) has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd with a reddiſh

and

and almoſt ſmooth Bark, having ſeveral Branches riſing to twenty or thirty Foot high, the Ends of the Twigs being loaded with ſeveral Leaves ſet without any Order round them, they ſtand on half Inch long Footſtalks, are 2 Inches long, and not above three quarters of one broad, ſoft, ſmooth, having a whitiſh middle Rib, and being of a dark green Colour, broadeſt in the Middle, whence it grows narrower towards both Ends. The Flowers come out in Tufts from the Branches, three or four together, ſtanding on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, being very ſmall, pale yellow, having five Corners, and at every one as it were a Stamen ſtanding up.

It grew on the red Hills between *Guanaboa* and the Town very copiouſly:

By the Figure and Deſcription of this it appears different from the *Salix arbor folliculifera tetraphyllos lucide atrowirentibus acutis folijs Americana* Black-Sallow *Barbadenſibus vulgo Phyt. Pluk. Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 2. *Alm. p.* 328. tho' the Dr. 165. of his *Mantiſſa*, queſtions if it be not the ſame.

XXIV. *Arbor Baccifera, flore luteo monopetalo diſſormi, fructu ſphærico nigricante monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 61.

This Tree has ſeveral Stems or Truncs as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a ſmooth almoſt white Bark, riſing to twenty Foot high, the Branches and Twigs ſtanding upright, on which are the Leaves placed alternatively on one tenth of an Inch long Footſtalks, being an Inch and a half long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſhining, thick, ſmooth, of a yellowiſh Colour, and having a Middle Rib. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers, one or more together, being ſmall, galericulated or cucullated, of a pale yellow Colour, to each of which follows a ſpherical blackiſh Berry, as big as a Field Pea, containing within a thin Pulp a very large round whitiſh Seed or Kernel.

It grows on the Red Hills going to *Guanaboa*, very plentifully.

XXV. *Berberis fructu arbor maxima baccifera racemoſa, folijs integris obtuſis, flore albo pentapetalo odoratiſſimo, fructu nigro monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Tab.* 206. *Fig.* 3, *&* 4. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 61.

Fiddle-Wood.

This grows to one of the largeſt Trees, of this Iſland, riſing ſixty Foot high, ſtreight, affording very large and good Timber, cover'd with a whitiſh brown wreath'd Bark, which hangs down or ſticks looſly to the Body of the Tree, looking like Hemp, or the *Cannabis* Bark after 'tis ſteep'd and peel'd off of the Stalk. Towards the Ends of its Branches come the Leaves, ſtanding pretty thick without any Order on half Inch long Footſtalks, three Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad in the Middle where broadeſt, narroweſt at the Baſe, of a freſh green Colour; at theEnds of the Branches come ſix Inches long Strings, like the Strings of Ribes to which the Flowers are faſten'd, they are many, ſtand in a green Capſula, are white, pentapetalous, and extremely ſweet ſcented, to each of which follows a roundiſh, firſt green, then yellow, and when ripe, black, ſmooth Berry, in a thin Pulp, incloſing a large oval or roundiſh Stone.

It grows very plentifully in ſeveral Places about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* and in the Low-land Woods.

I do not queſtion but a very ſweet ſmelling Eſſence might be made of this Flower.

The Wood is very much uſed in Buildings, *&c.*

There is another Sort of this with a finger'd or palmated Leaf, growing to be one of the largeſt Trees in the Iſland, with the like Bark with this, concerning which I know nothing, only that in felling it, when they come near the Pith, a Water ſpurts out which is uſed to be drank by ſome here in Lieu of fair Water.

XXVI. *Berberis fructu, arbor baccifera racemoſa, folijs integris acuminatis, fructu rotundo monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 170.

This Tree riſeth to about thirty or forty Foot high, by a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd over in ſeveral Places, with almoſt looſe, round Pieces of Bark, of a grey Colour, under which is a ſmooth, reddiſh brown Bark. It has towards its Top, ſeveral Branches on every Hand, the Twigs having here and there, ſeveral Leaves coming out alternatively, ſtanding on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, being two Inches long, and a quarter of one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, ending in a Point; they are ſmooth, of a very deep Graſs green Colour, having a middle Rib and ſome tranſverſe ones running to the Sides from it. At the Tops of the Twigs come Strings, three Inches long, containing ſeveral roundiſh, green Berries, faſten'd to it by very ſhort Footſtalks, which have within a very ſmall Pulp a thin, brown, Shell, in which is contain'd a Kernel, purple on the outſide.

It grew in a Wood between Two-Mile-Wood and the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega.*

XXVII. *Rhamnus foliis buxeis minimis confertim naſcentibus, ſpinis longis armata. Cat. Jam. p.* 216. *Tab.* 207. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 59.

This Shrub was woody, cover'd with a ſmooth, greeniſh Bark, from which went ſeveral Leaves growing in Tufts together, three or four at the ſame Place, each whereof was ſmall, of the Conſiſtence of Box Leaves, ſmooth, green, narrow at the Beginning, growing wider to the End where they were roundiſh, from theſe Leaves come out two Thorns about half an Inch long, green and ſharp, among them alſo comes the Fruit, which is ſmall, and a ſeemingly coronated Berry, ſo that I am not certain if it ought to continue here or not.

It grew in *Jamaica* whence it was brought by *James Harlow*, and given me by Dr. *Sherard.*

XXVIII. *Baccifera Indica trifolia, fructu rotundo monopyreno. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1593. *Molago Maram. Hort. Mal. Part* 5. *p.* 49. *Tab.* 42. *Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Tab.* 208. *Fig.* 1. *Arbuſcula Jamaicenſis baccifera hederæ Virginianæ, folijs craſſioribus ſubtus lanuginoſis. Plukenet. Alm. p.* 48, *&* 49. *Tab.* 267. *Fig.* 4. *Phyt.*

This Tree riſeth to about thirty Foot high with a Trunc about the Thickneſs of ones Thigh, cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd, ſmooth browniſh Bark, the Arms and Branches ſpreading themſelves on every Hand, at the Ends of the Twigs (which with the Leaves Footſtalks are ruſſet colour'd and hairy) come the Leaves without any Order, three always together on the ſame 2 Inches long Footſtalk, from the Top of which they take their Beginning, being each of them four Inches and a half long, and two Inches broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, of a very dark green Colour above, and woolly underneath. The Flowers are very numerous, whitiſh,

whitiſh yellow, ſmall, ſet very thick and cloſe to one another, round an Inch and a half long Stalk or Spike, exactly like a Julus; three or four of theſe Spikes are ſet on the ſame Inch and a half long Foot-ſtalk, ſeveral of which come from the Ends of the Twigs. To theſe Flowers follow a great many very ſmall Orange colour'd, ſmooth, Berries, about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Pin's-Head, having within a thin Pulp, a ſingle large Acinus or Stone, which hath in a very thin and brittle Shell a large Kernel in Proportion to the Fruit.

It grows on the red Hills and on the other Woody Hills of this Iſland, very plentifully.

This reſembles very much the *Mail-Elou*, *H. M. p.* 5. *p.* 1. tho' it be in ſome Things differing from it, but it ſeems rather to be the *Molago-Maram*, *Ej. p.* 49.

The Pulp of theſe Berries is ſo dry and little, that it may be doubted whether they ought not to be reckon'd amongſt thoſe *fructu per maturitatem ſicco*, but the *Evonymi* and ſome others reckon'd *Bacciferous* will keep them here.

XXIX. *Baccifera trifolia racemoſa, floſculis albis tetrapetalis, fructu nigro monopyreno fœtido. Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 60. *Arbor Jamaicenſis denſiori tiliæ folio triphyllos floribus coactius ſeu ſpiſſius diſpoſitis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 147. *Fig.* 5. *&* 276. *Fig.* 3 *An Iperoba Braſil. Maregr. Lib.* 3. *p.* 97?

This Shrub riſes to ſix or ſeven Foot high, with a ſtreight Trunc, whoſe Bark is almoſt ſmooth, and of a dark brown Colour; the Branches Ends ſuſtain very many Leaves, three always together, of a freſh green Colour, ſtanding on an Inch long Footſtalk; the Ends of the Twigs are branch'd into a great many Footſtalks, ſuſtaining many tetrapetalous, ſweet ſcented Flowers, very ſmall and white, to which follow as many black, round Berries bigger than a Pepper-Corn, ſmooth and containing in a blackiſh, ſtinking Pulp, one white oval Stone or Seed, made up of a thin brittle Film, and a green, pretty large Kernel.

It grows about the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* near the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

XXX. *Baccifera fruticoſa, flore luteo pentapetaloide, fructu purpureo monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 60.

This Shrub ſends out a Stalk cover'd with a reddiſh brown Bark; the Branches are jointed and riſe to four or five Foot high; the Leaves ſtand oppoſite one to another on very ſmall Footſtalks, at the Ends of the Twigs, being three Inches long and one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, narrow at the Beginning and End, of a yellowiſh green Colour, to which follows a Purple Berry bigger than a Pepper-Corn, containing in a Purple Pulp, one irregularly figur'd white Stone.

It grew near the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* in ſeveral Places.

XXXI. *Berberis fructu fruticoſa racemoſa, fraxini folio alato, fructu nigro dipyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 170. *Tab.* 208. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 65.

This Shrub riſes to nine or ten Foot high, having a Trunc about the Bigneſs of ones Arm, cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth, dark brown Bark with ſome white Spots on it, the Twigs have at their Ends ſeveral Leaves placed without any Order, winged, and very like thoſe of Aſh; the Pinnæ are for the moſt Part odd in Number, being ſeven very often ſet on, at an Inch's Diſtance, to the middle Rib againſt one

another, tho' ſometimes they are not oppoſite; each Pinna is about two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt; from the Ends of the Twigs hang down ſeveral Strings one Foot long, having at every half or quarter of an Inch's Length, a Knot or Tuft of pale yellow, triangular, ſmall Flowers, to which follow Berries oblong, red at firſt, and afterwards blackiſh, each of which incloſes two oblong, brown Acini or Stones, flat on one Side and round on the other, the whole looking like a String of Berberies.

It grows in a Gully beyond the Town towards the Angels, and on the Road's Side, between Paſſage-Fort and the Town, very abundantly.

Entada. H. M. p. 9. *p.* 151. *Tab.* 77. is A-kin to this.

XXXII. *Buxi folio majore acuminato arbor baccifera, fructu minore, croceo, dipyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 71. *Tab.* 209. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 65. *An Buxus lauri Alexandrinæ foliis accedens Americana. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 80. *Fig.* 6. *Alm. p.* 74?

This Tree riſeth by a Trunc as big as the ſmall Part of ones Thigh, ſtreight, cover'd with a whitiſh green colour'd, ſmooth Bark, to about twenty or thirty Foot high, near the Top come out ſeveral crooked Branches, the Ends of which have ſeveral Leaves alternatively plac'd round them at a quarter of an Inch's Diſtance, ſtanding on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, they are an Inch long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, a little hollow, ſmooth and of a yellowiſh green Colour, almoſt like the Leaves of Box. The Fruit is a ſmall round Berry, ſtanding on the ſixth of an Inch long Footſtalk, *ex alis foliorum*, not ſo big as a Pepper-Corn, having a thin almoſt dry orange colour'd Skin, with two Seeds in their Capſula's join'd together as if teſticulated.

It grew near the ſandy Road between the *Crawl* Plantation and *Paſſage-Fort.*

XXXIII. *Buxi folio minore integro rotundo baccifera arbor fructu minore dipyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 171. *Tab.* 202. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 66.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as the Calf of one's Leg, cover'd with a whitiſh colour'd, almoſt ſmooth Bark; the Top is ten or twelve Foot high; along the Twigs at every quarter of an Inch's Diſtance, are Tufts of Leaves three or four together, coming out of a ſmall Protuberance; they have no Footſtalks, and from a narrow Beginning are almoſt round, of about three quarters of an Inch diameter, with a little Notch or Defect oppoſite to the Stalk, ſmooth, and of a yellowiſh green Colour. The Berries are ſmall, ſtanding ſeveral together by Tufts, being almoſt round, ſmooth, of a reddiſh Colour, containing under a very thin Pulp, a very hard Shell, in which lie two Stones join'd together each of which contains a very ſmall white Kernel.

It grew on the Sands by *Paſſage-Fort.*

XXXIV. *Myrti folio angaſto acuminato, arbor racemoſa baccifera, fructu ſulcato ſeu cannulato dipyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 171. *Tab.* 209. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 66.

This Tree had a ſmooth light colour'd Bark, and a Trunc riſing to about fifteen Foot high, having a hard white Wood, and ſeveral Branches whoſe Leaves were at their Ends, placed moſtly oppoſite one to another, having ſcarce any Footſtalks being near an Inch long, and about half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and whence they

they decreaſe to both Extremes, being ſmooth and equal on the Edges. On the Ends of the Twigs come the Flowers in ſmall Bunches, being oblong and of a pale Colour, to which follow ſeveral oblong Berries biggeſt in the Middle, and when dry channel'd with Furrows, having within it two flat oblong Acini, which are pretty large.

It grew on the red Hills over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe.

XXXV. *Lycium buxi folio rotandiore integro flore purpureo tetrapetalo, ſpinis validiſſimis & longis armatum. Cat. Jam. p.* 171. *Tab.* 210. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 73. *An Alaternus Americana, ſpinoſiſſima, buxi folio. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 596 ? *pl. Amer. p.* 17 ? *An Berberdis facie arbuſcula Americaua ſpinoſa folijs lycio nonnihil ſimilibus. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 217?

This Shrub has a Stem or Trunc as big as ones Thumb, cover'd with a ſmooth, greeniſh Bark, branch'd now and then into ſeveral Twigs, riſing to three or four Foot high, along which, come out alternatively the Leaves, at three quarters of an Inch's Diſtance, they are almoſt oval, ſtand on very ſhort Footſtalks, have a three quarters of an Inch long Prickle almoſt at every Leaf, whichis three quarters of an Inch long and half as broad, thick, ſmooth, ſhining, of a yellowiſh green Colour. The Flowers come out *ex alis Foliorum*, being many on ſhort Footſtalks, tetrapetalous and purple, with yellow Stamina.

It grew near the Hog-Holes in the *Savanna* by the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega.*

Whoever compares the Figure and Deſcription of this with thoſe of the *Lycium Myrti folijs ſubrotundis Americanum lacteſcens limbis foliorum argentatis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 97. *Fig.* 7. *Alm. p.* 234. will find them different, tho' Dr. *Pluk. p.* 122. of his *Mantiſſa* thinks they may be the ſame.

XXXVI. *Evonymus, caudice non ramoſo, folio alato, fructu rotundo tripyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 171. *Tab.* 210. *Fig.* 2, & 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 70.

This Tree has ſeveral Truncs as thick as ones Arm, by which it riſes to twenty Foot high, without any Branches, 'tis cover'd with a reddiſh brown, ſmooth Bark, except the Remainders of the Footſtalks of the Leaves. Towards the Top come out on all Sides of the Trunc, ſeveral ſmall two Inches long Stalks or Branches, ſuſtaining on all Hands, a firſt green, then purpliſh round Fruit, which when it comes to its Maturity, is as big as a great Garden-Pea. The Footſtalk by which 'tis faſten'd to the Stalk, is half an Inch long, and the outward Skin breaks into three Membranes expanding themſelves each of them having a Creſt or Riſing in their Middle, and ſhewing three almoſt triangular diſtinct Kernels, cover'd over with a thin ſcarlet Pulp. On the Tops of the Branches come, without any Order, the Leaves, they are winged, the middle Rib a Foot long, the Pinnæ are ſet at an Inch's Diſtance, oppoſite one to the other, with an odd one at the End, they are an Inch and a half long, and an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, are pointed at the Ends, and ſtand on an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalks, being ſmooth, and of a dark green Colour.

They are found in ſeveral Places about the *Crawl* Plantation.

XXXVII. *Vitis, fructu minore, rubro, acerbo, folio ſubrotundo minus laciniato, ſubtus alba lanugine tecto. Cat. Jam. p.* 171. *Tab.* 210. *Fig* 4. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 68. *Vitis Vulpina Virginiana*, Fox-grape from *Virginia. Tradeſcant. p.* 77. *An Vitis Vinifera ſylveſtris Virginiana alba ejuſd. ib? Vitis Vulpina dicta Virginiana nigra. Pluk. Alm. p.* 392. *An Vitis Vulpina dicta Virginiana alba. Ej. ib? An Vitis Americana folijs Cylamini, uva corymboſa acinis nigricantibus. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 614. *pl. Americ. p.* 18?

Water-With.

This Plant has a Trunc as thick as ones Leg, as to Manner of Growth, Bark, Heighth, *&c.* exactly reſembling the ordinary Vine, having its Branches cover'd with a white Down, and here and there Twigs, oppoſite to which are five or ſix Inches long Clavicles; the Twigs have here and there Leaves ſtanding on Inch long Footſtalks, they are cordated and roundiſh near the Shape of our Vine-Leaf, but not ſo much ſerrated, corner'd or indented about the Edges, two Inches over, ſoft, green on the Upper Side, and very white underneath. The Fruit is a pretty large Bunch of ſmall Grapes, about the Bigneſs of Corinths, red or deep Purple colour'd, round, of a pleaſant acerb or auſtere picquant, Taſte.

It grows on the red Hills by the Road going to *Guanaboa*, among the Woods, and in ſeveral other Places of this Iſland, the Fruit being ripe in *September.*

The Fruit, tho' ſomewhat auſtere, with its ſweetiſh Piquancy is not unpleaſant, and is very much eaten as well by Way of Diſert as made into Tarts.

This Vine growing on dry Hills in the Woods where no Water is to be met with, its Trunc if cut into two or three Yard long, Pieces, and held by either End to the Mouth, there iſſues out of it ſo plentifully, a limpid, innocent and refreſhing Water or Sap as gives new Life to the droughthy Traveller or Hunter, whence this is very much celebrated by all the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands, as an immediate Gift of Providence, to their diſtreſs'd Condition.

This was found in *Columbus* his ſecond Voyage, but the Fruit not liked by them, as *Peter Martyr* relates.

The Stalks and Leaves are adſtringent, cold, and dry, they excite Appetite, cure the Ring-worm, repel Tumors, extinguiſh Heat, cure Inflammations of the Eyes, Fevers, and the Pain of Ulcers; they dry up Matter, *Hernandez*, who wonders the Indians made no Wine of the Fruit, when they made ſo many other Sorts of Liquors with which they were drunk, he thinks theſe Vines might be made very good by Culture, and *Ximenes* aſſures us that they grow very plentifully in *Florida*, and wonders they did not cultivate them there.

The Indians of *Eſpanola* made no Wine of theſe Grapes, which *Gomara* wonders at, they being given to Drunkenneſs.

The Vine grows wild in *Arabia*, *Iſle des Rats*, &c. *Thevet.*

The Juice mix'd with Oil cures yellow Eyes; the Root mix'd with Coco-Nut-Milk and Oil, cures Boils, Puſtules and Carbuncles; the Juice of the Root with Sugar is Cathartic, evacuating Phlegm. *H. M.*

This

This was in *Colon's* ſecond Voyage diſcover'd in St. *Johns*, and *Eſpanola*, *vit. f.* 104. and was found cultivated and good at *Iſabella*. *ib. f.* 106. *Juan Gonzales de Mendoza. ap. Hakl. p.* 386. found theſe Vines in *New-Mexico*. The ſame were obſerved in *Mechuacan* by *Chilton ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 460. and by *Hawks ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 464. about *Mexico*.

There are many wild Grapes through the Woods (about *Laos*) *Gaſpar da Cruz. Purchas, lib.* 1. *p.* 169.

They went on Land and found goodly Grapes, *Hudſon* near *Cape-Cod. Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 16. *p.* 587.

Great Trees and Vines laden with black Grapes of pleaſant Taſte, were obſerved by *Oviedo* in his Summary. *ap. Eden. p.* 206. and *lib.* 8. *cap.* 1. *Coron*, wild in *Eſpanola*.

Buſhes over-grown with Vines were found by *Goſnoll*, *ap. Smith*, *Virg. p.* 17. in the Iſles to the North of *Virginia*.

And in *Virginia*, *Smith*, *p.* 26.

As alſo innumerable in *Nova Francia. p.* 276. *Eſcaibot*, *&* *p.* 17. where they are black, ſome ſmall, others as big as Plumbs, *ib. p.* 93. and where they know not the Uſe of Grapes, ſpitting them out, *ib. p.* 97.

Lopez de Gomara tells us that they are ripe in *March* in the hot *Weſt-Indies. Hiſt. Gen. cap.* 28.

Jo de Verazzano, *ap. Hakl. p.* 297. ſuppoſes that they may make good Wine; the Inhabitants cut away the under Boughs that they may ripen, when they eſteem them; they grow in 34° N. Lat. and are ſweet when dryed, *Ramnus*, *p.* 421.

Laudonniere, de la Floride, *p.* 3. *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 305. obſerved them in *Florida*, *p.* 41. bearing Quantity of Fruit, *ap. Hakl. p.* 323.

Theſe Vines were ſeen along the River of *Canada*, with much Fruit not ſo large or ſweet as ours, by *Jacques Cartier*, *p.* 444. *av. p. tranſlat. ap. Hakl. p.* 218.

Notice is taken in the firſt Voyage to *Virginia*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 246. of incredible Numbers of Vines there on little as well as great Trees.

We find ſmall and ſowr Grapes obſerv'd by *Harriot*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 268. in *Virginia*, as well as Grapes which were luſcious ſweet and large.

Champlain ap. Purchas, *p.* 1611. takes Notice in *Canada* of fair Grapes, whoſe Uſes are not known, *ib.* 1611.

And wild tall Vines running up the Trees in *Florida* by an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Elvas*, *p.* 66. *Purchas.* 1540.

Something like this *Water-With* was obſerved in *Amboina*, *viz.* A Rarity it ſeemeth to me in Nature, I ſaw in the Woods of this Iſland a Plant, or Tree, or neither, or whether I ſhall call it I know not, in Subſtance much like to the Body of our Ivy, in Form like a Halſer of five or ſix Inches, in Length five or ſix Fathoms, bare without Sprig or Sprout, the one End faſt in the Ground, the other fix'd to the Limb of a great Tree, a Fathom or better diſtant from the Body thereof, and ſo perpendicular, that it is very diſputable, whether it grows up from the Ground or from the Limb of the Tree to the Ground. This Rope is of firm ſolid Wood, without any Concavity, and yet it yieldeth excellent good, fair and ſweet Water, and as freſh as from the Fountain, nor doth it herein admit of any Diſtinction or Difference, unleſs it be the more delicate: According to your Companies, cut more or leſs thereof, diſtributing to every one the Quantity of two Foot or thereabouts and they ſhall have ſufficient, for every Piece will run to the Value of a Pint or thereabouts, and that in an Inſtant; a ſtrange refreſhing to thoſe that travel thoſe high and dry Mountains, as my ſelf did find by good Experience, *Fitzherbert*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 13 *p.* 698. of *Amboina*.

XXXVIII. *Arbor baccifera, folio ſubrotundo, fructu ceraſino ſulcato rubro polypyreno, oſſiculis cannulatis. Cat Jam. p.* 172. *Tab.* 207. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 74. *Ceraſus Jamaicenſis fructu tetrapyreno, Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 145. *An Malpighia Mali punici facie, Plum. pl. Amer. p.* 46?

Barbados-Cherries, or *Cherry-Tree.*

This Tree riſes to about fifteen Foot high, having ſeveral Truncs cover'd with a clay colour'd, ſmooth Bark, and many Branches ſpread out on every Hand, making a pleaſant round Head, and ſending out Twigs two and two oppoſite to one another, cover'd with Leaves ſet likewiſe againſt one another; for the moſt Part the Leaves are roundiſh, ſmooth, very green, having very ſmall Footſtalks, an Inch long and three quarters broad, among which come out the Flowers ſtanding on half Inch long Footſtalks, conſiſting of five Petala, each of which is made Spoon-faſhion, being narrow at the Beginning, and round or broad towards the End, and of a purple Colour. To theſe follows on an Inch long Footſtalk, a round red Fruit of the Bigneſs of a Cherry, ſmooth skinn'd, having one or more Furrows or Channels on its Outſide, and containing within a reddiſh, ſweetiſh, not unpleaſant, copious, juicy Pulp, ſeveral triangular ſulcated Stones, whoſe Sides are ſo accommodated to one another as ſeem to make one round one with ſeveral Furrows on its Outſide.

Being thought a pleaſant Fruit, they are planted in moſt Gardens, where ſome ſmall Time after Rain one never miſſes ripe Fruit.

They are not only uſed by way of Diſert, but likewiſe by ſick People, whoſe Stomachs languiſh; they diſpel Wind, and take away the Qualmiſhneſs of the Stomach: If given with ſome Sugar they are good for the Breaſt, *Piſo.*

The firſt Edition of *Piſo* and *Marcgrave* hath the ſame Cut of this Tree which is truer than that in the laſt Edition of that Book ſet forth by *Piſo.*

The Fruit figur'd in *Commelin*'s *Hort. Amſt. Fig.* 79. agrees to this Fruit.

XXXIX. *Arbor baccifera, folio oblongo ſubtiliſſimis ſpinis ſubtus obſito, fructu ceraſino ſulcato polypyreno, oſſiculis cannulatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 172. *Tab.* 207. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 74. *Meſpilus Americana, folio lato, ſubtus ſpinoſo, fructu rubro, Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 642. *Malpighia anguſtifolia olifo ſubtus ſpinoſo. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 46.

Coubage Cherry.

This Tree hath a ſtreight Trunc with ſome Knots as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a very light brown, ſmooth Bark, only here and there are ſome very ſuperficial Sulci appearing on it; the Leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of Bay Trees, but have this peculiar to them, that their under Surface are very thick ſet with very ſmall ſharp Prickles lying along cloſe to the Leaf, which fills ones Hand or Fleſh coming to touch it ſo full of Prickles, as likewiſe their Cloaths, that it will be a conſiderable Time before one can be freed from ſo troubleſome Companions; the Flowers ſtand on Footſtalks, many at the ſame Place in one Tuft, each of which has five Petala beginning narrow, and having a round End like a Spoon, of a pale purple Colour, within which are yellow Stamina. To theſe there follows a Fruit about the Bigneſs and like to

that

that Fruit here called *Barbados-Cherries*, juſt before deſcrib'd, which is of the Bigneſs of the European Cherry, of the ſame Colour, with ſome Sulci in it, and contains within a reddiſh ſucculent Pulp, ſeveral triangular, yellow Acini or Seeds, the outwardmoſt Sides whereof, are very deeply furrowed.

It grows between that Part of the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* called, *Troopers-Quarters*, and the *Rio Cobre*, and near the old Monaſtery.

The ſcarce perceivable Prickles lying on the under Side of this Leaf will make themſelves be felt by any touching or coming near it.

XL. *Arbor baccifera, myrti folio latiore, fructu nigro ceraſino dipyreno. Cat. Jam. p.* 172. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 66. *An Ceraſus Barbadenſis pumila in ericetis arenarijs proveniens*, the Sandy Heath-Cherry *dicta, Pluk. Alm. p.* 94? *Vel, An Ceraſus Africana, fructu cæruleo ex codice Comptoniano, Ejuſd. Phyt. Tab.* 157. *Fig.* 5?

Black-Cherries.

The Branches of this Tree are cover'd with a brown Bark, with white Spots on it here and there; the Leaves ſet one againſt another, exactly like thoſe of the *Myrtus Latifolia*, the Fruit ſtands on a ſmall eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk, is like Black Cherries, whence the Name, having a very thin black Skin, with a very ſmall Purple and ſweetiſh Pulp, including two white Stones, flat on one Side, Sphærical on the other, ſo that the two compreſs'd Sides being join'd, they make one round Sphere.

It grew in the Woods over Mr. *Batchelor*'s Houſe on the red Hills.

If this be the Black-Cherry-Tree mention'd by *Tomſon ap. Hakl. p.* 454. it groweth about *Mexico*.

XLI. *Solani fructu fruticoſa, folijs laurinis oblongis integris ſubtus hirſutis, flore minore purpureo. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 188. *Fig.* 1. *& Tab.* 211. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 75. *Arbor Sycophora Jamaicenſis folijs minoribus. Plukenet. Phyt. Tab.* 266. *Fig.* 2. *Solanum fruteſcens Braſilianum folio capſici baccis rubris. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p.* 377. *An Solanum Capſicum dictum arboreſcens Americanum nigrum, folijs obſcarius virentibus lævioribuſq; & magis obtuſis ſeu ſeſeli Æthiopici fruteſcentis, Breyn. Pr.* 2*d*?

As to Manner of Growth, this ſeems to have ſome Relation to the foregoing, tho' I cannot be certain, never having ſeen the Fruit. The Branches of this Shrub had a grey, ſmooth, ſtriated Bark, and a white Wood under it, and Leaves ſtanding on the Twigs, oppoſite to one another without any Footſtalks, being about an Inch and an half long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, from whence they decreas'd to both the Beginning and End, being rough on its under Side. *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top, ſtand the Flowers on one third of an Inch long Footſtalk, one or ſometimes two being on the ſame Petiolus, each of which is ſmall and Purpliſh colour'd, ſtanding in a Pentaphyllous Calix.

I found it in *Jamaica*, but where I do not certainly remember. This Deſcription is taken from the dryed Sample I found in my Books.

This is not *Solanum Indicum laurinis anguſtioribus, folijs maximum. H. R. H. Alm. p.* 550, and figured by Dr. *Plukenet*, *Phyt. Tab.* 227. *Fig.* 2. tho' the Dr. thinks *p.* 173. of his *Mantiſſa*, that it may be that.

XLII.

XLII. *Arbor baccifera, folijs oblongis acuminatis, floribus confertim ex alis foliorum erumpentibus fructu minimo croceo. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 211. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 75.

This Tree riſeth by a ſtreight Trunc as big as ones Arm, to about fifteeen Foot high, having a white, ſmooth Bark, like that of Hazel, it has many Branches, whoſe Twigs are thick ſet with Leaves at about one third of an Inch's Diſtance alternatively, ſo that if one take not very good Notice one would think the Twigs were wing'd Leaves; each Leaf ſtands on a very ſmall Footſtalk, is two Inches long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, ſmooth, and of a yellow green Colour; between the Branches and theſe, come the Flowers, they are ſo ſmall as to be ſcarce diſcernible, roundiſh and pale green, many together and without Footſtalks, to which follow ſo many Berries of an Orange Colour, bigger than large Pins-Heads, conſiſting of a thin yellow Skin, very thin Pulp, and *Acini* or Seeds.

It grows every where among the Low-land Woods near the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, below the Town of St *Jago de la Vega*.

XLIII. *Agrifolium folio tenuiore magis acuminato & minus corrugato, ſpinulis gracilioribus & longioribus armato. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 188. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 71. *An Ilex Carolinienſis longis & anguſtis folijs, ſpinis ad oras rarioribus, Muſ. Cortenian. forte Ilex aculeata baccifera arborea minus ferax Virginiana, Pluken. Alm. p.* 198?

This ſeemed to be in every thing the ſame with the *Agrifolium Ger.* or, Common Holly, only the Leaves were longer, more pointed, not ſo uneven or ſo much corrugated; on the Edges were many Prickles, longer and weaker than thoſe of the ordinary Holly. The Leaves likewiſe were not of ſo deep a green Colour.

It grew in a Wood near St. *Chriſtopher*'s *Cove*, not far from the Ruins of the old Town of *Sevilla del Oro* in *Jamaica*.

XLIV. *Heliotropij flore, frutex baccifer racemoſus, folio rugoſo, fœtido, maximo ſubrotundo, hirſuto, fructu albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 212. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 75. *An Heliotropium maximum Jamaicenſe limoniæ mali folio, ſupra ſcabro, ſubtus lanugine ferruginea molli. Pluk. Alm. p.* 182? *An Heliotropium fruteſcens Curaſſavicum, odore Salviæ. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 340?

This Shrub riſes to three or four Foot high, it has a green brittle Stem, having very many Eminences or Creſts on its Surface irregularly placed; it has many Branches and Leaves on them, ſtanding on Inch and a half long Footſtalks without any Order, they are nine Inches long and three broad, a little curled, rugous or corrugated, and withal hairy, of a dark green Colour and very unſavory Smell; the Top of the Branches are divided into ſeveral Strings variouſly running one among another, and reflected back, turn'd like the Scorpion's Tail, or Heliotropes, ſuſtaining on their upper Sides, a great many ſmall, long Flowers of a white Colour, to which follow as many white Berries, making an unuſual Figure in the Hedges.

It grew in the clear'd woody Grounds near Sir *Francis Watſon*'s Houſe in the ſeven Plantations, in many Places going to the North-ſide, and other Parts of this Iſland.

XLV. *Heliotropij flore, frutex, folio maximo oblongo acuminato, glabro, Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 212. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 76. *An Hachichinoapatla hoac ſeu herba uſta latifolia. Hernandez, p.* 292?

This is in moſt things the ſame with the former; its Leaves are not corrugated nor hairy, but ſmooth, neither are they round, but oblong. The Branches with the Flowers are longer, having on its upper Side ſeveral whitiſh long Flowers, placed like the Heliotropes, each of which is five pointed. I think the Berries or Seed is as the former.

I met with it in the ſame Places.

XLVI. *Rubus folijs longioribus ſubtùs molli lanugine obductis & intanis flore & fructu minoribus. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Tab.* 213. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 76.

This agreed exactly in every thing with the *Rubus vulgaris, ſeu Rubus fructu nigro, C. B.* only the Leaves were longer, whiter underneath, being cover'd over with a ſhort, ſoft Wool; the Leaves were likewiſe ſerrated on the Edges, and the Flower and Fruit were ſmaller. *Oviedo* ſays likewiſe that theſe Brambles were higher.

It grew on the South Side of *Mount Diablo* near the *Moneque Savanna* as one goes to the North Side.

This, in all likelyhood, is what *Peter Martyr* in his Third Decade, and Eighth Chapter ſpeaks of, to be found growing on the higheſt Plains amongſt the Mountains in *Jamaica* and *Hiſpaniola*, from whence he argues the Coldneſs of the Air, but this being not the ſame with our Eu opean *Rubus*, but differing as above mention'd, I take his Argument to be not concluding.

Dr. *Plukenet, p.* 164, of his *Mantiſſa* doubts if this be not *Rubus Idæus fructu nigro Virginianus Baniſter.* But 'tis plain this is a Bramble and not a Raſeberry.

XLVII. *Frutex baccifer, folio oblongo integro, flore pentapetalo, pallide luteo odoratiſſimo. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 75.

Cloven-Berries.

This is a ſmall Shrub riſing to about eight or nine Foot high, by ſeveral ſmall Truncs, not ſo big as ones Arm, ſtraight, and cover'd with a reddiſh, grey colour'd Bark; the Branches have Leaves at three quarters of an Inch's Diſtance, which about the Beginning of *February* fall off, and in their Place come Tufts of Flowers, four or five together, on ſcarce any Footſtalks; they are pale green, pentapetalous with ſome Stamina of the ſame Colour, and ſmell very ſweet; to theſe follow oval black Berries, about the Bigneſs of ſmall Sloes, cleaving into two for the moſt Part, whence the Name. After theſe come the Leaves, they ſtand on one tenth of an Inch long Footſtalks, are three Inches long, one broad in the Middle, very ſoft and woolly, of a yellowiſh green Colour, except the Ribs which incline to red.

It is to be met with in ſeveral Places of the Iſland towards the *Caymanes*, and on the red Hills going to *Guanaboa*.

The Berries when ripe give Meat to wild Pigeons, fatt'ning them very much.

This does not ſeem to be the *Solanum Americanum Strychnodendro accedens fructu medio ante maturitatem quaſi fiſſo, Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 111. *Fig.* 4. *Alm, p.* 349. as Dr. *Plukenet* fancies in his *Mantiſſa. p.* 173.

XLVIII. *Frutex baccifer, flore pentapetalo cæruleo fructu violaceo. Cat. Jam. p.* 173. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 75.

This Shrub riseth to seven or eight Foot high, with small tender Twigs, having a smooth whitish Bark, and a yellowish green Leaf an Inch long and half as broad. Its Flower is blue and pentapetalous, to which follows a long oval blue Berry.

It grows on the Honey-Comb Rocks, near Mr. *Batchelor*'s Plantation.

CHAP. VI.

Of Pruniferous Trees, or, such as bear Plumbs.

MANY that are hereafter reckon'd to belong to this Tribe, perhaps on two Accounts, may be referr'd to other Places.

The first Consideration which may place some of them otherwise, is the Smallness of the Pulp, which is, in some Palms so inconsiderable as to dry away, and scarce be worth Notice; yet considering the Agreement of such Palms in their whole Face with Dates, I am apt to think they may well enough stand here till some other Botanist finds a better Place.

Secondly, There are many Trees in this Tribe, as the Cedar and some others, whose Fruit I never saw, but because the Leaves came nearest to the Leaves of Plumb-Trees here growing, till future more diligent and exact Discoveries and Obervations bring them to some more proper Kind, I know not where better to put them.

All Palm-Trees growing here have an undivided Trunc, are very high, at least most Sorts of them, have Leaves only towards the Top, and when one falls down, another comes out of the Top of it; they have thick, short, black Roots, matted one within another, and make a Swelling above the Surface of the Ground; most of them are smaller at the Bottom than at the Top, and the *Gemmæ*, *Cymi*, or Heads of most of them, called *Cerebra*, (which if cut the Palm dies) are eatable whilst the Buds are all inclos'd, tender and white, but this is most Evident in the Top of that called the Cabbage-Tree. The most Part of Palm-Trees have likewise a broad Footstalk to their Leaves, which falling off leaves a Mark in the Trunc from whence it fell.

By Leaf is meant, in the following Descriptions, what by many Authors is called a Branch, *viz.* that Part of the Palm which falls down from the Top of the Tree by one common Footstalk coming off; all of them have an *Involucrum* covering the young budding Flowers, called *Spatha*, being made up of many Fibres, running curiously one by another, and making very fine reticulated Webs fit for Strainers, *&c.* of which I believe the *Palma saccifera Clus.* to be one.

1. *Palma dactylifera major vulgaris. Jonst. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p.* 174. Palm-Trees of the Jews-Land of *Hubert. p.* 36. *Palmier portant les Dattes. Pommet. p.* 213 *Palma major. Palma dactylifera. Castell. Hort. Mess p.* 18. *Dattes de Maire. p.* 84. *Palmiers de Feynes. p* 26, 77, & 141. *Palma dactylifera Indica. Munt. Phyt. cur. p.* 47. *Fig.* 244. *Palma dactylifera Palmeira. Grisl. virid. p.* 50. *Tayde Palma quæ dactylos & Tameras producit Boym. Relation de la Chine. p.* 17.

This usually riseth to a great Height, and has its Trunc as thick as a double Hogshead or Wine-pipe, beset from Bottom to Top round about with the remaining Parts of the fallen off or cut Footstalks, sticking out for some Inches; the Footstalks are prickly, the Leaves are several, about nine Feet long, the middle Rib set very thick with Pinnæ at half an Inch's Distance, not just but near opposite to one another; they are grassy or like Flag Leaves, of a pale or bluish green Colour, six Inches long and three quarters of one broad near the setting on to the middle Rib, where broadest. For the Descriptions of Flowers and Fruit, they may be had in common Herbals.

There grew some of these at Colonel *Bourden*'s Plantation beyond *Guanaboa*, from the common Date Stones, one very large and high between *Passage-Fort* and the Town, in the *Crescent* Plantation, and several other Places of this Island.

The Fruit that I tasted seem'd not so good as those Dates that come from beyond Sea, which perhaps proceeded from not rightly understanding their proper Culture.

William Finch, lib. 4. *cap.* 4. §. 2. *p.* 418. *ap. Purchas.* found Dates *in Socotora*, where they were nothing but Stones almost, and where they make Wine of them, *ib. p.* 419. He likewise observed them *ib.* §. 6. *p.* 436. in the *Mogul*'s Country.

Heynes, ib. lib. 5. *cap.* 5. *p.* 628. saw Groves of them near *Mocha*.

Suan, ib. lib. 5. *cap.* 16. *p.* 724. takes Notice of them sent from *Muscat* for *Chaul*, and *ib. p.* 727. at *Macera* not far from *Rosalgate*.

Dates serve them of *Zocotora* for Bread. *Dounton, ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 280. their Price was at five Rials of Eight per Cent.

Saris found them also, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 2. *p.* 339. on *Socotora*.

Shirley ap. Cauche. p. 100. observed them by *Anan.* and *Albert, p.* 80. in *Egypt*.

Salbank saw them in *Persia ap. Purchas. lib*, 3. *cap.* 9. §. 4. 237. and about *Balsora*.

Sir *Henry Middleton. ap. Purchas. lib.* 3. *cap.* 11. §. 3. *p.* 254. at *Moha*. They are used for Food in *Persia. ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 9. *p.* 492, & 493. and they were also observed by *Steel* about *Yades* in *Persia ib. cap.* 13. *p.* 523. ninety two Days Journey from *Spahan*.

Bermudez. ap. Purchas, lib. 7. *cap.* 5. §. 3. *p.* 1167. found Dates in *Oggy* in *Æthiopia*.

Ferrer ap. Purchas. lib. 8. *cap.* 13. *p.* 1378. and *Bellon, ib. p.* 1379. both met with them near Mount *Sinai*. *Benjamin Tudel ap. Purchas, lib.* 9. *cap.* 5. §. 3. *p.* 1452. at *Bagdat*. *A Nubian, ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 8. *p.* 1497. at *Batn-Marri* near *Mecca* and at *Medina* where the Inhabitants live on them (wanting Corn and Cattle) for their Food, and *John Sanderson. ap. Purchas. lib* .9. *cap.* 16. §. 1. *p.* 1615. in *Egypt*, and *ib. p.* 1617. & 1631. says about *Jerusalem* there are Orchards of them, where the Inhabitants yearly pare the Out-side Branches: The Moors take at their opening the Male Cods or Flowers (*Spathæ*) and put them to the Females, one in Contagion infects another; the Trees yield Dates which are used to

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be eat alone, in Cheeſes, and to make Sherbett ; Frames to lay Beds on are made of the Branches Stalks, or middle Ribs, and the ſame are uſed to incloſe Bails of Goods inſtead of Cheſts ; for Baskets, Fans, Mats, Hoops and Cords. *ib. p.* 16, 17.

In *Chiapo* in eight Years Time after planting they bore Dates, *Laet.*

Dates are a principal Part of their Suſtenance in *Socotora*, and are when thorough ripe laid on a Heap on a Skin lying ſloping, whence the Liquor diſtilling is their Wine, it is received in earthen Pots in the Ground, therewith they will be drunk ; the Dates are then ſtoned and pack'd in Skins, they are cut and ſtoned before they are ripe, and preſerved, and they likewiſe are gather'd by the Deputy's Orders for the King. *William Finch.*

Sir *Tho. Roe*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 1. *p.* 539. obſerved them at *Socotora. Don Jo. de Caſtro*, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 1. §. 1. *p* 1123. at the ſame Place, where they are fed on, being moſt Part of their Suſtenance. And at *Toro*, *ib.* 1141.

Newberrie, *ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1141. found them at *Anna. Ej. p.* 1413. and at *Shiche* an Iſle in the *Red-Sea. Cartwright. ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 4. §. 2. *p.* 1431. at *Casbin* and at *Old-Babylon.*

Date-Trees were found by *Balbi ap. Purchas. lib.* 10. *cap.* 5. *p.* 1722. in *Beggian*, an Iſle in the *Euphrates.*

Date-Trees were found in St. *Helena. Pretty. ap. Hakl.* and by *Ligon*, *p.* 72 in *Barbados.* by *Mandelſlo*, *p.* 200. in *Madagaſcar*, and *p.* 216 in *Congo.*

Dates are hard of Digeſtion, cauſe the Headach and Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, from groſs Blood they breed ; they are good for thoſe who ſpit Blood or have the Dyſentery ; they promote Venery and are good againſt a Conſumption, *Ger.*

The tender Tops of this Tree were eaten by the Ancients as *Xenophon*, *Theophraſtus*, *&c.* tell us.

The under Part of the Trunc is ſlenderer than the upper, whence 'tis ſaid to be nouriſhed by the Top; the Powder of the *Spatha* and its Decoction is good againſt all Hæmorhages and Fluxes. The white Powder in the *Involucra* gather'd in the Spring-Time, when beginning to flower, is uſed for Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, and Inflammations of the Eyes ; it is adſtringent, ſtopping the *Menſes*, and hindring Abortion ; the ſame doth the unripe Dates, which are likewiſe vulnerary, and Syrup of unripe Dates is uſed for the ſame Purpoſes. The Dates are a little adſtringent likewiſe when ripe, and in Uſe for Coughs, *&c.* their Decoction expels the Small-Pox, *Alp.*

The Females do not bring forth if not in the Neighbourhood or Sight of the Males, *Boym.* The Inhabitants make Honey, Wine and Sugar of them, and eat abundantly, of them.

It bears no Dates in *India*, but only yields Wine or *Sura*, in *Africa* they are beſt, the Stone beaten and drunk in Water is good for Women in ſtrong Labour, to eaſe their Pains and facilitate their Delivery, which comes, as ſome believe, from the Letter O, on its Side, imprinted by the Virgin *Mary.*

They make a Hole in the Trunes of Trees ſeeming Dates, to draw the Liquor *Sura*, and then no Fruit comes on them. *Hieronymo de Lobos*, *p.* 8.

The Coverings of the Flowers, were uſed by the Ancients for inſpiſſating Ointments, but is now out of Uſe, *Cord.*

The Fruit is hot and moiſt in the ſecond Degree, breeding Obſtructions in the Liver and Spleen, it ſtops Looſeneſſes, *Dorſt.*

Diaphœnicon is made of theſe Dates, the Fruit is good againſt ſpitting Blood, *&c. Lonicers.*

The

The Leaves are good where withall to tie Things and make Umbrella's, of light Hats, they bear no ripe, but unripe Fruit in *Italy*; Dates are good for Defluxions on the Throat, *Cæſ.*

The Stones burnt in a Potter's Oven in a new Pot, make *Spodium*, *Trag.*

Diacalcitheos ſtirr'd with a Branch of this, is ſaid to be adſtringent, *Dod.*

This Tree thrives not in a ſandy Soil, *Lugd.*

About *Tripoli* they feed on this Fruit, *Nicolai.*

The Stone has the Sign of a Heart on it to denote its being a Cordial, *Lac.*

It's wonderful ſo hard a Stone ſhould ſo ſoften as to peel and come off from its inward Marrow, which is like a Cartilage, *Cam.*

Many of *Alexander* the Great's Soldiers were ſtrangled with green Dates.

Linſchot. Deſcr. de la Guinea. cap. 5. takes Notice of this Palm-Tree *in Congo.*

Pigafett. of *Congo. Ind. Or. p.* 1. *p.* 29. takes Notice of them growing there.

Pyrard, p. 2. *p.* 152. at *Socotora* in great Quantity, in *Ormus, p.* 153. *& p.* 3. *p.* 63. and at *Morocco.*

Aluiſe de cado Moſto, ap. Ramn. p. 1. *p.* 107. at *Hoden* near *Cape Blanc* where they live on them with Barley, and by the *Azanagi* near the River *Senega, ib.*

This Palm-Tree is ſaid to bear Dates in an Iſland called *Sarrope* in a Lake in *Florida* by *Laudonniere, apud Hakl. p.* 338.

Dates are ſaid to grow about *Baſora* in the Perſian Gulf in ſuch Quantity ſo as to furniſh *Babylon, Fitch. ap. Hakl. p.* 251.

Palm-Trees grow about *Ormus, Polo. ap. Purchas, lib.* 1. *p.* 71.

Dates which riſe from Stones planted in *Eſpanola* are not good, becauſe of their Ignorance in curing them, *Oviedo, lib.* 8. *cap.* 1.

Date-Trees (*Rawolfe, cap.* 2.) grow about *Tripoli.* and *p.* 1. *cap.* 9. about *Aleppo.* and *p.* 3. *cap.* 21. about *Jeruſalem*, and *cap.* 22. between *Jeruſalem* and *Joppa.* and *p.* 2. *cap.* 4. and *cap.* 5. about *Anna*, where are Woods of them, and ſo of no Eſteem; among others there are two leſſer Kinds, one red, another yellow.

Hernan Lopez de Caſtander takes Notice of them both raw and preſerved, at *Moſambique, cap.* 6. And *Terry. p.* 96. in the *Mogul*'s Country.

II. *Palma, foliorum pediculis ſpinoſis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 175. *Tab.* 214. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 1. *An palma Americana pediculis & foliorum carinis rarioribus at longiſſimis ſpinis aculeata, ſummis apicibus leviter ſerratis, Pluk. Alm. p.* 276? *An Ergon Theod. de Bry. præfat.* 1. *Part. Ind. Or. vel pruno ſimilis exotica* 8va. *ſeu pruno cereo ſimilis fructus Africanus* C. B. *pin. p.* 444? *Argan ſeu Erguen, Ogilb. Afr. p.* 22? *An Palma Americana craſſis, rigidiſq; folijs. Herm. par. Bat. p.* 210? *An Palma dactylifera & vinifera. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 3? *Palmier qui porte l'Huile de Palme, Pommet. p.* 214.

The Palm Oil-Tree.

This had a Swelling towards its Root, the Trunc of the Tree was as big as one's Body, cover'd with the Remainders of the Leaves Foot-ſtalks; the Leaves come all out at the Top; they were for Length, middle Ribs, Pinnæ, *&c.* like thoſe of the Coco-Nut-Tree, only the

Footſtalks were two or three Foot long, broad at the Beginning, where they were ſet on to the Tree, and were beſet with long crooked Prickles, the longeſt being loweſt; the Fruit hangs on ſuch Footſtalks as the *Palmetto-Royal*, only much ſhorter.

The Head of this Palm-Tree, which was brought me from *Guinea* by Mr. *Stapborſt* an ingenious Surgeon to a Merchant-Ship trading there, was roundiſh, about one Foot and a half long, and one Foot Diameter in the Middle where broadeſt; it was ſomewhat ſlenderer at Bottom and conical towards the Top. The Stalk of it which look'd ſomething like a Rope, was about two Inches Diameter, and was compos'd altogether of many Fibres, brown and ſtrong; each of them was as large as a groſs Thread, and like, but bigger than the Fibres covering the Coco-Nut. Theſe Fibres were all cover'd with a brown, ſmooth Bark. Out of this Stem on all Hands, aroſe numberleſs crooked Petioli, about ſix Inches long, on each Side of which, grew great Numbers of crooked, blunt Prickles, between which and the Petiolus, lay the Fruit, much leſs, but in Shape and Colour reſembling a ſmall Cheſnut; each Nut had two or three brown Scales ſurrounding it, and was cover'd with a Pulp full of Oil, about one ſixth of an Inch thick, of a Saffron Colour, and ſmelling ſomething like Violets. Each Nut had a fibrous *Hilus*. Under the oily Pulp lay a hard, brown Shell, cover'd over with Fibres, and of the Shape of that of the Coco-Nut, only not bigger than the Filberd. The Shell was dark brown colour'd, about a ſixth of an Inch thick, and incloſed a white Kernel of the ſame Shape, reſembling the Kernel of a Coco-Nut, but it was very hard and lignoſe. The Head and Fruit of this are figur'd, *Tab.* 214.

Amongſt the ſeveral vegetable Subſtances which afford Oil, which is ſo neceſſary for maintaining Life and promoting Manufactures, I know none but the Fruit of this and the Olive-Tree whoſe Pulps are uſeful for theſe Purpoſes; Oil of Almonds, Walnuts, *&c.* being from Kernels, and that of Rape, Muſtard, Lin, *&c.* being drawn from their ſeveral Seeds. I was ſo much ſurpriz'd with this Singularity, that to be ſure of it, I was at the Pains to try the Experiment my ſelf at *Montpelier*, by drawing the Oil from the copious Pulp of that Sort of Plumb, ſeparated carefully from the Stone, whoſe Kernel being mix'd in bruiſing in their Mills for drawing Oil Olive, I apprehended might afford moſt of it.

This Tree was brought over with ſome others from *Guinea* in Tubs water'd by the Way, and then planted by Colonel *Collbeck* in his Plantation now belonging to Mr. *Bernard*.

There grow *Palmeto* Trees at *Cape Verd*, which are as high as a Ship's Main-Maſt, and on their Tops grow Nuts, Wine, and Oil which they call Palmito-Wine, and Palmito Oil, *Hortop, ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 488.

Cadamoſto, ap. Ramn. p. 112, *Lat. ed. p.* 28. ſays that Wine is drawn out of its Foot which inebriates, and that its Oil ſmells of Violets, taſtes of Oil Olive, and hath the Colour of Saffron; he knew not whence it came, but found it in *Senega*.

Sir *John Hawkins, p.* 3. *p.* 504. *ap. Hakl.* found this Tree in *Guinea*, where Towns were walled with Stakes and Palmito Leaves, and thatch'd with it, *ib.* They make the Rind of Palmito-Trees artificially into Mats, and of theſe Mats Partitions. The Inhabitants lie upon ſuch Mats laid on Sticks a Foot from the Ground, without any Covering unleſs ſuch a Mat, *ib.* And Wine is got by a Hole cut in the Top of it, by applying a Gourd, to receive it *p.* 505.

Ligon of *Barbados, p.* 96. ſays that this Tree was newly planted there from the Eaſt-Indies.

This

This Oil is uſed for Meat as Butter or Oil Olive, the Kernel for People ſick, as in *Europe* potch'd Eggs, to reſtore them. The Tree yields Wine, the Oil relaxes ſtiffen'd Nerves, and cures weary Limbs thro' Drought, it was uſed likewiſe by the Greeks and Romans; the Blacks eat the raw Fruit; the Oil is made by the Pulp of the Fruit beat and mix'd with hot Water, the *Amurca* ſubſiding: By ſtanding the Water has the Oil at Top, the *Amurca* is again boil'd with Water, to ſeparate the remaining Oil from it. *Roels.*

Jobſon of *Gambra*, *p.* 131. tells us that theſe Trees grow there in great Store, that they cut a Hole in the Body of the Tree, and put into it a Piece of Cane, thro' which the Wine is convey'd into Gourds in the Ground, and taken away every twenty four Hours, it taſtes like new White-Wine.

The Oil is uſed to appeaſe gouty Pains and for curing Diſeaſes proceeding from cold Humours, *Pommet.*

The Blacks ſmell of Palm-Oil (in *Kormentain*) *Ind. Or. Part 6. p.* 17. and make their fiſhing Torches with Palm-Oil put upon Boards, *ib. p.* 73. The Blacks *Ind. Or. Part 6. p.* 23. anoint with it to keep out Rain, which is there eſteem'd unhealthy, *ib. p.* 70.

This Oil tinges Water of a yellow Colour like Saffron, the Inhabitants colour their ſmall Cups wherein they drink, and Hats made of Ruſhes or Rice Straw, with it. It has the Smell of *March* Violets, and Taſte of Oil Olive, wherefore many put it to their Fiſh, Rice, and other Victuals that they eat. *Thevet* of *Senega*, *Sing. fol.* 3.

Of this Oil and Palm Aſhes is made Soap by the Negroes. *Thevet. Coſm.*

They have good Store of Soap and it ſmelleth like beaten Violets, *Welſh ap. Hakl. p.* 2. *p.* 129. in *Benin.*

This is called Negro Oil by *Ligon*, *p.* 51. who tells us when ill they anoint their Breaſts Bellies, and Sides with it, and that in Bruiſes and Strains it is chiefly uſeful.

Linſchot, *Deſcr. de la Guinee*, *cap.* 5. takes Notice that in *Congo* Oil is drawn out of the Pulp of this Fruit, as out of Olives, and that it is uſed for Oil and Butter as well as in Lamps, and to anoint their Bodies. Vinegar comes from the Tops of the Trees as well as Wine. They likewiſe make Bread of the Kernel like Almond Cakes.

In *Congo* the Negroes uſe Powder of *Saunders* and Palm Oil to rub themſelves over. *Ind. Or. p.* 1. *p.* 11. *Pigafetta.*

They cure Fevers with red *Saunders* powder'd and mix'd with Palm Oil, rubbing it all over the Body, *id. ib. p.* 51.

They pretend to cure the Pox ſo with Aſh-colour'd *Saunders*, *ib.*

Oil is drawn from the Pulp, ſuch as Oil Olive; Bread is made of the Veins in the Stone; Wine flows from the Top as well as Vinegar, *ib. p.* 29. *Mandelſlo*, *p.* 216. who confounds this Palm-Tree with that of the *Coco.*

III. *Palma altiſſima non ſpinoſa, fructu pruniformi, minore, racemoſo, ſparſo.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 176. *Tab.* 215. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 1. *Palma Americana farinifera & papyrifera excelſiſſima, fructu parvo, racemoſo, rotundo, nucleo inſtar nucis Moſchatæ variegato, Pluken. Alm. p.* 275. Cabbage-Tree of *Dampier*, *cap.* 4, & 7. *Palmites 4ta pulchra & ramoſa in ſylvis caule perdulci & grato. Surian.* Cabbage-Tree from *Barbados Tradeſcant*, *p.* 94. *Palmiſte Franc. de Oexmelin. p.* 71.

Cabbage-

Cabbage-Tree.

This Sort of Palm has, at coming out of the Earth, a ſmall Hill or Protuberance made up of a great many round Ligulæ, or Thongs interwoven, as moſt others of this Kind; the Trunc its ſelf riſes to a hundred or two hundred Foot high; it is about the Thickneſs of one's Thigh, with a grey colour'd ſmooth Bark, having ſome Marks or Veſtigia of the fallen off Leaves on its Surface. The Leaves are all round the Top, about fifteen Foot long, the Pinnæ are very green, ſeveral Foot long, and thick ſet to the middle Rib; the Footſtalk is five Foot long, and ſo broad as to encompaſs or incloſe the other Leaves Footſtalks above it at Top, for four or five Foot in Length, ſo that the outwardmoſt Leaves Footſtalks incloſing thoſe within it, and they others, at laſt they all ſurround the Gemma or Germen, which is the Leaves not yet ſprouted, and this is what is call'd the Cabbage, which being kept from the Light and Air is very tender and delicate. About five or ſix Foot, under the Leaves, near the Top, comes out a Footſtalk, three or four Foot long, very ſtrong and very much branch'd, and having Twigs ſcatter'd or ſparſe, it is ſet on very firmly round the whole Tree, being hollow, broad, and ſwell'd there, and every one of its Branches or Twigs which come out from the main one alternatively, have a round Swelling at their Diviſion; the Berries or Fruit ſtick to theſe Twigs without any Footſtalk, are as big almoſt as Hazle-Nuts, cover'd with a yellowiſh Skin; the Pulp is thin and inſipid, and incloſes a Nut full of a white, ſweet Kernel.

They are very common in the mountainous and unfrequented Parts of the Iſland, and becauſe of their Heighth and Straightneſs are ornamental, and ſuffer'd to grow when other Wood is fell'd. Every Tree from which the Gemma or Cabbage is taken grows no more, or being fell'd, therefore no wonder if theſe Trees are ſcarce near Settlements, and plentiful in the North Side of this Iſland. They grow likewiſe in all the *Caribes.*

They uſe the Tops of *Palmetos* for Bread, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* of the *Tivitivas* in *Guiana*, *p.* 42. *ap. Hakl. p.* 644. where they manure nothing, but eat wild Fruits, Fiſh and Deer, *ib.*

We receiv'd of them (of *Ternate*) the ſame Night for our Proviſion, Meal, which they call *Sagu*, made of the Tops of certain Trees, taſting in the Mouth like ſowr Curds, but melteth like Sugar, whereof they make certain Cakes, which may be kept the Space of ten Years, and yet then good to be eaten. Sir *Francis Drake ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 740. *&* *p.* 741. he met with it in *Barateve* an Iſland there, and in *Java Major*, *ib.* where *Saga* ſignifies the Bread of the Country. 742.

Ligon, *p.* 14. ſays this Tree grows in *Cape-Verd* Iſles, and *p.* 75. (where is a Cut of it) in *Barbados*, that at about thirty or forty Years old it bears Fruit, and at one hundred Years old it comes to Perfection; the Fruit is as big as a Grape, of a purple Colour and fattens Hogs, *p.* 76. it riſes to two or three hundred Foot high, *ib.* it is ſixteen Inches in Diameter, *ib. p.* 77. the Branch or Leaf is fifty five Foot long, the Pinnæ are four Inches diſtant one from another, it raiſes up the Earth at Bottom, the Wood is hard and tough, the Leaves are eighteen Inches long, *ib.* *p.* 78. There are Excreſcencies very ſtrange like *Polypodium*, or, *Miſſeltoe*, upon this Tree, which want skilful Men to find out their Virtues, *ib.* *p.* 79.

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The *Jamaica* Woods are ſoft when newly cut; this is chiefly conſpicuous in the Cabbage-Tree, which being a Wood ſoft enough when cut down, the Pith which is very copious, will quickly rot of its ſelf, and the reſt of the Tree ſerves for a Pipe of perhaps a hundred Foot long, that will not corrupt under Ground, but grow almoſt as hard as Iron. *Boyle* of Air, *p.* 220. related from the Governor's Phyſician.

This Tree was obſerved by *Smith* in his *Obſſ. p.* 55. in St. *Chriſtopher*'s.

The *Encephalum* of Palm-Trees or Date-Trees were uſed as Meat in *Theophraſtus*'s Time, and the ſame has been done by the *Chamæriphe* as, *Lobel* tells us.

The Berries are very much liked by wild Pigeons, and fatten them very well.

When they have a Mind to the Cabbage, they cut down the Tree, being ſo high, that it would be much Difficulty to climb it, and cut off that Part of it or Gemma inclos'd by the Footſtalks Leaves, which ſeparated from what is not tender, is boil'd or eaten raw as Artichokes.

Heads of *Palmita-Trees*, which boil'd with Beef are as good as Cabbage, were found by *Saris*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 5. *p.* 364. near the *Molucco's*.

Knivet ap. Purchas, lib. 6. *cap.* 7. §. 2. *p.* 1210. fed on theſe Cabbages in the Deſerts of *Braſil*.

Palm-Trees were found yielding no Fruit of Profit, but wandring Chriſtians fed on the *Palmitos* or Cabbage and other Fruit when they had been out of their Way, fifteen or ſixteen Days travelling thro' Groves where only were Oxen Paths, *Anonym. Portugal* of *Elvas*, *p.* 11. *ap. Purchas. p.* 1529. in *Cuba*.

If theſe Trees be meant by *Nunno di Guſman*, *ap. Ramnus*, *p.* 3. *p.* 332. *av. p. Purchas.* 1557. they were found not far from *Mechuacan*.

Schnidler, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1359. *ap. Purchas.* tells us that among the *Siberis* they feed on them, and *Cardes*, in Scarcity.

This Tree is a hundred and twenty Foot high, the Cabbage taken out of the Leaves it is folded in, is as big as the ſmall of the Leg, a Foot long, ſweet as a Nut when eaten raw: The Berries are hard, round as a Cherry, and good to fatten Hogs, wherefore the Spaniards prohibit cutting them down, *Dampier*.

It is eat and is eſteem'd good for the Hæmorhoids, *Lery*.

They have Palm Mats for Bed Furniture, *Purchas. lib.* 20. *p.* 2. *p.* 37. ſpeaking of the *Ladrones* Inhabitants from *Pigafetta*.

They grew on the Iſland *Juan Fernando*, *Dampier*.

The Wood or Trunc cut into two halfs, makes very good and long Troughs or Conduits to convey any Liquors or Water in, from one Place to another as Neceſſity requires.

The ſame is alſo uſed on the Outſides of Fortifications, Paliſadoes and Houſes, and being very hard, defends very well from Shot, and is uſed by the Indians to make Heads of Arrows, *Tertre*.

The Pith of this Tree beat into Cakes, eats not unpleaſantly when one's hungry, as *Piſo* ſays.

The Juice is well taſted, the Wine is not worth preparing, *Tertre*.

The Spatha of this Tree is uſed inſtead of a Mat by Negro's to lie on.

The Leaves are uſed as Thatch. *Tertre*, *Laet.*

They grew near Freſh Water River, when eaten moderately they cool, and when immoderately, they hurt the Stomach and the Head, *Hughes*.

IV. *Palma non ſpinoſa humilis fructu racemoſo pruniformi, minimo, piſi magnitudine. Cat. Jam. p.* 177. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 3. *An* the Palm-Tree of *Dampier? Palma humilis, cocifera, latifolia major. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 3?

Palmeto-Royal.

This Palm-Tree grows to about 15 Foot high, with a ſtreight, round, clay or grey colour'd Trunc, as thick as one's Thigh, the Marks of the fallen off Footſtalks appearing all along to the Top; the Leaves are about the Length and Shape of thoſe of the Coco-Nut-tree, only in every Reſpect leſs, of a greener Colour, and never bow'd downwards as the Leaves of that Tree are before they drop. The Fruit ſtands on a two Foot long Footſtalk, and is branch'd into a great many Foot long round Twigs; the Fruit itſelf ſtands on theſe Twigs without any Footſtalk, they are numerous, round, as big as a Rouncival Pea, ſmooth, green, having a very thin, ſweetiſh Pulp, covering a ſmall Nut, quite full of a ſweet, white Kernel.

They grow very plentifully in the Inland Mountains of *Jamaica* by Gully and River Sides, as on *Mount-Diablo*; on the Rivers Sides, in the Mountains between St. *Mary*'s and Sixteen-Mile-Walk, and on *Rio D'oro* Banks very plentifully; and about Port *Marcquis*, *Dampier*.

The Leaves of this Tree whiten'd by the Air, is made into Womens Hats, ſuch as our Straw Hats, to keep their Beauty and Colour from the Injuries of the Sun.

Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 144. of his *Mantiſſa*, thinks this to be the ſame with the precedent, which are extremely different one from the other.

V. *Palma non ſpinoſa humillima. Cat. Jam. p.* 177: *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 3. *An Palma Jamaicenſis non ſpinoſa humilis folio multiſciſſo flabelli formâ Ampanæ Malabar haud abſimili. Plukenet, Tab.* 51. *Fig.* 1? *An Palma Jamaicenſis non ſpinoſa humilis Bambu folijs arundinum ritu inciſis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 51. *Alm. p.* 277? A Sort of Dwarf Palm called by the Spaniards *Palmeto-Royal* of *Dampier. cap.*9. *An Palma humilis cocifera latifolia minor. Plum pl. Am. p.* 3? *Palma prunifera humilis non ſpinoſa, inſulæ Hiſpaniolæ, fructu Jujubino ſimilis, officulo triangulo. Commelin. Hort. Amſt. p.*111.

The Small *Palmeto-Royal.*

This ſeems to be in every thing the ſame with the former, only it riſes not above aFoot out of the Ground, and has its Leaves almoſt as large as thoſe of the greater.

It grows on the Road going to Sixteen-Mile-Walk, and in other Places.

The Leaves of this are ſometimes us'd for Thatch.

This Thatch if well laid on will indure five or ſix Years, it is more ſerviceable and laſting than that of *Palmeto*, theſe Trees grow in *Jamaica*, *Darien* and *Campeche*, *Dampier*.

VI. *Palma non ſpinoſa, folijs minoribus, fructu pruniformi minimo. Cat. Jam. p.* 172. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 2. *An Palma Americana folijs polygonati brevioribus leviter ſerratis & nonnihil ſpinoſis, trunco craſſo. Breyn. Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 103. *Fig.* 2. *& Tab.* 309. *Fig.* 5? *Palma Americana non ſpinoſa, craſſis rigidiſq; folijs, caudice ſcabro in caput protuberante. P. B p. Herm. p.* 361?

The

The *Palmeto-Tree.*

This Tree has a great Swelling at the Root, and above is ſomewhat crooked, the Trunc is ſixty Foot high, has a grey colour'd Bark, and is as large as one's Thigh, or ſometimes about 15 or 16 Inches Diameter, ſmooth, having few or no Veſtigia of Leaves appearing on it. Few Leaves are on its Top in Compariſon of other Palms, and thoſe not ſo long, and of a yellowiſh green Colour; the Fruit is as thoſe of the *Palmeto-Royal*, only blackiſh.

It grows in *Barbados* between *Bridge-Town* and *Fontabelle*, and in the Iſland of *Jamaica* in *Palmeto Savanna*, and in the Woods thereabout very plentifully.

This is larger in the Middle than at the Top; in it Parrots neſtle, the Top when young is eatable. *Ov.*

Pito, as well as Parrots, a Bird, neſtles in this; the Spaniards call this Bird *Carpintero*, *Gom.*

That this Tree is not Dr. *Plukenet's Palma Barbadenſis non ſpinoſa folio plicatili ſeu flabelli formi fructus oſſiculo nigro*, *Alm. p.* 277. is very plain, and yet he, *p.* 145. of his *Mantiſſa*, doubts if it be not the ſame.

VII. *Palma tota ſpinoſa major, fructu pruniformi. Cat. Jam. p.* 177. *Palma Portoricenſis ſpinoſiſſima vinifera, Hort. Beaum. p.* 32. *An Palma Surinamenſis ſagittaria, ſive folio polygonati longiore validiſſimis ſpinis & longiſſimis horrido Breyn. pr.* 2. *p.* 82? *Palma ſpinoſa ſagittalis Sirinamenſis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. app?* *Macaw-Wood* of which are made Darts, of *Dampier. cap.* 3.

The great *Macaw-Tree.*

This Tree has a Swelling at the Foot of the Trunc as others of this Kind; 'tis alſo ſmaller in the Trunc towards the Bottom than at the Top; it is as thick as one's Body, riſes to thirty Foot high, has an Aſh colour'd Bark, and is very thick ſet with ſharp, black Prickles, ſome longer ſome ſhorter, ſet uſually in Rings; at the Top comes the Leaves like thoſe of this Kind, only the *Pinnæ* ſet on each Side of the Middle Rib, are very long, and the whole Leaf ſet very thick with Prickles. The Fruit is placed much after the Manner of others of this Kind, only 'tis as large and of the Shape of a Crab or wild Apple, under a green Skin it has a thin, ſweetiſh, adſtringent Pulp, and under that, a Nut full of a white, ſweet, edible Kernel.

'Tis Common in moſt Savanna's of this Iſland. There grew one below the Church on the High-way Side near the River at Spaniſh Town; many in *Liguanee* Savanna near Half-way Tree, and in ſeveral other Places of this Iſland.

The Indians and Negroes get up by a Ladder to the Top of this Tree, where making a Hole, likely in the Petiolus of the Fruit, there iſſues out very plentifully a Liquor which in ſome ſmall Time becomes a very pleaſant Drink.

If this be the *Urapo* of *Leigh*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *cap.* 11. *p.* 1261. he found it in *Guiana*, where it yields a Heavy Wood fit to be made into Swords and Bows.

Ligon, *p.* 14. found this Tree in *Cape Verd Iſles*, and *p.* 72. he ſays it hath natural Pick-Tooths.

If

If this Wood be the *Palo de ferro* Arrows are headed with it which will pierce Iron, *Laet.*

Baſtoncilli di palma negri come pece & duri come oſſi. are by *Fern. Col. f.* 204 mention'd to grow in *Caria*, where we are told the Point of this Weapon is arm'd with a Fiſh's ſharp Bone. *certe oſſa o ſpini acuti de peſce*, which is the Bone on the Tail of the *Stingray*, or *Paſtinaca marina*, deſcrib'd hereafter.

Alberi li quali pajono palme, liſci & copioſi di ſpini nel tronco ſi lunghi come quelli del porco ſpinoſo, obſerved by *Fern. Col. vit. f.* 219. are theſe Trees from which they make Wine by beating and expreſſing the Juice with Water and Spices.

The Wood of this Tree is by ſome thought to be a Sort of Ebony, and the Indians uſe it to head their Arrows with in *Braſile*, *Piſo.* but it cannot be ſo, becauſe 'tis neither ſo black nor ſhining as the true Ebony which comes from *Calecut* and other Parts of the Eaſt Indies.

The Top of this Tree is not eatable, *Ov.*

The Indians make of this their Warlike Inſtruments, *Linſchot.*

The Wood is hard, ſinking in Water of which the Indians make Clubs, Arrows, *&c.* it is a Sort of Ebony, *Lery. Gom.*

Theſe are the Black Date-Trees of *Oviedo* in his *Summary*, *ap. Eden. p.* 206. They are alſo his High Date-Trees full of Thorns, whoſe Wood ſinks in Water; the Indians make of it Pikes, Swords, Clubs, Spears, Javelins, Arrows and Veſſels for Houſhold-ſtuff; the Chriſtians make of it Lutes, Gitterns, *&c.* giving a good Sound. *ib.* 210. the Indians make Javelins alſo of *Xagua* Wood, and a clear Water is had from it, with which waſhing their Legs it takes away Wearineſs, *ib.*

Thevet tells us, that at the Promontory of *Cape Verd* the Inhabitants who are Blacks, pierc'd a Palm-Tree, having no eatable Fruit, about two Foot from the Ground, and that thence iſſued a Juice called *Mignol*, which was made uſe of by them in Lieu of Wine, but whether this be it or not, I know not; it was ſalted that it might keep as Verjuice, and was cooling for the Inhabitants of thoſe warm Parts. The Egyptians before embalming their Dead uſed to waſh their Bodies three or four Times with this Liquor. *id.* It is uſed in ſeveral Countries of *Ethiopia* for Wine, *id.*

The Wood of this Tree is of the Colour of black Marble, many call it Ebony, but true Ebony is more ſhining, this is prickly on all Sides: Ebony comes from *Calecut* and *Ethiopia*, and ſinks in Water; the Savages make their Swords of it; Necklaces are alſo made of it and Arrows which pierce every Sort of Corſelet, *Thevet.*

The Indians burn away the Prickles by a Fire made at the Tree's Root, *Rochef.*

Theſe Indians (of the River *Marannon*) do make Wine of the Fruit of Date-Trees, which Fruit is yellow in Colour, and is as great as a little Dove's Egg, and being in Seaſon is good to be eaten, and of it proceedeth good Wine, which is preſerved for a long Time, *Martin Fernandez de Enciſa Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 699.

If this be the *Momin* or *Toddie-Tree* of *Hughes*, *p.* 57. he ſays that the Wine iſſuing from it is good for the Stone, but offends the Head.

VIII. *Palma ſpinoſa minor, fructu pruniformi. Cat. Jam. p.* 178. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 3. *An Palma dactylifera aculeata minima. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 3? *Maccaw-Berries* of *Dampier. p.* 20.

The

The ſmall *Maccaw-Tree.*

The Trunc of this Palm-Tree is no thicker than the Small of one's Leg, riſes not over fifteen Foot high, has Prickles in the ſame Manner as the larger foregoing one, and is like it in every thing only much leſſer, by which it is ſufficiently diſtinguiſh'd from it, tho' Dr. *Plukenet p.* 144. of his *Mantiſſa* would make them the ſame.

It grows beyond *Guanaboa* in the Woods near the Road going to Colonel *Bourden*'s Plantation.

The Tops are not eatable, *Ov.*

The Fruit of this is eatable, *Dampier.*

IX. *Palma ſpinoſa minor caudice gracili, fructu pruniformi, minimo, rubro. Cat. Jam. p.* 178. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 3. *Palma dactylifera, aculeata fructu corallino minor. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 3. *An Palma polygonati anguſtis, longioribus foliis, peäiculis ſpinoſis ex inſula Johanna. Pluk. Mant. p.* 144?

Prickly-Pole.

Thirty or forty of theſe grow always together, cloſe to one another, they have, at coming out of the Ground, a Swelling, as moſt Palms, made up of many Thongs or Ligulæ interwoven or matted together; the Stem is very ſmall, being but four or five Inches over; 'tis forty Foot high, of a clay or grey Colour, and very thick beſet with large and long Prickles round it; the Leaves are all at the Top like the Coconut and the others of this Kind, only greener, not ſo long, altho' the Pinnæ are longer in Proportion to the whole Leaf, and very thick beſet with Prickles; the Fruit ſtands as the others of this Kind, is bigger than the largeſt Pea, has a red Skin covering a ſweet, thin Pulp which incloſes a hard, white Kernel.

This grew in the Thickets near the *Moneque* Savanna, very plentifully, and in ſeveral other Places of this Iſland.

They are the moſt fit to make Rods and Scowrers for Guns of any Tree in this Iſland.

Negro's travelling barefooted thro' the Woods, very carefully avoid Places where theſe grow, becauſe of the many Prickles that fall from their Stems and Leaves, ſo that for ſeveral Paces in Cirumference the Ground is full of them.

X. *Palma Braſilienſis prunifera folio plicatili ſeu ſtabelli formi caudice ſquammato. Raij Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 178. *Tab.* 213. *Fig.* 2. *Palma humilis ſeu Chamæriphes curaſſavica prunifera ſpinoſa nucleo extus eleganter variegato. Pluk. Alm. p.* 277. *Palmeto-Tree* of *Dampier, cap.* 6, & 10. *Palmetto-Leaves, ejuſd. cap.* 15. *An Palma Barbadenſis non ſpinoſa, folio plicatili ſeu ſtabelli formi, fructus oſſiculo nigro. Pluken. Alm. p.* 277? *An palma dactylifera radiata minor aculeata. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 3?

Thatch.

This Palm-Tree has a Swelling at the Bottom of the Trunc, is very ſmooth, not over the Bigneſs of one's Leg at ſmalleſt, of a clay Colour, and towards the Top appear ſome reticulated Baggs, wherein were incloſed its Leaves or Flowers. It grows to about ten Foot high, and at the Top come many Leaves, they are ſtanding on Footſtalks two or three

Foot long, which are prickly here and there. The Leaf is ſhap'd like a Fan being ſemicircular or more, having Folds like that of a Fan, and ſome long Strings, Leaves or Appendices going out of their Circumference, which are longer or ſhorter according to the Age of the Plant. The Fruit is as big as thoſe of that Kind of Palm called Cabbage-Tree, and ſhap'd like an Olive, or like a Date.

This grows on all the Honey-comb Rocks of this Iſland, thro' which the Fibres of the Roots draw their Nouriſhment.

It is uſed for Thatch all over the Weſt-Indies.

It grows at *Guam*, *Dampier*, *cap.* 15.

Ravenau de Luſſau. p. 268. ſays that the Leaves of this Tree are uſed by the Inhabitants Indians Mouſtiques about *Cape Gracias a dios* againſt the Rain, and that the grey Stuff taken from among the Origins of the Leaves ſome Feet under the Extremity of the Trunc which is likewiſe cover'd with it, affords Coverlets for the Night.

They calk Ships with *Oakham* and make Ropes of the Bark of the *Palmiti*. *Alvaro Nunnez*, *lib.* 8. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1504, in *Florida*.

In *Santa Martha*, Houſes are covered with Palmito Leaves, *Baptiſta Antonio*, *Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 548.

In Diſtreſs, in *Bermudas* the Inhabitants made their Cabins of Palmeta-Leaves with Facility, *Smith*, *Summer-Iſles*, *p.* 175. and they eat the Berries of them for Food, *ib. p.* 182.

The Difference of the Barks in the two *Carnaibas* in *Piſo*, ſeems to come from their Age, as do the Varieties of the *Laciniæ* or Proceſſes going out of the Ends of the Leaves. Likely for the ſame Cauſe, *Tertre* makes two Leaves, one bigger than another.

The Name of Palm ſeems beſt to agree to this Sort ſhaped like a Hand, when young the tender Tops are good, *Ov.*

They make Cheſts or Boxes of the Barks of the Footſtalks and Leaves of this Tree to keep out Water, and ſo preſerve Salt; they eat the Roots in ſcarce Times, *viz.* of the younger ones a Foot under Ground, where they are tender like a Bullruſh, *Oviedo Summary p.* 209. *& Hiſt. lib.* 7. *cap.* 9.

The Bark of the Footſtalks is uſed to make Panniers, Searces, *&c.* and the Wood is uſed for Bows, Clubs, Darts and Arrow-Heads, as is that of the Cabbage-Tree, *Rochef.*

In *Bermudas* and elſewhere they make Hats, Baskets, Brooms and Fans to blow the Fire inſtead of Bellows, with many other Houſe Implements, of Palmeto Leaves, *Dampier*. They thatch their Houſes in *Puna*, *Guam*, *Mindanao*, and *Nicobar Iſles*, with them, *id.*

XI. *Palmis affinis malus Perſica maxima caudice non ramoſo, foliis longiſſimis, flore tetrapetalo pallide luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 179. *Tab.* 216. *& Tab.* 217. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3.

The Anchovy Pear-Tree.

This has an undivided Trunc, no bigger than one's Leg, cover'd with a grey Bark, tapering towards the Top, riſing ſtraight up to twenty Foot high, having near its Top, the Veſtigia of ſeveral Leaves which have formerly dropt off; the Leaves come out only round near the Top, for half a Foot in Length, they have no Footſtalks, are two Foot and a half long, and ſix Inches broad in the Middle where broadeſt, beginning very narrow, they grow wider in the Middle and thence decreaſe, ending bluntly, much of the Shape of Hartſtongue. They have one middle Rib and ſeveral tranſverſe ones, ſhine, are ſmooth and thin.

thin. Two or three Foot below the Top, along the Trunc come out the Flowers without any Footſtalk almoſt at all, ſometimes ſingly, ſometimes in Tufts; they are at firſt a round Knöb or Button, which afterwards opens into a tetrapetalous Flower; the Petala being thick, pale yellow and full of a great many Stamina, ſmelling very ſweet, to which follows a Fruit like to the *Mammee Sapota*, in Bigneſs, Shape, Colour, *&c.*

It grows going to Sixteen-Mile-Walk, by the Rivers Side, and in ſeveral other Places, as well as all over the hot Weſt Indies.

The Fruit is by the Spaniards pickled and eaten in Lieu of Mango's, and ſent from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies to old *Spain*, as the greateſt Rarity.

Ligon, *p.* 38. *& p.* 72. ſays that it was uſed in *Barbados* for Diſert, but he never ſaw it.

XII. *Malus Perſica maxima, foliis rotundioribus ſplendentibus glabris, fructu maximo, ſcabro, rugoſo, ſubrotundo, pulpa dura ſublutea, unum vel plura oſſicula filamentoſa cingente.* Cat. Jam. p. 179. Tab. 217. Fig. 3. *Appell-Mameis Steerbeck. citr. p.* 30. *Mammee & Mammet-Tree* of *Dampier*, *cap.* 5, *&* 7. *Mamei magno fructu Perſica ſapore*, Plum. pl. Am. p. 44. *An Peregrinus fructus craſſus in quo magnus nucleus*, J. B. p. 398? *An arbor Americana amplioribus ſubrotundis duris & nervoſis foliis, fructa pugni majoris magnitudine*, Pluken. Almag. p. 39? Phyt. Tab. 268. Fig. 2? *Fructus reticulato corio conſtans. Maſ. Summerd. p.* 14.

The Mammee-Tree.

This Tree is above ſixty Foot high, as large as the biggeſt Oak, the Bark on the Outſide is full of Sulci, of a grey Colour, and within is yellowiſh. The Leaves are ſet on the Branches oppoſite to one another at two Inches Diſtance, on very ſhort Footſtalks, they are four Inches long and two broad in the Middle where broadeſt, having one middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs, very ſmooth and green; the Fruit ſtands on a ſhort, thick Footſtalk, is as big as one's Fiſt, round, or ſometimes having a Ledge, or Creſt, the outward Skin being when ripe, yellowiſh green, rugous, ſomething like a ruſſeting Apple, and having ſeveral Filaments on the outward Surface, like ſome Melons; the Pulp is at firſt milky, when ripe very grateful to the Palate, yellowiſh like a Carrot, and harder than an Apple, having ſomething of an Aromatic Taſte, about the Thickneſs of three quarters of an Inch. Within this Pulp are lodged one, two, or three Stones, being rough, or having ſeveral Furrows and Aſperities, which are filamentoſe, of a reddiſh brown Colour, being if more than one, flat on ſome of their Sides, and roundiſh on the other, whereby they lie cloſe to one another; within this thin outward Shell lies an almoſt ſmooth Kernel, of the ſame Colour and Shape with the Stone, made up of two Lobes, as moſt other Kernels are.

It grows in great Abundance on moſt Hills of this Iſland, both in the South and North Parts thereof.

It is one of the moſt pleaſant and grateful Fruits to be met with in theſe Parts, eaten by Way of Diſert, as other Fruits.

Wild Swine feed on this Fruit, and are extremely fatten'd by them in the Seaſon when they are ripe.

The E. of *Cumberland*, *ap. Purchas lib.* 4. *p.* 1152, met with them at *Dominica*.

Layfield, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *p.* 1172. in *Porto Rico*.

Nicol, *ap. Purchas lib.* 6. *cap.* 13. *p.* 1255. in *Sta. Lucia*.

A *Portugal* of *Elvas. p.* 10. and *ap. Purchas, p.* 1520. tells us it was the beſt Fruit of the Country *(Braſile)* and eſteem'd by the Iſlanders.

They differ in Taſte, have one or two Stones, and grow in the Iſles, of them is made a good Marmelade, *Acoſta.*

In the Continent they are longer, larger, and more pleaſant than in *Hiſpaniola*, where they are rounder. *Benzo.*

It is the beſt Fruit of the Weſt-Indies, *Lop. Gom.*

In *Veragua* they make Wine of this Fruit, *Fern. Col.*

This Tree grows in St. *John's de P. Rico* fourth Voyage to *Virginia, ap. Hakl.*

XIII. *Mali Perſicæ Mameyæ dictæ folio longiore arbor maxima, cortice, ſulcato, cinereo, amaro.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 180. Wild Mammee of *Dampier, cap.* 7. *An Palma Maria-Trees ejuſd. cap.* 8. *An Nucifera arbor ſemper virens Indiarum, prælongis foliis venuſte venoſis, cujus lignum* Redwood, *i. e. Erythroxylon Barbadenſibus, Nux vero Dhumba Ceylonenſibus dicta. Pluk. Mant. p.* 136?

Baſtard Mammee-Tree, or, *Santa Maria.*

This is one of the largeſt Trees of the Iſland, ſo that I could never ſee the ſeveral Parts of it to deſcribe it more exactly than what follows.

It had when young, a very fine, ſmooth, yellowiſh Bark, with ſome white Spots on it, but when old had a great many Sulci not unlike the Bully-Tree, it was long and ſlender, and had a broad Leaf ſomething like that of the Mammee, for which Cauſe, knowing not its other Parts, I refer it hither.

From the Name of *Santa Maria* given by the Spaniards to this Tree, and its Bark being bitter, it was thought by ſome to be the *Cortex Peruvianus-Tree*, and to have great Vertues, but it proved otherwiſe upon Tryal.

The Wood is uſed to make Staves of.

This Tree is ſtraight, tall and tough, and therefore uſed for Maſts, *Damp.*

The Grain of the Wood of *Palma Maria* runs not ſtraight along but twiſting about it, and therefore it is tough, *Dampier.* who ſays it is uſed for Maſts by the Engliſh and Spaniards about *Quibo.*

XIV. *Malus Perſica maxima foliis magnis, integris, longis, fructu maximo oblongo, ſcabro, oſſiculo partim rugoſo, partim glabro.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 180. *Tab.* 218. *Fructus oblongus utrinq; acuminatus ſeu conicus lævis ſplendens ſpadiceus quæ caſtaneæ ſpecies videtur, Muſ. Corten. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1800. *Arbor Americana pomifera, frondoſis ramulis, foliis amplis, longioribus, obtuſis, duris & venoſis, margine equali Mammee ſapota Jamaicenſibus audit Pluken. Alm. p.* 39. *Phyt. Tab.* 268. *Fig.* 2. *Mammee Sapota-Tree* of *Dampier. cap.* 7. *An Sapota fructu ovato majori Plumier. pl. Am. p.* 43?

Mammee-Sapota, or, *Mauma-Supporta.*

This Tree has a ſtraight Trunc thirty Foot high, about the Bigneſs of one's Middle, cover'd with an aſh-colour'd Bark, having here and there ſome Furrows in it; the Trunc is undivided till it comes about twelve Foot high, whence the Branches come out, being equally ſpread on every Hand, and on the very Tops of the Twigs the Leaves ſet all round them without any Order, having an Inch long Footſtalk, they are a Foot long and three Inches broad near the farther End where broadeſt, of a pale green Colour, ſmooth, thin, having one middle and ſeveral tranſ-

tranſverſe Ribs, from a narrow Beginning, increaſing to near the End where broadeſt, then ending in an obtuſe Point. The Flowers come out from the Branches themſelves, being of a Cream Colour, and after them follows the Fruit, being oblong, roundiſh, two or three Inches long, biggeſt in the Middle, where 'tis almoſt as big as one's Arm, tapering to both Ends; 'tis cover'd with a rough Cinamon or ruſſet colour'd Skin, having ſeveral Eminencies and Depreſſions on it of ſeveral Figures. Within the outward Skin lies a Pulp half or three Quarters of an Inch thick of the ſame Colour, ſweet and luſcious, called natural Marmelade from its Likeneſs in Colour to Marmelade of Quinces. Within this Pulp lies one large Stone, long and pointed, bigger at one End than at the other, the Shell being of a Cinamon Colour and ſhining, except one long Slit along its Edge, which is of an Aſh Colour and has an unequal Surface, roundiſh on one End and pointed at the other, within which lies a Kernel.

It is planted by the Stone in ſeveral Places as other Fruit Trees, and yields Fruit moſt Part of the Year.

The Fruit is eſteem'd by ſome as very pleaſant, eat either alone, or becauſe 'tis luſciouſly ſweet and ſomewhat inſipid, with Lemon Juice mix'd with it, and it's thought by ſome People to be very venereal from ſome Signature they fancy they ſee upon it.

The Relation that *Cluſius* had of theſe Stones being the Produce of the Tree yielding the *Balſamum Peruvianum*, appears without Ground, tho' this ſeems to be the ſame deſcrib'd by him, tho' larger.

From the ſweet Taſte and Colour of the Pulp of this Fruit like to Marmelade, this Tree has been ſaid to bring natural Marmelade, and the ſame was obſerved by *Joſeph Acoſta* to be the Opinion of the *Crollos* or *Croelians* of his Time; he ſays it grew in the hot Parts of *New-Spain*, and that it was thought to ſurpaſs all the Fruits of *Spain*, but he himſelf was not of that Opinion.

It is accounted the principal Fruit of the Weſt-Indies, *Dampier*, who takes Notice of it about *Panama*.

Mammee-Sapotas are the Food of Tigres on the main Continent of *America*, as Dr. *Smallwood* who liv'd there aſſured me.

Dr. *Plukenet*. in his *Mantiſſ. p.* 19. makes the *Coxcocypote*, *Cluſ. exot.* to be this, and another of his own Trees in his *Alm. p.* 19. *lin.* 4 and 16.

Raveneau de Luſſan, *p.* 45. found this Tree in the Iſles near *Panama* in the *South-Seas*, where he ſays it had two Stones and a red Pulp, but is miſtaken.

Rob. Tomſon ap. Hakl. p. 454. and *Hawks*, *p.* 3. *p.*464. met with it growing about *Mexico*.

XV. *Myrobolanus, folio fraxini alato fructu luteo, oſſiculo magno fibroſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 181. *Tab.* 219. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 43. *Kebecati, arbor pumila maritima, fructu mirabolano citrino perſimilis Icaca altera ad dyſenteriam. Surian. Hobi, Oviedo Summary, p.* 210. *ap. Eden. Arbori detti Jobi altro modo chiamati mirabolani. Roman ap. Fern. Colon. vit. p.*127. *Arbores proceræ quæ fructus ferunt inſtar prunorum, crocei coloris quos aqua coctos, exprimunt eliciuntq; liquorem palato admodum gratum, neq; inſalubrem, Laet, p.* 662.

The Yellow Plumb-Tree.

This Tree riſeth to about thirty Foot high, having a thick Trunc, cover'd with a whitiſh grey Bark, with few Sulci in it, it is uſually crooked, and ſpreads it ſelf out in large Branches on every Hand, whoſe Ends

have a great many winged Leaves, the Pinnæ whereof are odd in Number, ſet one againſt another to the middle Rib, with an odd one at the End, of a freſh green Colour, having one conſpicuous Nerve in the Middle. About *December* theſe Leaves drop off, and about *March* appear the ſmall Flowers, to which follows an oval Fruit on an Inch long Footſtalk, as big as one's Thumb, having ſometimes Ridges on it, being ſmooth, and of a yellow Colour; the Pulp is not thicker than a Crown Piece, yellow, of a ſweetiſh balſamic, or aromatic Taſte, incloſing a large Stone cover'd with ſome Filaments or Threads which ſpoil the Gums, according to *Oviedo*. It is not ſo hard as other Stones, but ſoftiſh.

The Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt*.

A reddiſh or dark brown mucilaginous Gum comes out of the wounded Tree.

They grow in the Woods of this Iſland, the beſt Plumbs are brought down the River from the inland Parts, when ripe dropping into the Current, and ſo ſwim down; they are pick'd up to be eaten, and reckon'd wholeſomer than the other Kind, having no Worms in them.

They are planted in Hedges for Fences by the Slip, and grow very quickly, in *Barbados* and *Jamaica*.

The Tops of this boil'd in Water is good to ſhave the Beard withal, and waſh the Legs, being of a good Scent; the Bark boil'd the ſame Way, its Decoction by waſhing the Legs with it is adſtringent, and eaſes the wearied; the Indians ſleep under it becauſe its Shadow is not hurtful. A Piece of the Root cut gives Drink, as the *Water-With* before deſcribed, *Ovied. Gom.*

'Tis certainly a Sort of *Mirabolan* as *Peter Martyr* ſays, tho' neither *Codro* nor any other Phyſician did allow it.

The Shade is wholeſomer than that of any other Tree, keeping thoſe under it from the Headach. A Piece of a Branch of the Root being cut yields Water to quench the Thirſt, as *Water-With*, *Ov. cap.* 2. *lib.* 8.

The Fruit fattens ſwine, and is uſed in *Ouicou* or *Mobby* to heighten its Guſto or Reliſh, *Rochef.*

The Fiſhers who went out of the Cave *Cacibariaga* in *Hiſpaniola*, were by the Sun transform'd into this Tree, *Roman* according to the Relation of the *Hiſpanola* Indians.

The Bark boil'd makes an excellent Bath for the Legs; it has a wholeſome Shadow, *Oviedo Summary.*

Layfield ap. Purchas, lib. 4. *p.* 1171. found them in *Porto Rico*, where they are uſed to ſtay Fluxes.

Great Store of yellow Plumbs which are good to eat, grow in one of the ſeven Iſlands near *Guiana*, *Maſham ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 694.

Plumb-Drink is made of the preſs'd Juice of wild Plumbs in *Barbados*. *Ligon. p.* 32.

Plumb-Trees of *Smith*'s Obſt. *p.* 55. from whence is made good Drink in *Barbados*.

Dr. *Plukenet* in his *Mantiſſa*, *p.* 156. makes this Tree to be the ſame with the two following, how juſtly, any one may ſee who pleaſes to conſider their Deſcription and Figure with Attention.

XVI. *Myrobalanus minor, folio fraxini alato, fructu purpureo, oſſiculo magno fibroſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 182. *Tab.* 219. *Fig.* 3, 4, 5. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. P.* 43. *Icaco fructu purpureo. Plumier. pl. Am. p.* 44. *Tuos de Eſquemeling. P.* 34. *Prunifera Jamaicenſis fructu rubro cujus ante maturitatem, folia. non promit. Pluken. Alm. p.* 306.

Plumbs.

Plumbs.

This Tree riſes not paſt ten Foot high, is as thick as one's Leg, ſtraight, and grey Colour'd in the Bark; it hath in the Beginning of the Spring, after having been naked for ſeveral Months, ſome very ſmall purple pentapetalous Flowers with yellow Stamina breaking out of the Ends and Sides of its bare Twigs and Branches, and ſometimes ſeveral together on the ſame Footſtalk, to which follows on the ſame bare Twigs an oval ſhaped, ſmooth Fruit, of the Bigneſs of one's Thumb, firſt green then purple, of a ſweetiſh fulſome Taſte when ripe, but not unpleaſant. The Pulp is but ſmall in Compariſon of the Fruit, the Stone being large and cover'd with ſome Threads and Filaments. The Leaves come after the Fruit is ripe towards the Ends of the Branches; they are many and winged, the Pinnæ ſet to the middle Rib are an Inch long and about half as broad in the Middle where broadeſt, and have an odd one at the End, and are of a freſh green Colour.

The Fruit is ripe in the Months of *May* and *April*.

They are planted by the Slip as Phyſick Nuts to make Hedges, both for a Fence growing ſpeedily, as alſo becauſe they are not unpleaſant when eaten by Men, and that all Manner of Cattle will feed on them.

If one cut the Fruit a-thwart when ripe, a great many Erucæ appear in the Pulp, from whence they are thought to breed Worms, and bring the Gripes to thoſe feeding on them.

Some Savages by the Bay of *Honduras* love this Fruit ſo well, depending on it for Nouriſhment, that they in the Seaſon leaſt their Neighbours wanting them ſhould get them, guard them with Bows and Arrows, *Rochef.* whoſe Figure is fabulous.

Layfield ap. Purchas. lib. 4. *p.* 1172. obſerved them in *Porto Rico* where they ſtay Fluxes.

Oviedo lib. 9. *cap.* 16. tells us they make Wine of the Fruit, and that it ſheds its Leaves, *id.*

XVII. *Prunus Braſilienſis fructu racemoſo ligno intus pro officulo. Raij. Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 172. *prunifera Arbor Americana, fructu luteo ovali, officulo majori, quorum nuclei ad porcos ſagmandos ipſis glandibus præferuntur, Pluk. Almageſt. p.* 307. *Monbin Arbor foliis fraxini fructu luteo racemoſo. Plumier. pl. Amer. p.* 44. *Hog-Plumb-Tree* of *Dampier, cap.* 5.

Hog-Plumb-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc of about a Foot or two Diameter, cover'd with an aſh colour'd grey Bark, having very many deep Furrows in it, riſing to forty or fifty Foot high; the Branches are crooked, and towards their further Ends have a great many very large winged Leaves; the Flowers are in very large Pyramidal Bunches on the Ends of the Twigs ſtanding on ſmall branch'd Petioli, they are white, pentapetalous, with white Stamina, ſmelling ſweet, and making a very fine Shew in the Month of *March*, and to them follow ſeveral oval, yellow Plumbs, much like the yellow Plumbs before deſcrib'd.

They grow in the Lowland Woods and Savannas every where.

The Wood is ſoft and uſed for Cork, it grows eaſily by the Branch; the Leaves afford a good Sawce comfortable to the Stomach, being ſowr, *Marcgr.*

It grows about *Amapalla, Dampier.*

The

The Fruit is good for Squeamiſhneſs and the Bloody-Flux; an inebriating Wine is made of them; the Buds and Tops make a good Sallad, and being bruiſed, they yield a Froth of thin Parts, which being put into the Eyes, clears them, taking away Inflammations, Spots and Clouds, the Pain which it firſt cauſes vaniſhing preſently. The Bark, Juice, or Buds are good in Gargariſms, againſt inflamed Throats, or in Lotions for hot outward Diſeaſes of the Body and Feet; the Leaves and Wood are ſowr, and adſtringent, good for the Appetite and Thirſt in Fevers. Black and yellow Birds as big as Pyes (*Watchpickets*) make Neſts on their further Ends frequently, to defend themſelves from Snakes, *Piſo*.

This Tree hath a brittle Wood and the Fruit hath Maggots in them when ripe, *Dampier*.

XVIII. *Pruno forte affinis arbor folio alato, flore herbaceo pentapetalo racemoſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 182. *Tab.* 220. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 43.

This Tree came the neareſt in its Leaves and Flowers to the precedent of any I met with in this Iſland, wherefore I place it here. It riſeth to about twenty Foot high, by a ſtraight Trunc, cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth, greyiſh or light brown Bark, with ſome few white Spots on it. About ſeven Foot or more from the Ground, it ſends forth ſeveral Branches bowing downwards, the Ends of which are beſet without any Order, with ſome few winged Leaves; the middle Rib being about three Inches long; the Pinnæ are ſet one againſt another, having an odd one at the End, each having an eighth of an Inch long Footſtalk, is an Inch long and three Quarters of one broad near the Footſtalk where broadeſt. They are ſet at almoſt an Inch Diſtance aſunder, are of a dark green Colour and ſmooth. The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd out into ſeveral, two Inches long, green Stalks, which, juſt at the Bottom are branch'd into others, ſuſtaining ſeveral whitiſh green pentapetalous Flowers, having five green capſular Leaves, within which are many purple headed Stamina. I never ſaw the Fruit.

The Figure of this compared with Dr. *Plukenet*'s *Arbuſculum Americanum amplexicaule ceraſi folio, corymboſum, Tab.* 146. *Fig.* 4. *Alm. p.* 48. ſhews it to be different, tho' he thinks they may be the ſame *Mant. p.* 26.

It grows very plentifully between *Paſſage-Fort* and the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*.

XIX. *Pruno forte affinis arbor maxima, materie rubra, laxa, odorata. Cat. Jam. p.* 182. *Tab.* 220. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 43.

The Cedar-Tree.

This is one of the largeſt Trees of this Iſland, it has a reddiſh, not cloſe but lax, odoriferous Wood, with ſome ſhining ſmall cloſer Pieces in it, and Leaves which are winged, the Pinnæ being ſet oppoſite to one another, about two Inches long and one broad, being ſometimes blunt, and ſometimes pointed: Becauſe of its Leaves I refer it hither.

It is proper for Canoas and Pereagos (tho' it will be Worm eaten) *Damp.*

It is found on the Amazons Banks, ſix Ells in Circumference, *Pagan, p.* 137. *cap. ult.*

An *Anomymus Portugal, ap. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1309. met with it in *Braſile*.

Battel, ap. Purchas, lib. 7. *c.* 3. §. 3. *p.* 975. in *Benegala* Part of *Guiney* where is *Olicondie*.

Jo de Laet. lib. 1. *cap.* 11. takes Notice of this Tree in *Cuba* where the Trunc makes Canoas able to hold fifty Men.

Oviedo in his *Coron. lib.* 9. *cap.* 7. tells us that the Worms eat it as well as other Timber, ſometimes, tho' more rarely, and that it has its Name from its Scent.

Ligon, p. 14. obſerved it in *Cape Verd Iſles & p.* 41. that it works ſmooth, *p.* 73. that it is ſtrong, laſting, and not very heavy; and by Reaſon of the Smoothneſs and Fairneſs of the Grain is good for Wainſcot, and that it hath Aſh-Leaves.

It grows in *Barbados* and *Jamaica* in ſtony Grounds, in *Sta. Maria* St. *Andreas, Bermudas* and *Virginia, Dampier.* as well as in the Iſthmus of *Darien.*

When the Parrots feed on this Fruit, which is like an Acorn channell'd, they taſte of Garlick; a great Quantity of Gum, like Arabic, comes out of its wounded Bark; Canoas are made of it forty Foot long and five or ſix Foot broad; good Shingles or Tiles are made of it, *Du Tertre.* Ships are ſheath'd with it, Viols and Cofres are made of it to keep away Vermin, *id.* Pyraugues are made of it, *Roch.*

It gives Victuals laid in it a bitter Taſte, *Laet.*

It grows in *Barbados, Smith*'s Obſſ.

XX. *Prunus maritima racemoſa, folio rotundo glabro, fructu minore purpureo. Cat. Jam. p.* 183. *Tab.* 220. *Fig.* 3, 4, *&* 5. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 40. *Nhaloubonou, Icacoa altera, arbor maritima fructu myrabolano rubro piſtatiæ, latiore & carnoſiore folio, Surian.*

The Mangrove Grape-Tree.

This has ſeveral ten or twelve Foot high Trunes, of about the Thickneſs of one's Leg, cover'd with a reddiſh brown, almoſt ſmooth Bark, having ſeveral Branches and Twigs with Leaves on them placed alternatively, ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long, red Footſtalks, being almoſt perfectly round, about ſix Inches diameter, thick, of a graſs green Colour, having one middle Vein and ſeveral tranſverſe ones branch'd from it. The Flowers ſtand on Strings or Stalks two or three Inches long, without any Footſtalk; they are hexapetalous, the Petala being long and white. After the Flowers follow ſeveral Berries, ſmall Plumbs or Myrabolans of the Bigneſs of an ordinary Raiſin of a Bunch of Grapes, having under an outward reddiſh brown or purpliſh Membrane, a ſoft, not unpleaſantly adſtringent, very thin Pulp, covering one large, round Stone, containing a Kernel.

It grows on the ſandy Shores about *Port-Royal*, in the North ſide of the Iſland, and all the *Caribes.*

The Fruit being pleaſant, is gather'd and brought to Market in *Barbadoes.*

The Stones, being very adſtringent, are uſed in Fluxes with great Succeſs.

The Spaniards uſed to write on both Sides of theſe Leaves with a Bodkin's End, when they were in Want of Pen, Ink and Paper, *Oviedo, Gomar.*

This ſeems to agree in every thing with *Lobel*'s Deſcription and *Icon* of his American Poplar; he took the String on which hangs the Fruit, for a *Julus*, like that of a *Populus.*

Benzo compares these Fruit to Sloes, and says, because they had much Stone and little Pulp, they could not make Wine of them.

Thevet says it grows in *Canada*, *Cosm.*

The Wood is hard and of a violet Colour, good for several Works, *Rochef.*

Layfield, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 6. *p.* 1172, saw this Tree in *Porto Rico*, where the Fruit stops Fluxes.

There are Berries called *Kellettee* used by the Indians to stop bloody Fluxes, *Harcourt*, *ib.* 1276.

Dr. *Plukenet* finds Fault with me, *p.* 190. of his *Mantissa*, that I took the *Synonimous* Names of this Plant from his *Phytography*. This Book of his was not published before my Catalogue, tho' the Date on the Title Page was made 1692, it never was published till 1696, as may appear by the *Gazette* and other Books wherein new Books were then advertis'd.

XXI. *Prunus racemosa, foliis oblongis hirsutis maximis, fructu rubro. Cat. Jam. p.* 184. *Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 43. *Arbor Indica baccifera verbasci foliis lanuginosa, Loblolly Barbadensibus dicta. Plukenet, Alm. p.* 38.

The Broad-leaved Cherry-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, cover'd with a grey furrow'd Bark, rising to about fifty Foot high, having many crooked Branches; the Twigs are green and beset with Leaves, a Foot and a half long, and half as broad near the Base where broadest; each of them is hoary, corrugated like Sage or Fox-glove, woolly, and of a fresh green Colour, having one large middle Rib and several transverse ones, and stands on a Footstalk three quarters of an Inch long. The Ends of the Branches or Twigs are divided into several hoary and purple Footstalks nine Inches long, having here and there several Berries or Plumbs which have a small Pulp, are of a reddish Colour, and about the Bigness of a great Bean.

It grows in all the inland Woods, and near the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* on the Banks of *Rio Cobre*.

Mr. *Reid* who went to *Barbados* in Search of Plants, brought the Leaves of this Tree from thence which only differ'd in being less.

The Description of this shews it to differ from Dr. *Plukenet*'s *Arbor Americana amplissimis rugosis foliis fere orbiculatis glabris ex Syrinam. Pluk.* contrary to his own Conjecture, *Mant. p.* 18. He is likewise mistaken in his Opinion in the same Book, *p.* 27, where he thinks it may be the *Arbor Americana convolvulacea* Broad-leaf, i. e. *Platyphyllos Barbadensibus dicta foliis serratis*, *Phyt. Tab.* 146. *Fig.* 1. *Alm. p.* 48.

XXII. *Arbor maxima forte prunifera, cortice cannabino, folio longissimo latissimoq; Cat. Jam. p.* 184. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 43.

The Broad-Leaf-Tree.

This has a very large Trunc, and grows to a vast Heighth, cover'd with a grey, or very light brown Bark, like that of Fiddle-wood-Trees, seeming to be loose and come off of its self in several long Pieces (like to the Bark of Hemp before 'tis much wrought) in many Places. It hath here and there some Knobs or Eminencies on its Sur-

face,

face, and very large and long Leaves, for which Cauſe I refer it to this Place.

It grows in all the inland great Woods of this Iſland, and becauſe it was very high, I could never come to deſcribe the Parts of it more particularly.

XXIII. *Arbor, forte prunifera, folio ſubrotundo glabro, venis purpureis. Cat. Jam. p.* 184. *Tab.* 221. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 43.

This had a very large Leaf, being roundiſh, about a Foot long and nine Inches broad near the further End where round and broadeſt, beginning from a ſhort Footſtalk, narrow, and augmenting in Breadth to near its End. This Leaf is even on the Edges, having one middle and ſeveral tranſverſe dark brown or purpliſh, colour'd Ribs, and is ſmooth on its Surface. Becauſe of its Largeneſs I refer it hither.

I gather'd it in the Woods of *Jamaica.*

XXIV. *Prunus racemoſa, caudice non ramoſo, alato fraxini folio non crenato-fructu rubro ſubdulci. Cat. Jam. p.* 184. *Tab.* 222. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dend. p.* 44.

The Maiden-Plumb-Tree.

This Tree has a ſtraight undivided Stem, twelve or fifteen Foot high, not much bigger than an ordinary walking Stick, very brittle and eaſily broken, and cover'd with a grey Bark; the Leaves are only about the Top, ſpreading themſelves on every Hand, being winged, about fourteen Inches long, by the Middle Rib which is roundiſh, Purple on one Side and green on the other; the Pinnæ are ſet on by Pairs not juſt oppoſite to one another, at an Inch and a half's Diſtance, having ſcarce any Footſtalks, being three Inches long and more than one broad near the Middle where broadeſt, of a very dark green Colour and ſmooth, having a middle and ſome tranſverſe apparent Nerves. The Top of the Tree is branch'd out above the Leaves into many tender and ſmall foot long Branches, ſuſtaining ſeveral Flowers, each whereof conſiſts of three Apices or Petala, with ſome yellow Stamina, to which follows a Fruit of the Bigneſs and Colour of the largeſt Cranberries, biggeſt at the Bottom and tapering to the Top, and containing within a ſmooth, thin, red Skin, a liquid, ſweetiſh Pulp, in which is a large Kernel of the Shape of the Fruit, lying in a very thin Shell.

It grows on the Road between *Paſſage-Fort* and the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, and on the woody Savanna's, as well as on the red Hills going to *Guanaboa.*

It is pretty plain that this Tree differs from all the foregoing Trees, and is alſo not the ſame with the *prunifera arbor Madera ſpatana mali Perſicæ foliis rugoſis, Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 312. *Fig.* 2. *Alm. p.* 307. tho' the Dr. thinks they may be all the ſame with this.

XXV. *Pranifera racemoſa; folio alato; coſta media membranulis utrinque extantibus donata, fructu ſaponario. Cat. Jam. p.* 184. *Sapindus foliis coſtæ alatæ innaſcentibus, Tournef. p.* 659. *An ſaponaria arbor Indica Aman. Hort. Boſ. p.* 32? *Noulourhoue ſaponaria altera, arbor racemoſa coccigera; pro precaria corolla & ſapone Indiani utuntur, Surian. Nux Americana foliis alatis bifidis ſeu Knippa Herm. par. pat. p. Hort. Amſt. p.* 183. *An prunifera ſeu nuci prunifera, fructu ſaponario, minore fuſco ex inſula Jamaicenſi, Pluken. Almag. p.* 266? *Saponariæ ſpharulæ Contant. muſ. Swammed. p.* 15.

The

The Sope-Berry, or, *The Sope Apple-Tree.*

This Tree riſeth to twenty or thirty Foot high, it has a Stem as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with an aſh-colour'd, ſmooth Bark, like that of the *Fraxinus*; the Branches are few, riſing ſtraight up, and the Twigs are thick ſet with winged Leaves, which have a middle Rib for the moſt Part, a Foot long, having an extant Membrane on each Side a tenth of an Inch broad, except an empty Space at every Inch and half's Diſtance, where the Pinnæ are ſet on, almoſt oppoſite to one another, with an odd one at the End. Each Pinna is four Inches long, and one Inch and a half broad in the Middle where broadeſt, having no Foot-ſtalk, one middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs, is ſmooth, and of a dark green Colour. The Flowers come on the Ends of the Branches, which are divided into many ſmall Footſtalks ſpread on every Hand, ſuſtaining many white Flowers in a great Bunch, to which follow as many brown Berries, or Plumbs as big as Cherries, having little or no Pulp, being perfectly ſpherical, and made up of a thin brown Skin, having many Veins running thro it, lathering with Water as Sope, and waſhing Linen, in which (an empty Space being between) lies a round, black ſhining, hard Stone.

It grows in all the Low-land or Savanna Woods.

The outward Skin or Pulp of the Berries waſhes Linen as Sope, but burns it in ſome Time.

The Stone is made Uſe of for Buttons, and therefore the Berries are gather'd and the Stones ſent into *Europe* in great Quantities.

The Stone makes better Beads to be uſed in Prayers than Ebony. Cloaths waſhed with this Fruit are injur'd by it, it being very ſharp; being bruiſed and thrown into Rivers it kills the Fiſhes, as Timbo, *&c. Piſo.*

The Beads made of this Stone, turn'd, and the bitter Kernel taken out, are better than thoſe of Jet or Ebony becauſe light, and becauſe they never crack; the Sope waſhes Cloaths as well as other Sopes in *Spain*, *Xim. Oviedo.*

The Powder thrown into a River intoxicates Fiſh, *Nieremb.*

Three or four of theſe Berries waſh Cloaths better than a Pound of Sope, *Mon.*

They burn the Cloaths waſh'd with them. *Ov.*

An *Anonymus Portugal* takes Notice of it in *Braſile Purchas p.* 1309. *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. where Beads are made of the Fruit, and Sope, which is as bitter as Aloes, *ib.*

Sope-Berries waſhing as white as Sope, were found by *Smith* in his *Obſſ. p.* 55. in St. *Chriſtopher*'s, *& p.* 56. in *Barbados*, where he ſays they have a good Kernel, and are eatable.

Lery tells us of a Fruit like a Citrull, as big as one can carry in one Hand, which being cut into Pieces, lathers like Sope, and was us'd by the Indians for that End; and *Rochefort*, of a ſoft white Root uſed for the ſame Purpoſe, in the Iſles.

XXVI. *Prunifera arbor, fructu maximo pyriformi viridi, pericarpio eſculento butyraceo, nucleum unicum maximum nullo oſſiculo tectum, cingente.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 185. *Tab.* 222. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 48. *Perſea Sterbeeck citr. p.* 259. *Plm. pl. Amer. p.* 44. *Arbor Americana ampliſſimis pergamenis foliis, ſuperficie nitidiſſima, fructu pyriformi, cruſtaceo cortice coriato.* *Plukenet. Almag. p.* 39. *phytogr. Tab.* 267. *Fig.* 1. *ſeu Cucurbitifera arbor*

arbor Americana prunos ferens pyriformes, ejusd. ib. Avogato Pear-Tree of *Dampier, cap. 7.*

The Albecato Pear-Tree, Hisp. *Abacado,* seu, *Avocado.*

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, with a light brown or grey ash-colour'd Bark, having very deep Furrows or Sulci in it, rising to twenty or thirty Foot high; the Ends of the Branches have a great many Leaves, standing without any Order on yellowish half Inch long Footstalks, they are three Inches long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, very smooth and of a deep green Colour, with an Eye of yellow in it, having one Rib in the Middle and several transverse ones branch'd from it. Among the Leaves come out a short half Inch long Stalk, to which are fasten'd by short Petioli from near the Bottom, Flowers of a yellowish green Colour, to which follows a Fruit shaped like a Pear, as big as one's two Fists, greenish on the outside, having a smooth Skin and a Pulp under it of an Inch in Thickness, which is green, soft, almost insipid to the Taste, and very nourishing. Within this lies a naked great Kernel bigger than a Wallnut, having many Tubercles and Sulci on its Surface, divisible into two great Lobes, between which lies the young Sprout or Germen.

It is planted and grows every where in this Island.

This is accounted one of the wholesomest Fruits of these Countries, not only by Way of Disert, being eat with Juice of Lemons and Sugar to give it a Piquancy, but likewise for supporting Life it self. It is useful not only on these Accounts to Men, but likewise to all Manner of Beasts.

It is reckon'd a great Incentive to Venery, and so say's *Scaliger.*

Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 464. found this Tree about *Mexico.*

There (in the Way between *Panuco* and *Mexico*) groweth a Fruit which the Spaniards call *Avocottes,* it is proportion'd like an Egg, and as black as Coal, having a Stone in it, and it is an excellent good Fruit. *Hortop ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 492.

Hughes, p. 40. tells us that this Fruit nourishes, strengthens, and is Venereal; and that it is eaten with Vinegar and Pepper.

Clusius describes this Tree with a black Fruit, and 'tis purplish when ripe; he described the Fruit by Hearsay, the rest well, only it has a pentapetalous Flower.

The Leaves dry, powder'd and strew'd on Wounds, cure Hæmorhages. *Jonst.*

The Fruit is eat with Salt and Plantain roasted, and is fit to make a Meal of, at *Campeche, Cartagena, Caraccas* and *Jamaica, Dampier.*

I believe the Synonimous Names in my Catalogue, *p.* 185, to belong to this Tree notwithstanding what is said by Dr. *Plukenet. p.* 18 of his *Mantissa. Hernandez. fol.* 89. describes it with many Kernels, which may be a Variety.

XXVII. *Pruno vel Evonymo affinis arbor, folio alato, buxeo, subrotundo, flore pentapetalo caruleo racemoso fructu aceris cordato, cujus cortex luteus corrugatus, semen unicum majusculum nigricans nullo officulo tectum operit. Cat. Jam. p.* 185. *Tab.* 222. *Fig.* 3, 4, 5, 6. *Guajacum Americanum lentisci folio Com. Hort. Amst. p.* 171. *Guajacum arbor Indica buxi folio rotundiore flore purpureo, vulgo* Bois Saint, *Surian. Guajacan, Worm. Mus. p.* 170, *&* 177. *Guajacum verum majus Munt. p.* 96. *Phyt. p.* 4. *Fig.* 16. *Guajacum legitimum, ceratoniæ foliis aceris fructu, C. H. B. M. Guajaicum minus verum S. Lignum Sanctum, Munt. p.* 5. *Fig.* 17. *Guajacum alterum lentisci folio evonymi fructu,*

C. H. B. M. Guajacum flore cæruleo fructu ſubrotundo Plumier. pl. Am. p. 39. *Gayac, Guayacan, Bois-Saint ou Indien. Pommet. p.* 114. *Lignum-Vitæ* of *Dampier.*

Lignum-Vitæ.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, riſing to about thirty Foot high, the Bark is very ſmooth, of a green and white Colour mix'd, the Spots of each being for the moſt Part large, the Bark thick, the outſide of the Wood, or that Part near the Libra being white, the inner black, very hard and ponderous; the Branches are many, making a pleaſant Top, and having Knobs or Joints at every Inch and half's Diſtance. On the Twigs come winged Leaves oppoſite to one another; the Pinnæ or Leaves are always two pair or four ſet one againſt another without any Footſtalk to the three quarters of an Inch long middle Rib, they are nervous, ſmooth, about an Inch long and three Quarters of one broad, of a dark green Colour, and reſemble the Leaves of Rue or Box; from the further End of the Twigs come the Flowers, many together on Inch long, green Footſtalks, as from a common Centre, or Umbell Faſhion, they are pentapetalous, blue, the Petala being long, and ſtanding Star-faſhion, within which are many blue Stamina with yellow Apices, and a purple Stylus. After theſe follows the Fruit, which is ſhaped like the Seed of *Burſa Paſtoris* or the Fruit of *Acer Montanum candidum B.* wanting the *Alæ*, or a Heart, the *Apex* being that Part ſticking to the Tree, and the Baſe uppermoſt, of a yellow Orange Colour, moiſt and corrugated Subſtance, which opens it ſelf and lets drop an oblong large, horny, oval, black Seed, almoſt like that of Cotton.

The Elder Trees of this Kind have generally ſticking to their Barks good Quantity of a reſinous inodorous Gum, reſembling *Benzoin* in every thing but Smell.

It grows every where in the Savanna Woods and Hill Sides of the South ſide of this Iſland, but none that I could ſee in the North ſide.

Theſe Trees afford not good Fire-wood, and are ſo hard as to break the Iron Tools uſed in felling them, and therefore are generally left ſtanding when other Trees are fell'd.

The Flower when dryed turns pale, and does not keep its blue Colour, whence *Jo. Terentius*, *Lynceus ap. Hernandez* deſcribes the Flower to be of that Colour; in other Things the Deſcription is good, and the *Icon* of the Fruit exact; but there ſeems to be great Confuſion and very few certain Marks between *Guayacan* and *Lignum-Sanctum*, as may appear to any peruſing *Hernandez Ximenes* and *Terentius.*

The Bark of this Tree is eſteem'd more effectual than its other Parts.

This Wood boil'd in Water, and drank for many Days, Morning and Evening, is good in Diſeaſes of the Liver and Breaſt, eſpecially their ancient Obſtructions, being of ſubtle and hot Patts; it helps the French Pox and Stoppage of Urine; The white Juice coming out of the Bark is good againſt a ſcal'd Head, *Piſo.*

Thoſe of *Braſile* uſed it againſt the French-Pox, *Marcgr.*

Concerning the great Price of it in the Eaſt-Indies, after the Pox reach'd thoſe Places, *vid. Garc. de China.*

A Spaniard getting from an Indian Woman the French-Pox, was cured by his Indian Servant of his Pains, by this Wood, *&c.* in *Hiſpaniola*, whence others did the like, and thence it came in Uſe at *Seville*, thro' all *Spain*,

Spain, and the whole World. The Way of Cure then, was to take of the Shavings of the Wood twelve Ounces, two of the Bark, and boil them in five Quarts of Water, to the Conſumption of two thirds, then ſtraining and keeping it for Uſe. They then boil the Wood again in a little more freſh Water, till it boil'd away about a fourth Part, and ſtrain it. They drank of the firſt Decoction warm, about ten Ounces, ſweating in Bed twice a Day after it, well cover'd for two Hours, in the Mornings and Evenings. They ſhifted their Linen four Hours after, eating Raiſins and Almonds with Biſcuit, keeping their Chamber and drinking nothing but the ſecond Decoction for ordinary Drink. They eat after fifteen Days, a Chicken roaſted, and purged eaſily, as likewiſe after the twentieth Day, and then eat Fleſh and continued the Courſe for forty Days longer; it roots out the Pox and all other incurable Diſeaſes, eſpecially if the Pox have preceeded ſuch Diſtempers, *Mon.*

Cluſius his Deſcription is not very exact, for his Specimen ſeems to have been broken, and he has adjuſted it wrong, for I never ſaw in *Jamaica* more than two Pair, or four Pinnæ, neither do the Flowers or Fruit come out ſo exactly together in a Bunch, as he makes them.

The three Sorts of this Wood differ only in Age, the paler is the younger and hath more Vertue, but keeps not ſo long; its Fruit and Flowers are ill deſcrib'd by *Mathiolus*, who ſays the Oriental is beſt, and that it was thought at firſt dangerous unleſs taken forty Days in the Dark, and with an exact Diet; it is good infuſed in Wine. *id.*

It grows in St. *Euſtace*, *Tertre.*

Pyrard. p. 2. *p.* 206. met with this Tree in *Braſile*, where it cures the Pox common there.

There is another Sort of it having ſix Pinnæ, or three Pair ſet oppoſite, which may be that of *Porto Rico*, I had it from *Barbados.*

Lobel ſays it came from *Calecut* as well as the Weſt-Indies, in which I ſuppoſe he was miſtaken, *p.* 439. *Adv.*

In 1547 there came three hundred and fifty Quintals from the Weſt-Indies, *Acoſta.* It ſinks in Water, he calls it *Lignum Sanctum*, *Bois de Guayac*, or *Bois d' Inde*

It was brought from *Hiſpaniola*, *Benz.* An Indian Servant in *Hiſpaniola* cured his Maſter of the Pox with the Water of this, whence it became famous, *Claveto in eundem.*

This is a Remedy for the Pox, and many Mountains are full of it in *Hiſpaniola*, *Lopez de Gomara.*

The tenth Decoction of this Wood will be little leſs bitter, ſharp and thick than the firſt. *Lugd.*

Guayacan, *con que ſe cura el mal de las Buas.* mention'd by *Oviedo Coron. lib.* 10. *cap.* 2. is our *Lignum Vitæ*, the largeſt of which is beſt becauſe freſheſt in *Europe*, the youngeſt is beſt in *Eſpanola* which comes from the Iſland *Beata*; twenty or thirty Days uſing it cures the Pox, with a ſtrict Diet, drinking a Cup in the Morning; it muſt be boil'd to one third, and a *Bocbetum* uſed likewiſe; the Wood is good to make Wheels.

Lacuna ſays the Difference of the Woods is only in their Age; his Plantain Leaves and their Deſcription are fabulous, he thinks there muſt be much Vertue in the Flowers and Leaves of this Tree; it has been oppos'd by *China* and *Sarſa*, but remain'd Victorious, *Lac.*

There is a Diſpute concerning *Guayacan* and *Lignum-Sanctum*, whether they be the ſame, the laſt being not black at Heart, but all yellowiſh and curing what the other does not; they come from different Iſles,

but

but credible Men report them to be the ſame, ſo that it only differs in Reſpect of its Place of Growth, *Fragoſ.*

Theſe Woods only differ in Reſpect of Age, *C. B.*

Great Foreſts of this Tree are in *Chiapa*, and in *Granada*, *Laet.*

Great Care ought to be taken that the Shavings ſhould be clean from the Obier or what is called the Sap and other Wood. The Roſin gives a ſweet Scent on being burnt, and is a great Sudorific. *Pommet.*

Sparrey, *ap. Purchas*, *lib. 6. cap.* 11. *p.* 1248. found this Tree in an Iſland not far from *Guyana.*

Laet. p. 669, takes Notice of this Tree in *Cubagua*, and *p.* 668. in *Blanca.*

The 4th Voyage to *Virginia*, *p.* 281. in *Sta. Cruz.*

Pigafetta de Congo, *p.* 2. at *Sta. Helena*, where 'tis thought good for the *Lues.*

Hughes, *p.* 92. ſays that 'tis like a Birch in the Bark.

Ligon, *p.* 74. that the Wood is laſting, hard, good for Bowles, Tables, Table-men and Cabinets.

Smith's Obſſ. *p.* 54. tells us 'tis in St. *Chriſtopher*'s.

And *Boyle* of *Air*, *p.* 220. that 'tis ſoft when new cut, hardens after, ſo as not to ſuffer Tools as moſt other Woods, *ib.*

XXVIII. *Pomifera, ſeu potius prunifera Indica nuce reniformi ſummo pomo innaſcente, Cajous dicta. Raij. Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 187. *Acajoux, ou Cajous ou Anacardes Antartiques. Pomm. p.* 209. *Lit. C. Thevenot. p.* 20. *Acaju arbor pomifera fructu delectabili, rubro nuce reflexa propendente anacardij ritu, Surian. Nux Cajous Cluſ. ad Garciam, muſ. Swammerd. p.* 13.

The Caſhew, or, *Acajou-Tree.*

This Tree has a Trunc that riſes to about fifteen Foot high, as thick as one's Thigh, round, cover'd with a white, almoſt ſmooth Bark on the outſide, being within thick and reddiſh, having Branches ſpread equally on every Hand, making a handſome Top; the Tops of the Twigs are ſet round pretty cloſe together with Leaves, having Footſtalks one third of an Inch long and green, being almoſt oval, four Inches long, and two Inches broad in the Middle where broadeſt, round at both Ends, having one Middle and ſeveral tranſverſe Ribs running from it to the Sides, ſmooth, thin, and when rubb'd, yielding a pleaſant balſamick Smell, being of a green yellowiſh Colour. The Flowers ſtand in Bunches on the Tops of the Twigs, which are divided into ſeveral three or four Inches long Footſtalks, holding on their Tops, each a ſmall green Calix, out of the Top of which iſſue five purple, long, narrow Petala, ſometimes of a pale green Colour, and always ſmelling extremely ſweet, to which follows a Nut of the Shape of a Hare's Kidney, having a round Bunch, or being Gibbous on one Side, and hollow or having a Defect on the other; this grows bigger, having an outward ſmooth, ſhining, light brown Shell, within which is another, and between both lies a thick, black oily and inflamable, cauſtic Subſtance, of the Conſiſtence of Honey, and within both a Kernel, which, when roaſted, is beyond either Almonds or Cheſſnuts for a pleaſant Taſte. While this Nut ripens, between it and the Footſtalk there ſwells a little Protuberance, growing as big as a ſmall Pear, which gave Occaſion to *Piſo*'s Deſcription, ſeemingly contradicting that Figure, on the great End of which is this Nut; this Pear or Apple is ſmooth, yellow, red, or ſtreak'd when ripe, as our Apples, having within it a great many long Fila-

ments

ments or Strings, and much Juice of a pleaſant Taſte, only biting and adſtringent a little in the Throat.

The Nut, altho' it is large at firſt, yet it increaſes with the Apple, and does not decreaſe as *Acoſta* would have it.

The Oil or mellaginous Succus in *Anacardium*, is called, *Mel-Anacardinum*. Cottons are ſtain'd with it and Lime. The Fruit ground or pounded yields much Oil, by Expreſſion, *Grew*.

It is planted every where in this Iſland, and the *Caribes*.

They were drunk with Acajou-Wine, which makes People furious, in *Maraguan*, *Abbev*.

The Oil is very cauſtic, being hot in the fourth Degree, it is good againſt the Tetters, malignant Ulcers and Worms of the Feet called *Bichos*. The Gum is in Faculties and Colour like the Arabic, and is good againſt Obſtructions in Women. In *Braſile* they make War for theſe Nuts, the Victors pitching their Tents where they are, till they be all eaten, they ripen once a Year, wherefore the Indians reckon their Age by them. The Juice ſtains Linen, which will not waſh out ſuddenly, but 'tis falſe that they remain till they flower the next Year as *Du Tertre* ſays.

The Nuts keep for many Years, and the Kernel is a moderate Adſtringent, good againſt Squeamiſhneſs and Vomitings, and is venereal.

The cauſtic Oil is good againſt St. *Anthony's* Fire.

The Gum is uſed by Painters; the Bark is good to dye Cotton-Yarn, and Earthen-Ware; if boil'd in Water 'tis good againſt malignant Ulcers, *Laet*.

If one offers to crack or bite this Nut, the cauſtic oily Subſtance between the double Shell, draws the Mouth together and takes off the Skin, wherefore they are uſually roaſted.

This Nut ſhews odd Fires if held on the Point of a Knife to a Candle, after being prick'd up and down with a Needle, the inflamable thick Oil ſpurting out in fine colour'd Flame, from which in the *Anacardium* the Indian Conjurers uſed to pretend, that Spirits taught them what Anſwers ſhould be made to the People.

The cauſtic Oil cures Corns, *Pommet*.

Pyrard. cap. 24. *p.* 236. found this Tree at *Bengale*, *& cap.* 27. *p.* 286. at *Calecut*.

Hops and Quinces ſtain Linen, which Marks come beſt out at the Time of the Year when they are in their Prime. *Boyle*, of *Air*, *p.* 221.

The Oil made of the *Mellago* between the Nut Rinds, marks Linen with an indelible Black, and rubb'd on Wood keeps it from Putrefaction; the Juice of the Fruit is good in the *Diarrhœa* and *Diabetes*, *H. M.*

The cauſtic Oil cures Corns, ſoftning and extirpating them, *Rochef*.

The Trees are ſo high that we could not get the Fruit but by the Monkies beating it down, *Lery*.

In *Braſile* the Indians make an Oil of a Nut call'd, *Couroq*, like a Cheſſnut, reddiſh and thick, with which they anoint their Feet to preſerve them from *Chego's*, and keep it for other Uſes, as Wounds, Hurts, *&c.* which I take to be made from this Fruit, *Lery*, *p.* 169.

The Trees in *Braſile* bear this Fruit on the Tops, where People cannot reach, they are therefore eat by Monkies only, thoſe thrown down are eaten by Men, *Linſch*.

The Nuts are good, ſome make Drink of them, *Thevet*.

There are many Woods of them in *Braſile* near the Shore, theſe Trees being there naturally produced. They uſe the Apple in the Eaſt-Indies, ſoak'd in Wine and Salt to take off its ungrateful Taſte to the Palate. *Piſ. Mant.*

An *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile*, *ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap.* 1. §. 5. *p.* 1306. tells us that the Apple cools much in hot Weather, and ſtains Linen; the Nuts are eaten raw, laid in Water and blanch'd as Almonds, or roaſted; they alſo make Marchpans and other Sweetmeats as Almonds. The Gum is good to paint and write, and is produced in great Store; the Bark dyes Yarn and Veſſels ſerving for Pots; the Bark boil'd with Copper a third Part away, is a Remedy for old Sores healing them quickly; the Indians make Wine of the Apples.

CHAP. VII.

Of Pomiferous Trees, or, *ſuch as bear Apples.*

THE Plenty and Delicacy of the Pulp of many of the Fruits of theſe Trees have brought the Seeds of ſeveral of this Tribe to be planted in *Jamaica*, from the Spaniſh Main, while the Spaniards inhabited this Iſland, they being ſole Maſters of the Continent. This is the Reaſon why ſeveral *Anonæ* are found here, that are not to be met with in any of the *Caribe* Iſlands which were not inhabited by that Nation. It will alſo appear that ſeveral of them are naturally the Production of Places about *Panama*. The *Opuntiæ* are likewiſe here numerous, and ſo are the *Ficus Indicæ* and Calabaſhes, but as to the two laſt, in many of them my Obſervations are not ſo full as I wiſh they had been.

1. *Ficus Indica maxima cortice nigricante, folio oblongo, funicalis e ſummis ramis demiſſis & radices agentibus ſe propagans, fructu caprificus. Cat. Jam. p.* 188. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 15. *An Ficus foliis lauri Fructu maximo, vel minori. Plum. pl. Am. p.*21. *Tourneſ. Inſt. p.*663 ? *ſeu Ficus Indica fibris ex ipſo trunco exeuntibus eiq; accreſcentibus augens. Raij. Hiſt.* 1438? *An Uvifera arbor Americana per funiculos a ſummis ramis ad terram uſque demiſſos prolifera* The Mangrove-Grape, *Barbadenſibus dicta. Plukenet. Phyt. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 5 ?

The Fig-Tree.

This Tree has Roots running a great many Yards round the Bottom of the Trunc, on the Surface of the Ground, winding and twining here and there on the Rocks; cover'd with a light grey Bark, and taking their Original from the Spurs which this Tree has, like thoſe of the Cotton-Tree. The Body is as large as of any Tree, and as high, cover'd with an almoſt ſmooth Bark, of a dark grey Colour. The Wood is ſoft and not fit for many Uſes. The Trunc is divided towards the Top into many Branches ſpread on every Hand, whoſe Twigs are beſet here and there with Leaves at a quarter of an Inch's Diſtance; they ſtand on Inch long Footſtalks, are five Inches long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadeſt; ſmooth, of a very dark green Colour, having one middle and many tranſverſe Ribs. *Ex alis folio-*

foliorum comes the Fruit, at firſt about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Pea, but afterwards as big as the *Caprificus*; they are ſpherical or perfectly round, green on the outſide, and are within full of red Grains or Seeds like thoſe of our Figs, altho' they are of an inſipid Taſte.

The whole Tree and Fruit, in every Part, when broken, is milky, or yields a wheyiſh Juice.

'Tis very frequent to ſee theſe Trees creep up any other old Tree, and to take hold of it, ſqueezing it by various Anaſtomoſes, till it pulls it down and conſumes it, throwing down from its Branches a great many long, ſtraight, round Threads or Filaments of a greeniſh brown Colour about the old Tree, which in Time increaſe much bigger, uniting among themſelves and ſticking to the other Parts of the Tree, whence the Wood becomes hollow, when the Tree falls, and they themſelves fail, falling down and diſturbing Travellers in the Paths thro' the Woods, the Top of the Tree in ſuch a Caſe becoming a Root.

Quintus Curtius makes mention of one Sort of this in his Ninth Book, *Pliny* in his Twelfth Book, Chap. V. and *Strabo* in his Fifth Book; but this ſeems to be larger than that there deſcrib'd by them, or *Theophraſtus*.

It is to be met with in barren rocky Grounds thro' all Places of the Iſland.

There are large Trees naturally in *Dominica*, delighting ſo much in Equality and Multiplication, that having grown to a definite Stature, without Deſire of over-topping others, they willingly let down their Boughs, which being come to the Earth, again take Root, as it were to continue the Succeſſion of their decaying Progenitors. In the Skirts of their Country unpaſſably woody; a natural Defence is left ſo. *Layfield ap. Purchas, lib.* 4. *p.* 1158. By this Paſſage muſt be meant this Fig-Tree, or, the Mangrove-Tree before deſcribed.

Another Sort of Withes we have but they are made of the Gum of Trees, which falls from the Boughs Drop after Drop, one hanging by another, till they touch the Ground; from which they receive ſome Nouriſhment, which gives them Power to grow larger, and if it hapens that three or four of them come down ſo near to one another as to touch, and the Wind twiſt them together, they appear ſo like Ropes that it cannot be diſcerned five Paces off whether it be a Rope or a Withe, *&c. Ligon. p.* 98.

Wild-Fig-Trees were taken Notice of by *Smith*'s Obſſ. *p.* 5, 6. in *Barbados*.

Trees growing in a Number of Roots which deſcend from the Top of the Branches, which are forty or fifty Foot high, and take Root again, ſo that the Tree ſheweth like a Woodſtack, of *Milward p.* 525. *lib.* 4. *cap.* 14.

Pyrard, p. 3. *p.* 21. ſaw this Tree in the *Maldives*.

And *Knivet, ap. Purchas. lib.* 6. *cap.* 7. §. 2. *p.* 1026. at St. *Sebaſtians* in *Braſile*.

II. *Ficus Indica maxima, cortice candicante, folio oblongo. Cat. Jam. p.* 189. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 16.

There is a Sort of this Fig-Tree differing from that before deſcrib'd, in the Bark, which is of a lighter Colour, being almoſt white, growing as high, and ſeemingly the ſame in every thing, altho' I cannot be poſitive that ever I ſaw it ſtrike down Threads as the former.

The

The Boughs are ſtruck off to make Tables, Doors, *&c.* without injuring the Tree; two hundred Men may be under its Covert, *Rochef.*

III. *Ficus Indica maxima, folio oblongo, funiculis e ſummis ramis demiſſis radices agentibus ſe propagans, fructu minore ſphærico ſanguineo.* Cat. *Jam. p.* 189. *Tab.* 223. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 16. *An Tſiela. Hort. Mal. Part* 3. *p.* 85. *Tab.* 63? *ſeu Ficus Malabarica fructu ribeſij forma & magnitudine, Tſiela dicta. Raij. Hiſt.* 1435? *Arbor Maderaſpatana Galactoxyli Americani foliorum æmula. Pluk. Phyt. p.* 3. *Tab.* 143. *Fig.* 4. *Ficus arbor Americana, arbuti folijs non ſerrata fructu piſi magnitudine, funicalis e ramis ad terram demiſſis prolifera. Plukenet. Tab.* 178. *Fig.* 4. *An Arbor ſycophora caryophylli aromatici foliis & facie Jamaicenſis, Phyt. Tab.* 266. *Fig.* 1? *An Ficus Americana folio Citri obtuſo fructu ſanguineo. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 663? *pl. Amer. p.* 21?

This is much the ſame with the former, only the Fruit is not bigger than a Hazel-Nut, of a Scarlet or Carnation Colour, the Taſte ſweetiſh and not unpleaſant, containing Grains as the former.

I ſaw it in the Woods near Colonel *Cope*'s Plantation.

The Fruit is very much coveted by all Sorts of wild Pigeons, and when one in the Woods ſees thoſe Figs thrown down, one may be ſure that Pigeons are at the Top of the Tree, tho' many Times ſo high as not to be reach'd by the longeſt Guns.

From the Root, Bark, and Leaves boil'd in Oil, is made a vulnerary Balſam. The Bark boil'd in Butter-milk makes a Gargle for the Mouth, and cures bad Gums and looſe Teeth. *H. M.*

The ſecond has the ſame Vertues with the firſt; and the Root with Lime and *Curcuma* boil'd in Water, makes a Bath to cure the Leproſy and Epilepſy, *id.*

IV. *Ficus Indica, folio oblongo acuminato, minore, atrovirente, fructu ſphærico pallide luteo ceraſi magnitudine, in ſummitate aperto.* Cat. *Jam. p.* 189. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 16. *An Handir. alou. Hort. Mal. Part* 3. *p.* 77. *ſeu Ficus Indica ſecunda, Raij. Hiſt. p.* 1438? *An Ficus Americana folio citri ſubrotundo fructu umbilicato. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 663? *pl. Am. p.* 21?

This Tree has a Trunc as big as one's Thigh, cover'd with a white or Aſh-colour'd Bark, having no deep, but ſome ſuperficial Sulci in it, it riſes to about twenty Foot high, and hath ſeveral Branches on every Hand, having here and there Leaves irregularly placed towards their Ends, ſtanding on half Inch long Footſtalks, being two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, very ſmooth, ſhining, and of a dark green Colour. The Fruit comes out *ex alis foliorum*, ſtanding on a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalk, being round, bigger than a Cherry, with a Hole at the Top, of a pale, yellow Colour, having within a ſmall thin Pulp, a great many round, brown Seeds, being empty in its Middle as the others of this Kind.

All Parts of this Tree are lacteſcent.

It grew near the *Rio Cobre* under the Town, on the ſame Side of the River.

V. *Ficus Indica folio oblongo, obtuſo fructu minore pallide luteo ſphærico.* Cat. *Jam. p.* 189. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 16.

This

This is in every thing the ſame with the precedent, only the Leaves are not ſo much pointed, being broader by half an Inch. They are likewiſe not ſo dark green in Colour, the Footſtalks being grey. The Fruit is larger, ſtanding on a ſhorter Footſtalk, and hath no Hole at the Top.

It grew on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* near the Town on the ſame Side of the River, as alſo near the Bridge over Black-River.

Oviedo ſays they made Ropes of the Bark of this Tree, if this be what he means by *Gagey*.

VI. *Muſa, caudice viridi, fructu longiore, falcato, anguloſo.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 189. *Muſa, Munt. Phyt. Fig.* 4, *&* 5. *Dudaim, Ludolph. Ficus exotica cruciata. Steerbeck citri cultura, p.* 61. *Muſa Banana Banantes, Ficus Indica, Munt. p.* 26. *Ficus Indica, ejuſd. p.* 83. *Figuiers ayants la fueille environ trois aulnes de long. de Feynes. p.* 111. *Ficus Indica racemoſa, foliis & fructu ampliſſimis, Muſa Arabibus dicta* Pluken. *Almag. p.* 145. Plantain-Trees of *Dampier, p.* 9. *&* cap. 11. *&c. Muſa fractu Cucumerino longiori. Plumier, pl. Am. p.* 24. *Pa-cyao. Ficus Indica & Sinica Boym. Flor. Sin. lit. B. ou Figues des Indes & de la Chine. Theven. rec. p.* 19. C. *Muſa Steerb. citr. p.* 61. *Arbor Muſa Bananas, Griſl. virid. p.* 7.

The Plantain-Tree.

This Tree, Plant, or Shrub, has a tuberous, white, and very large Root, fill'd with a viſcid Juice, and cover'd with a reddiſh Skin, which ſhoots up ſeveral Leaves, their Footſtalks encloſing the Body of the Tree or Stem, as well as each the other; they riſe to fifteen or twenty Foot high, more or leſs, according to the Difference of the Ground. The Leaves themſelves are ſix Foot or more long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadeſt; ſmooth, thin, of a yellowiſh green Colour, and oval ſhape, having ſeveral Veins running tranſverſly from the middle Rib to the Leaf's Margin, making right Angles with it. Theſe Stalks as well as the Footſtalks, are made up of many Cells ſeparated from one another by Membranes, as in ſome Water Plants and Ruſhes, all fill'd with a wateriſh Liquor guſhing out when wounded; the Leaves, when they firſt come out, are whole, but afterwards, by the Wind are crack'd or cut into very narrow Parts, (imitating ſomewhat the Feathers of Birds) as far as the middle Rib, to which they ſtick, looking as if they were Pinnæ. From out of the Middle of theſe Leaves, cover'd by their Footſtalks, being in all as thick as one's Thigh, riſes the Stem ſtraight up, being ſolid and made up of many white Nerves or Fibres, fill'd with a viſcid whitiſh Juice, the Top of it being bow'd or inclining downwards, 'tis at firſt all cover'd over with purple Spathæ, incloſing the ſeveral Bunches of Flowers, and theſe Sheaths in ſome Time falling off, the Flowers appear; there are ſeveral Tufts or Bunches of them ſet at ſome ſmall Intervals on the Stalk's End, three or four coming out together; they are made up of two or three Petala of a yellowiſh Colour, with ſome brown Streaks and purple Stamina ſtanding on the Top of a ſmooth, green, triangular, crooked Body; this Body is the Rudiment of the Fruit, and ſwells bigger 'till it comes to be a Foot long, and Inch Diameter, ſmooth on the Outſide of the Skin, of a green Colour before it is ripe, and then 'tis yellow; the Skin is about a quarter of an Inch thick, and is thrown away; the Pulp is yellow in Colour, very ſweet and luſcious, and contains, lying near four ſtringy Subſtances, as many Rows of ſmall brown Seeds, when 'tis cut tranſverſly, looking like a Croſs.

Mathiolus was out when he deſcrib'd this with deciduous Leaves.

The inward Leaves when tender and young, and the budding Flowers, are pickled with Pepper, Ginger, Garlick, Salt and Vinegar, and eat as Capers.

The Leaves are cooling and good to lie on in hot Weather, and for burns, *Acoſta.*

They are planted in Holes about a Foot deep, three or four Pieces of the Root or Suckers being put into each Hole, at ten Foot ſquare Diſtance. They muſt be carefully kept from Weeds. Several Acres are planted together.

They are planted very carefully by moſt Maſters of Plantations in very fat and low Grounds, by Gullies Sides, *&c.* where they bring forth Fruit all the Year round. 'Tis uſed in *Guiney*, *Ethiopia*, moſt hot Parts of the World, and all over the Eaſt-Indies.

When they ſee the Bunches of Plantains large, and turning yellow near ripe, they cut down the Tree at the Root, and cutting off the Plantains with its Top, carry it Home, and hang it up, where it ripens in ſome Hours, and turns from green to yellow.

They are thought friendly to the Lungs in their hot Diſeaſes, but hurtful to the Stomach.

The tender Stalk is eat, the Root bruis'd and drank in Milk is good for the Vertigo, and the Water of it is good for the Kidneys, and Heat of Urine, the Stalks beaten and eat with Honey are good for the Eyes, *H. M.*

Before they are quite ripe, they are baked under the Embers and eaten in Lieu of Bread, and taſte very pleaſantly, being very nouriſhing, windy, venereal and adſtringent, eſpecially if not fully ripe.

After they are ripe they are eaten ſeveral ways, ſliced and fry'd is the moſt ordinary, they are likewiſe boil'd in the Skins, peel'd and beat to a Paſte, form'd like a Dumplin and call'd, *Buff-Jacket.*

The Jews and Greeks think it was the Fruit forbid to *Adam* in Paradiſe. I was told if one gathers the Fruit before it is ripe or good to eat, the Branch will turn on him and give him a Blow on the Noſe; contrarywiſe, if it be ripe, it will not be dangerous, *Thevet.* Thoſe of *Braſile* are twice as large as of *Siria.*

Lery ſays that there was no Leaf in *Europe*, *Aſia* or *Africa* like to theſe Leaves, *p.* 193. for Largeneſs.

A pleaſant Drink is made either of this Fruit or *Bonano's* when ripe, their Pulp being maſh'd with Water till it comes to the Thickneſs of Honey, it works and clears it ſelf, the thick ſwimming at the Top, and the thin Drink drawn out of a Tap at the Bottom of the Troughs it's made in. This Drink is in Uſe all over theſe hot Parts of the Weſt-Indies, but chiefly in the North Side of this Iſland.

Johnſon's Figure of this Fruit in *Gerard* is good, being taken from one ripe in *England*, brought from *Bermudas.*

Every Tree cut down dies, and others always are coming out from the Roots as Suckers, and grow up in a Year's Time to the due Bigneſs, have Fruit, and then die, others ſucceeding.

The Ants are ſo great Deſtroyers of this Tree and Fruit, that they have forc'd ſeveral People to leave planting it.

The Fruit cut longways and dryed in the Sun, is thought to be as good as Figs ſo dried.

The Fruit boil'd in Sugar or Honey, and then dry'd, is good for choleric and phlegmatic People. The Leaves are good for Burns. The Branches are given to Elephants for Food, *Boym.*

Some

Some are of Opinion that this was the Apple wherewith *Eve* tempted *Adam*. Others doubt whether 'twas not the Fruit that was brought by the Spies to *Moſes* from the *Holy-Land*.

The Fruit not fully ripe, roaſted and eaten as Bread, is ſomewhat adſtringent.

The Liquor or Juice of this is given in Fluxes, the Trunc of the Tree or Leaves Footſtalks, being firſt wounded.

The Fruit is very good Nouriſhment, Venereal and good for the Breaſt.

The Leaves ſerve to convey any thing or to wrap it up in, for Napkins and Table-Cloaths, as well as Beds, when dry, to lie on, or winding Sheets for the Dead.

The Fruit is hard to digeſt and apt to beget groſs Humours and Obſtructions of the Liver, but it is good for hot Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Kidneys if the Decoction be drank.

The Decoction of the Rind of the Fruit, or the ſame in Powder, is corroborating and ſtrengthening of the Heart. It is thought that it firſt was produc'd by grafting a Sugar-Cane on *Colocaſia*, to which Plants 'tis like, *Alp.*

Its Leaves are made uſe of to lie on, and for Victuals for Elephants.

The Young Leaves and Flowers or Bunches candied, eat like Capers, *Chr. Acoſta.*

There are ſeveral Varieties of this Fruit, occaſion'd by the Soil, *&c.* or, Age of the Tree, *viz.*

The greateſt Sort which is rank, is called Horſe-Plantain.

The larger Pleaſant-Plantain.

The leaſt Sort called Maiden-Plantain, is reckon'd the moſt pleaſant of any, and hath the Colour of the Footſtalks of a faint Carnation Colour.

One may almoſt ſee the Plantain-Tree grow: I cut a young Tree, even at the Top with a Knife, immediately it grew up diſcernibly, and in an Hour's Time the inward Leaves, which had been wrapt one within another, were advanc'd above the others, half an Inch.

If one cut or wound the outward Bark, or Leaves Footſtalks, there ſpurts out much Water, which to the Taſte is very adſtringent, and turns black on the Knife, ſtains Linen, of a brown Colour, and is commended in Fluxes.

It is called Plain from the Largeneſs of the Leaf like *Platanus*, but is not that Tree, becauſe it has a Fruit. *Pliny* tells us of a Plain ſo large as that eighteen Perſons ſat in one of their Truncs, and *Caligula* with eleven more on the Branches of another; nor are the Plantain-Trees found in *Italy* or *Spain*, nor are their Leaves like Vine or Fig-Leaves. There are three hundred Plantains in ſome Bunches; they are rather cold than hot; they dung the Tree with Aſhes, it came firſt from *Ethiopia*; the Negroes love the Fruit; it's nouriſhing and they make Wine of it; it's eat raw, roaſted, in Potage or Conſerves, and the Leaves are made Uſe of by ſome for Paper, *Acoſta.*

This Tree was no Native in the Weſt-Indies, but brought thither from the Canary-Iſles, by one *Thomas di Berlanga*, a Fryar, to *Santo Domingo* in the Year 1516, from whence they were ſent to the other Iſles and Main, and they being very uſeful and taking extremely, were planted every where. *Oviedo*, *lib.* 8. *Cap.* 1, but in all Probability this Plant came firſt from *Guinea* to the Canaries.

It cannot be the true *Platanus* of *Pliny* that caſting a great Shade, this none when they grow ſingly, but when they grow in Groves or very thick, neither had his *Platanus* any Fruit.

Rochefort's, *De Brys*, and moſt other Figures of this are fabulous, but it is very well figur'd in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.

Becauſe of the Sign of the Croſs in this Fruit, the Spaniards and Portugueſe will not ſuffer it to be cut with a Knife, but eat it with their Teeth.

Martyr's Reaſon, that this cannot be the *Mixa* of *Pliny*, becauſe no Wine is made of it, is falſe; for Wine is made of it every Day, by the Addition of Water, which that Author did not think of, but that 'twas to be made of the Juice of the Fruit as ordinary Wine, which is impoſſible.

Ward, ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 758. found this at *Serra Leona*. *Pretty, ib. p.* 804. at *Cape-Verde Iſles*, at *Puna*, *ib.* 812. and at *Chacallo* eighteen Leagues from *Corientes*, 815. and in the *Ladrones*, *Pretty*, *ib. p.* 117. where the Men (of *Capul*) go naked only wear a Strop about their Waſtes of ſome Kind of Linen of their own weaving, which is made of Plantain-Leaves, *&c. ib.* 819, and in *Java*, 821.

Oviedo in his *Summary*, *ap. Eden. p.* 208. ſays that the Fruit keeps fifteen Days if gather'd green; and that the Ants infeſt them, *ib.* and in *Coron. lib.* 8. *cap.* 1. that this Fruit never did any Harm, being of good Digeſtion, that ſmall Boiling ſerves it, and that 'tis a Year in growing, if ſplit a-croſs and dryed in the Sun or Oven, it is pleaſant like Figs; is good at Sea for fifteen Days when gather'd green; a great Quantity of Water comes out of it on cutting it; Ants covet it ſo as to be troubleſome, and they root it out; *Tomas de Berlanga* carried them firſt from *Gran Canaria* in 1516, they came from the Eaſt as he was inform'd.

Smith met with this Tree in the Summer-Iſles. *p.* 171. but it had been planted there being brought from the Weſt-Indies, 184. and the Inhabitants had found a Way by pickling and drying them, to bring them for *England*. *Obſervations* of the *Summer-Iſles*, *p.* 45.

Ligon, *p.* 15. found them in the *Cape-Verd* Iſles and in *Barbados*, *p.* 22. where Plantain-Drink is made of this Fruit and boiling Water which is as ſtrong as Sack, *p.* 32. The Bodies of them, are Food for Swine, *p.* 33. Every Negro has a large Bunch allowed him or two little ones on a Saturday Night for a Week, *p.* 37. They are better ſatisfy'd with theſe than Loblolly, Bonaviſt, or Potatoes, *ib.* 43. and *p.* 80. where is a Figure of this Tree which is fabulous.

Rawolfe takes Notice of them about *Tripoli*, *p.* 1. *cap.* 4. and that the Fruit fills mightily and gripes, and was therefore forbidden by *Alexander* the Great, The middle Rib which is great and ſtrong, keeps them up and hinders their breaking.

Hernan Lopez de Caſtaneda, *cap.* 9. ſays they grow at *Mombaſſa*: *Terry*, *p.* 5. in *Mohelia*.

They grow in the Moskito-Indians-Country, and in moſt Places of the hot Weſt-Indies. *Dampier*.

Nicols ap. Purchas. lib. 6. *cap.* 13. *p.* 1255. ſaw this Tree in *Sta. Lucia*.

An *Anonymus Portugal* of *Elvas*, *p.* 10. or *apud Purchas p.* 1529. on St. *Jago* at *Cuba*. *Robt. Thomſon*, *ap Hakl. p.* 454. about *Mexico*.

Mouces which we call Adam's-Apples, Mr. *Cæſar Frederick*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 227. *p.* 2. mentions to grow in *Andemaon*.

Plantans

Plantans a Fruit very like unto a Cucumber, but very Pleaſant in eating, growing on a Tree, was found by *Welſh ap. Hakl. p.* 2. *p.* 129. and by *Hawks ap. Hakl. p* 464. about *Mexico.*

An Indian Fruit called *Nochole*, which Fruit is long and ſmall, much like in Faſhion to a little Cucumber, was met with by *Philips ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 447. in the Way from *Panuco* to *Mexico*, at *Sta. Maria.*

Hortop. ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 488, found it at *Cape-Verd.*

The E. of *Cumberland*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *p.* 1152. and *Layfield ap. Purchas*, *p.* 1157. *lib.* 4. at *Dominica*, and *p.* 1173. at *Porto Rico*, and *Wilſon* in *Guiana*, *ib. p.* 1268, and *p.* 1275.

Turner p. 1265. *ap. Purchas*, *lib. 6. cap.* 15, in *Sta. Lucia.*

Rob. Harcourt in *Guiana*, *ib. p.* 1268. and *p.* 1275.

And *Davies*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib. 6. cap.* 18. *p.* 1287. by the River *Amazons.*

A *Portugal* in *Braſile*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1310. tells us that the Leaves are cooling in Fevers to thoſe lying on them.

Purchas, *lib.* 2. *p.* 284. that they are naturally in Plenty in the *Ladrones* and *p.* 285. at *Philippinas.*

Cates, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 537. found this Tree in St. *Jago* one of the *Cape-Verd* Iſles. *King ib. p.* 570. in *Mona.* *May*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 572. in *Nicubar.* *Duddeley*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 575. in *Trinidad.* *Davies*, *ib p.* 579. in *Dominica*, and *Maſham*, *ib. p.* 696. in *Guiana.*

This is the Fruit which they call the *Figo* in *Ternate.* Sir *Francis Drake*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 740. 'Tis alſo in *Barateve*, *ib. p.* 741, and in *Java*, where 'tis called *Gardange*, *p.* 742.

They were found by *Smith*'s Obſſ. *p.* 51, and 54. in St. *Chriſtopher*'s, and *p.* 56. in *Barbados.*

By *Linſchot*, *Deſcr. de la Guinea cap.* 5. in *Congo.*

Jobſon, *p.* 28. and 130. ſaw this Tree in *Gambra.*

Plantanes of *Placentia*, are cut down before they are ripe, elſe they are eat by Vermine, Sir *Richard Hawkin's* Obſſ.

Mandelſlo. p. 166. takes Notice of them in *Japan*, and in the South Provinces of *China*, *p.* 179. in *Madagaſcar*, *ib. p.* 206. and *p.* 212. in *Rolles* Iſland, St. *Thomas*, *p.* 216. in *Congo*, and *p.* 219. in *Cape-Verd* Iſles.

Bananas are mention'd *Ind. Or. Part.* 6. *p.* 23. and *p.* 36. and 48. to grow (in *Kormentain*)

Bananes are taken Notice of by *Raveneau de Luſſan. p.* 27. at *Boca del Chica*, a River running into the South-Sea, about *Darien. p.* 78. at *Nicoya*, on the Banks of a River beginning at *Segovia*-Mountains and ending about *Cape-Gracias a Dios.* Some of theſe Trees are planted by the Indians, by the overflowings of Water, but they are planted dry by the Mulato's and Negro's there inhabiting.

Wm. Finch apud Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 414. found them at *Sierra Leona*, planted about their Houſes, *p.* 415. They were ſix Weeks ripening at Sea, *p.* 416.

Payton ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 9. §. 1. *p.* 489. met with them at *Mohelia*, near the *Comora* Iſles, where they are called *Figos. p.* 490. at *Doffar* on the Coaſt of *Arabia.* *Dounton*, *ib. p.* 508. *lib.* 4. *cap.* 11. §. 2. at *Suratt.* *Child*, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. at *Comora.* *Heynes*, *ib. lib.* 5. *cap.* 5. *p.* 624. at *Mocha.* *Battell*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 1. *p.* 970. at *Ilhas das Rolhas*, near St. *Tome. p.* 971. at *Ilha Grande* where they were in Plenty, ſufficient to victual a Ship in Lieu of Bread, for *Plate-River.*

In the second Dutch Voyage, *ap. Purchas, lib.* 5. *cap.* 15. *p.* 709. this Fruit was found at *Amboyna.*

By *Ligon p.* 11. in the *Cape-Verd* Isles

Adam's-*Figs*, or *Mouses*, were seen by *Sanderson ap. Purchas, lib.* 9. *cap.* 16. §. 1. *p.* 1617. at *Damietta*, they are eaten after, or towards the latter End of their Meals at *Cairo*, and are fed on by the *Hippopotami.* I am in doubt whether these be the *Eschol-Grapes* mention'd by the same, weighing twenty or twenty one Pounds, *p.* 1635. for he saith that the Valley is planted with Grapes, *ib.*

Pyrard, tells us *cap.* 1. *p.* 11. that they grow at *Annabon*, and *cap.* 4. *p.* 42. at *Comorra Isle Malailli*, and at *Moluccos*, *p.* 103. *p.* 2.

Plantain-Trees were met with by Sir *Tho. Roe*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 1. *p.* 537. in the Gardens at *Molalia* one of the *Comorras*, where they are roasted and eat with sodden Rice. *ib.* §. 8. *p.* 570. in the *Mogul*'s Court. *Battell, ap. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 5. *p.* 979. and 985 in *Loango*, and *p.* 981. in *Mayombe.*

Jo. dos Sanctos ap. Purchas, lib. 9. *cap.* 12. §. 1. *p* 1536. saw seventy Plantains in a Bunch about *Sofala.*

An *Anonymus*, *ap Purchas. p.* 1184. met with them at the West-End of *Porto-Rico.* *Leigh, ib. lib.* 6. *cap.* 11. *p.* 1251. in *Guiana.*

Fernandez, ap. Purchas, lib. 7. *cap.* 8. §. 2. *p.* 1183. in *Ethiopia.*

Bidulph, ib. lib. 8. *cap.* 9. *p.* 1347. at *Damascus*,

Pyrard. cap. 7. *p.* 52. in the *Maldives*, *cap.* 10. *p.* 85. and *cap.* 13. *p.* 126. where the Leaves are used on their Mats, for Table-cloths and Napkins, as also at *Calecut*, *p.* 279. and *p.* 286. the Fruit is there given to the Children of the Poor, *p.* 134. They boil them with Fish when green, *p.* 135. *p.* 222. at *Malecut*, *ib. cap.* 24. *p.* 232. and *p.* 2. *p.* 148. and *p.* 204, at *Mozambique.*

The same *p.* 3. *p.* 16. tells us the tender Pith serves for Potage, the Leaves, for Plates and Napkins. That Infants are nourished by them, as in *Europe* with Pap. In the *Maldives* are great Gardens full of the Fruit, which lasts the Year round.

In the fourth Voyage to *Virginia*, *p.* 282. *ap. Hakl.* they were found in St. *John*'s from whence young Plants were carried to *Virginia.*

Polo, lib. 1. *p.* 105. saw them at *Monsal*, where the Leaves were used for Dishes.

Loubere in *Siam*, *Tom.* 1. *p.* 67, and 68.

Knivet, ap. Purchas, lib. 6. *cap.* 7. *p* 1202. in *Brasile*, where the Portuguese call it *Bananas*, the Moors *Makongerib.* and §. 4. *p.* 1233. in *Angola* where it is the chief Product of the Earth.

Alexander the Great forbid his People the Use of Plantains, for fear of the Gripes they brought, *Rauolf.*

Parkinson was mistaken where he said that this Tree bears more than one Bunch.

The young Flowers are pickled with Pepper, fresh Ginger, Garlick, Salt and Vinegar, as Capers, *Jonst.*

They make Wine of the Fruit in *Madagascar* called *Couston*, and of the Leaves, Table-cloths and Napkins, *Cauche*, *p.* 77. and 147.

Lambert. p. 27. says that these Trees throw out a Gum before Death, breeding a new Plant, which is a fabulous Story.

Figs a handful long, and Fig-Tree Leaves a Yard long, are taken Notice of by *Purchas*, from *Pigafetta* in the *Ladrones*, where they are their Meat, and the Leaves serve for the Covering of their Houses. Figs half a Yard long were found in *Panon. ib. p.* 42.

Plantans

Plantans were obſerved by *Lancaſter* in *Madagaſcar*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 151. *David Middleton*, *ib. cap.* 8. *p.* 226. in the *Moluccos*. Sir *Henry Middleton*. *ib. c.* 11. §. 3. *p.* 254. at *Moha* in the Red-Sea, where they are uſed for Victuals, *Dounton ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. §. 2. 281. at *Aden*. *ib.* §. 4. *p.* 298. at *Suratt*. *ib.* §. 5. *p.* 303. at *Dabull*. *ib. p.* 307. at *Aden*. *Saris*, *ib. lib.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 336. at *Comorra-Iſles*. and *ib.* §. 2. *p.* 342. at *Moha*.

In *Mindanoa*, Plantains are uſed for Bread, taken when full grown, but not ripe or turned yellow; they are eaten with *Cod-Pepper* (or *Capſicum*) Salt and Lime-Juice as Sauce; or the Pulp of ſix or ſeven ripe ones, is eat inſtead of Bag-Pudding, they call it *Buff-Jacket*, Tarts are made of them, as alſo Flower to make Puddings of green ones ſliced thin, dryed in the Sun and grated, the ripe Fruit when dryed in the Sun being firſt ſliced, is like Figs, they are alſo kept in Lumps, when maſh'd and dryed over the Fire; they roaſt a ripe Plantain and mix it with a Pint and half of Water, and it is like Lamb's-Wooll. Ten or twelve ripe Plantains and two Gallons of Water, in two Hour's Time ferments, and in four is fit to drink or to bottle, it keeps twenty four or thirty Hours, but afterwards ſowrs, and ſet in the Sun becomes very good Vinegar. They take the Body of the Tree, clear it of its outward Bark or Leaves, cut it into four Quarters, which put into the Sun, the Moiſture exhales; they then take hold of the Threads at the Ends and draw them out, they are as big as brown Thread, of this they make Cloth in *Mindanao*, called *Saggen*, which is ſtubborn when new, wears out ſoon, and when wet it is ſlimy. Jackets are made of Plantain-Leaves in *Baſhee* Iſlands as rough as Bear's-Skins, *Dampier*, *cap.* 15.

VII. *Muſa*, *caudice maculato*, *fructu recto*, *rotundo*, *breviore*, *odorato*. *Cat. Jam. p.* 192. *Ficus Indica racemoſa*, *foliis venuſtius venoſis*, *fructu minore*, *Plukenet*, *Alm. p.* 245. *Muſa fructu cucumerino breviori*. *Plum. pl. Am. p.* 24.

This Tree is in every thing the ſame with thePlantain, only riſes higher, has the Footſtalks of the Leaves encompaſſing the Stem of a purpliſh Colour, and the Fruit neither ſo long, crooked nor angular, being five or ſix Inches long, ſtreight, round, ſofter, more luſcious to the Taſte, juicy, and leſs coveted for Food.

They are when ripe, eaten by thoſe who love them, by Way of Diſſert, and uſed as Plantains.

Rochefort in his Hiſtoire *des Antilles*, took this for the Plaintain, and the Plantain for this, as may appear in thoſe Notes of his *Banana*, *viz.* that it is thirteen Inches long, hath fewer Figs, which have a firmer Pulp, all which Marks agree to the true Plantain, and the contrary to this.

They are planted in *Jamaica* with the former, and at St. *Helena*, *Dampier*, *cap. ult.*

Hughes, *p.* 71. ſays that they are Planted for a Shade to Cacao-Trees, grow an Inch in two Hours Time if cut off in the Middle; and that the Fruit is good for the Kidneys and Reins.

Ligon, *p.* 11, and 14. obſerved this in the *Cape-Verd* Iſles, and *Barbados*, and *p.* 22. tells us that their Bodies are Food for the Swine there, *p.* 33.

The ſame Author *p.* 81. hath a fabulous Figure, it hath leſs blackiſh Spots on the Body, does not turn back, but ſtands upright, *p.* 82. There is a Crucifix in the Fruit, *id.*

VIII. *Muſa humilior foliis minoribus nigricantibus*, *Fructu minimo erecto*. *Cat. Jam. p.* 193. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 4.

Wild

Wild-Plantains.

This Tree does not riſe ſo high as the Plantain, the Leaves of it are not ſo large, they are of a blueiſh or dark green Colour, not breaking with the Wind, as the other Kinds; the Flowers come out at the Top of the Stalk, on each Side of it, like Boxes, one within another, ranged on both Sides alternatively for a Foot in Length; they are triangular, conſiſt of one thick yellow Leaf, hollow and containing Stamina; this Leaf or Sheath not dropping off as the other Kinds. The Fruit ſwells within it, but never grows large, neither is it good for any thing I know of.

It grows in the ſhady moiſt Woods every where in the Inland Parts of the Iſland.

The Savages uſe them for covering Huts, *&c.* They are a Sort of *Canna Indica*, *Tertre*, and have Seed like it, *Rochef.*

Of the other Indian-Fig, Tune, Nochtl, or, *Opuntia Kind, Cereus,* &c.

IT is common to all of this Kind that their Stalks or Branches are jointed, and moſt Part of them have each of their Joints compreſs'd and broad, which has generally given them the Name of Leaves, but this Figure in a great Meaſure leaves them for that of a rounder one when they are old, and altho' they really are Branches and not Leaves, yet, becauſe Uſe has obtain'd them to be call'd ſo, they muſt go by that Name.

That Property that *Theophraſtus* gives his *Opuntia* of Striking-Root from the Leaves, is not agreeable to this, becauſe it has properly no Leaves, but to ſeveral others, as Oranges, *&c.* the Leaves of which, on being planted in the Ground, will ſtrike ſome ſmall Fibrills, whether from the Footſtalk or *Gemma* of the Leaf lodg'd in its *Ala*, I am not certain.

This Plant has the Name of *Indian-Fig* from ſome ſmall Reſemblance the Fruit hath to a Fig, as alſo that of a *Prickly-Pear* from having ſomething of the Shape of a Pear, and being withal Prickly.

The *Cerei* are propagated by Seed or Leaf, as the *Prickly-Pears*, and bear not much watering, *Herm.*

Caſpar Brauhine and from him *Parkinſon*, ſeem to have taken the young Plant not grown to its due Bigneſs, for a different Species of this, and to have given it the Name of *Lævis Piloſa*, the young Plants appearing downy; and when it grew a little bigger, the Name of *Humilis*. It is very ordinary for the Fruit to vary in Bigneſs, according to rainy or dry Weather, whence his two Species of *Fructu majore & minore*, I take to be the ſame Plant.

The ſeveral Species reckon'd by *Hernandez* ſeem to come chiefly from the Colour of the Fruit, which taken when young is green, and from thence goes thro' the intermediate Colours 'till it comes to a deep purple Colour.

Oviedo in his Hiſtory does deſcribe the *Tunes* in his *Lib.* 8. 25. *Chap.* and the 10. *Book*, 1. *Chap.* the Tree conſolidating Fractures, by both which Deſcriptions it ſeems to appear very plainly that in the firſt under the Name of *Tunes*, he deſcribes and Figures, the *Prickly-Pear* young, or before the under Leaves are grown round and turn'd into a Sort of Stalk or Trunc; and under the other Name does deſcribe the ſame grown larger and higher, and ſo the under Leaves different from what they before were; ſo that it may be either the ſame with the *Prickly-Pear*, or another Kind, which is Cauleſcent.

IX. *Opuntia Major, folio oblongo, rotundo, ſpinis longiſſimis & validiſſimis confertim naſcentibus, obſito, flore luteo. Cat. Jam. p.* 193. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 9. *Tab.* 224. *Fig.* 1. *Cardaſſes de Rouſeau ap. Pommet. p.* 33. *An Ficus Indica major Worm. Muſ.* p. 148? *An Ficus ſeu Opuntia ex inſulis Caribbæis, Herm. Par. Bat.* p 8? *An Opuntia major validiſſimis ſpinis armata, Tournef. El. Inſt.* p. 239? *ſeu Ficus Indica vel Opuntia, folio minore rotundiore & compreſſiore, H. L. Bat?* *An Ficus Echinata elegans Morini tradeſcant.* p. 113? *Opuntia Indica major, folio ſpinis longiſſimis & validiſſimis armato. Aman. Hort. Boſ.* p. 25. *An Opuntia folio minore rotundiore & compreſſiori Ej. ib?* *An Ficus Indica Opuntia major, hyſtricis ſpinis. Cupan Syllab.* p. 46? *Hort. Cath.* p. 78? *Opuntia Theophraſti major, Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ.* p. 17. *Opuntia ſpinoſa. Hoffm. Cat. ap. Ficus Indica ſpinoſa, Bry. Flor.* p. 80. Prickly Pear-Buſh, or, Shrub of *Dampier. Cap.* 8.

The Prickly Pear-Tree.

The Roots of this Tree or Buſh, are ſeveral two or three Foot long, tapering, white, round and ſtrong Thongs, ſpread on every Hand under the Surface of the Earth. Above Ground appears no Stalk, but Leaves growing out of the Sides or Tops of one another, to five or ſix Foot high; they are about a Foot in Length, nine Inches broad, an Inch thick, of a lively Sea-green Colour, very full of a mucilaginous or viſcid Juice, of an oblong roundiſh Shape, almoſt like that of the Hand the Fingers being extended, and beſet very thick on both Sides, with about ten Tufts of Inch long, white, crooked and ſlender Prickles; four of them coming uſually together out of the ſame Tuft or Bunch, beſides much prickly Down, or very ſmall Prickles at the Bottom of theſe; when by many of theſe Leaves grown out of one another the Tree is four Foot high, and has ſpread it ſelf in Breadth, the under Leaves grow more round, turn from their vivid green Colour to an Aſh one, loſe their Prickles, and look as if they were a Trunc or Stalk. The Leaves by Time and Weather, fall'n off or not growing, are cleared of the outward Membrane and Pulp, and ſhew a delicate reticulated Texture made by the Nerves and Filaments of the Leaf variouſly branch'd and anaſtomos'd, and look exactly like a Racquet wherewith Tennis-Players uſe to ſtrike their Balls, whence this Plant has the Name of *Raquettes* in all French Authors. Moſt commonly out of the Edges, ſometimes the Sides of theſe Leaves, come the Rudiments of this Fruit, which are Pear-figured or tapering, round, prickly Bodies, green, and putting forth at their Tops their Flowers, which are a great many Petala, broad, ſhap'd like thoſe of the Roſe, ſet in a double Row, of a yellow Colour with an Eye of red, incloſing ſeveral Stamina of the ſame Colour; theſe falling off, the Fruit augments, 'till it attains to the Bigneſs of an ordinary Fig, and turns from a Green to a Purple Colour, having a Navel-Hole or Cavity at the Top, larger than that of a Medlar, where the Flower ſtood, and being beſet with many very ſmall Tufts, of ſcarce perceivable Prickles (running themſelves into the Hands of their unwary Gatherers, and tormenting them very much) and theſe Prickles are chiefly ſet round the ſetting on of the Fruit to the Leaf. Under the Skin, where the Hole on the Top of the Fruit is, is a round Subſtance like the Rowel of a Spur (which muſt be taken out before it be eaten.) Under ſucculent Membranes and Covers lie the Seed and Pulp of this Fruit; the Seeds are very many, roundiſh, flat, ſinuated, with ſeve-

ral Impreſſions in them, irregularly figured and white, lying in a Succulent curiouſly colour'd Purple, inodorous, not ungratefully ſweet Pulp, dying Linen of the ſame Colour, as well as Mouth and Hands, or whatever it touches, and not only ſo, but even the Excrements of the Belly, ſo that ſeveral have thought themſelves to have had Veins broken within, them by ſeeing their Excrements ſo ting'd.

This ſometimes ſweats out a mucilaginous Gum like Gum-Arabic, given in the Stone, and called by the Spaniards *Alqnitira de la tierra* as *Ximenes* tells us, which is Gum-*Tragacanth* of the Earth.

It grows in the Iſlands of *Barbados*, *Nieves*, St. *Chriſtopher*'s, and *Jamaica*, where it is to be met with very plentifully in the Savanna's and towards the Sea-ſide. It grows likewiſe in European Gardens with Care, tho' not ſo large or prickly as in the Indies or newly come from thence, whence *Parkinſon*'s two Names. *Bodæus* a *Stapel* ſays they come ſometimes without Prickles in *Holland*.

This Shrub at all Times of the Year, rainy and dry, is full of Bloſſoms, young and ripe Fruit.

It is either propagated by the Seed or Leaf, by the latter it is planted two Ways, either the Leaves are half buried upright, at about a Foot's Diſtance in ſtreight Furrows made on Purpoſe; or, which is the more ordinary Way, the Leaves are drawn together and laid ſtraight in a Row, flat on the Surface of the Ground, and ſeldom miſs to ſtrike Root and proſper.

The chief Uſe of this Plant is for Fences, the Prickles of it are ſo ſharp, as to ſcare any living Creature from attempting to get over it, eſpecially conſidering that thoſe Prickles (chiefly the downy and ſmall ones) are very hard to be got out of the Fleſh if once lodg'd in it, wherefore it is uſually inflamed and rankles if Care be not taken, and thence 'tis counted poyſonous to be prick'd with them. Horſes and all other Cattle are afraid of coming near them, hence the Graſs near them is loſt, they not daring to come to eat it. They ſpread very much both by Seed and Leaf. In the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*'s, when it was to be divided between the Engliſh and French, it was order'd by the Conſent of the two Nations, that there ſhould be planted three Rows of theſe Trees between the Bounds of the one, and thoſe of the other, they thinking them the ſtrongeſt Fortification that could be thought of to hinder the Attempts of one another in Caſe of a War.

The Leaf of this Plant cleared of its Prickles and baked under the Embers, in a wet Paper or thin Leaf, is reckon'd better than any maturative Cataplaſme for ripening Apoſtemes, *&c.* it is likewiſe counted mollifying, anodine and thought to be the beſt Attractive in drawing out its own Prickles, when they are lodg'd in the Fleſh.

The Fruit is very cooling, if eaten with the Seeds it is adſtringent, and not unpleaſant to the Taſte, but if more than one or two be eaten at a Time, they ſtop up the Belly. They are much coveted by Hunters when they ſtand in Need of Water, to moiſten their Mouths and quench their Thirſts.

The Juice of the Fruit is made Uſe of as a Dye for Sweetmeats, *&c.* and a Syrup is made of it to cool and moiſten in Fevers, if put into Julips.

The clear Juice of the roaſted Leaf is very deterſive and cleanſing to any ill-condition'd Sore, eſpecially if the roaſted Leaf be apply'd inſtead of a Plaiſter, it curing proud Fleſh, *&c.*

If you cut off one of the Tufts of Prickles and hold the largeſt by the Point before your Mouth, with a ſudden Blaſt you may

ſend

ſend all the ſmall or downy Prickles about the great One's Root in your at preſent inſenſible Oppoſite's Face, and tho' they light on his Cloaths they in a ſmall Time ſo work their Way thro' to his Fleſh, as to torment him worſe than Cowitch.

The bruis'd Leaves are laid to disjointed, overſtretch'd, or broken Places by the Indians, *Park.*

Thoſe of *Mexico* uſe the Juice of the Leaves in Fevers inwardly, and outwardly, to hinder the burning of Cart Wheels.

Hernandez ſays that with *Chili* or Indian Pepper the Leaves are boil'd and uſed as a cooling Diet.

Oviedo in his 25 *Cap. Lib.* 8. of his Hiſtory of *Weſt-India*, tells a Story how he was put into a vaſt Fright not daring to make Water as he had Occaſion, leaſt all his Blood ſhould be voided, by eating this Fruit to about ſix or ſeven, he piſſing red, which he thought was Blood, in ſome Time after, and he farther adds, that they were uſed on the Wall of the Town as a Fence.

The Leaves cleared of their Prickles and bruiſed, are laid to broken Arms and Legs after Repoſition, with great Succeſs, whence it has ſome of its Names.

Oviedo ſays, 1 *Cap. Lib.* 10. *Hiſt.* that the Indians uſed a Paſte of this, and ſold it in the Market for a Paint, and that ſo uſed it is durable.

It is reported of ſome, that the Juice of the Fruit is excellent for Ulcers of a long Continuance. *Ger.*

The Leaves cure admirably freſh Wounds. *Lac.*

They grow in *Peru*, *Benz.*

This is thought to be the *Ficus Indica* of *Theophraſtus* by *Cæſalpinus*, in which he certainly was miſtaken, as may eaſily appear to any who will compare the Deſcriptions.

It's a Wonder ſuch a hard Seed ſhould produce ſuch a Plant, *Cam.*

The Fruit colouring the Urine, it may be good for Dying, *Tertre.*

This Plant varies in the Length, Thickneſs or Number of its Prickles, they ſometimes being twice as long as at another, which I ſuppoſe is occaſion'd by ſome accidental Difference, as in the Soil, Rains, *&c.* and for that Reaſon I will not multiply the Species on that Score.

It likewiſe varies as to the Goodneſs of the Fruit, which is eſteem'd when planted, and not ſo good when wild. *Acoſta.*

That ſet from Leaves has no *Caudex* as that of Seed (which is falſe) *Dod.*

The Fruit whole and cut is figured, *Tab.* 224. *Fig.* 1.

In the *Mexican Chronicle apud Purchas*, *3d Tome*, *p.* 1066. the Eagle is ſaid to have had her Haunt in this Tree, and there they ſettled, calling it, or *Mexico*, *Tenuchhtlan*, or, *Tunall* growing in a Rock. It is very groſſely figured, in *p.* 1068.

Robt. Thomſon ap. Hakl. p. 454. obſerved this Tree about *Mexico*. *Oviedo* in his *Summary*, *p.* 208, that it makes the Water appear like blood.

The ſame ſpeaks of Trees or Plants having certain Branches full of large and deform'd Leaves. *Summary p.* 211. *ap. Eden.* where the Leaves ſpread on a Cloth after Beating, like a Plaiſter, are ſaid to cure broken Legs and Arms, ſticking no longerthan the Operation.

Smith in his Summer-Iſles, *p.* 170, and *p.* 54. takes Notice of them in St. *Chriſtopher's*, and *p.* 56. in *Barbados*, where they are ſaid to be good to eat or make Drink.

Theſe Shrubs are in *N. Galæcia* in Woods fifty Leagues long, where they might with Culture bring forth *Cochinil*, *Luet.*

Ligon

Ligon p. 11. found them in the *Cape-Verd* Iſles, 14. *ib. p.* 70. where the Cut is fabulous with Leaves.

Harriot ap. Hakl. p. 273. in *Virginia.*

Alvaro Nunez. ap. Ramnus. p. 319. *ap. Purchas, p.* 1511. tells us, that the Indians feed on them three Months in the Year and nothing elſe; and that they go thirty Leagues to find them in the proper Time of Year, *p.* 1513. *Ramnus, p.* 320. wring open, dry them, and hang them on Garlands to eat them by the Way Home; they powder their Rinds alſo; dance and are without Care at this Time, *ib.* and talk of it, beforehand, comforting themſelves. In four Days Famine they eat the Leaves likewiſe, *p.* 1518. *ap. Ramnus, p.* 322. *av. p.* after they were baked in an Oven. He tells us that they are eat by the Indians themſelves. *ib.*

Jo. de Laet. lib. 5. *cap.* 25. tells us that Woods of them are near St. *Philip* in *Mechoacan* into which, Cattle for their Food get in dry Times, and come not out till wet Weather, which makes that Country proper for Herds of Cattle.

X. *Opuntia maxima, folio oblongo rotundo majore, ſpinulis obtuſis, mollibus & innocentibus obſito, flore ſtriis rubris variegato. Cat. Jam. p.* 194. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 19. *An Raquette ou Cardaſſe que les Botaniſtes appellent Opuntium majus ſpinoſum fructu ſanguineo. Plum. Pommet. p.* 31. *An Ficus Indica major lævis ſeu non ſpinoſa, vermiculos cochenilla vocant proferens. Pluk. Tab.* 281. *Fig.* 2.

This Plant in every thing agrees with that before deſcrib'd, only 'tis larger in every Part, grows to eight or nine Foot high, its Leaves are a Foot and a half long, half as broad, and have no Tufts of Prickles, but in Lieu of them are ſmall Holes in the Surface of the Leaf, fill'd with ſmall oblong Protuberances. The Flowers are ſtreak'd with red, the Fruit is like the former, only not ſo ſavoury.

I ſaw this Plant in Mr. *Worley*'s Plantation, about two Miles below the Town, on the other Side of *Rio Cobre*, where it was planted by him, being brought from the main Continent of *America* by a Spaniſh Prieſt, and affirm'd to be the Plant on which grew the Cocheneel. But altho' there were many Plants here and in other Places of the Iſland, yet they never could obſerve that Worm upon any of their Trees

Hernandez his Figure agrees pretty well to the young Plant.

Piſo ſeems to have been very much miſtaken thinking his *Jamacaru* ſa to be this Plant.

Newberry ap. Purchas, lib. 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1414. tells us that Cochineel is a good Commodity at *Shiras* in *Perſia.*

Cochineel comes from *Misba* fifty Leagues N. W. of *Mexico* which is not a Worm nor Fly, as ſome ſay, but a Berry. *Rob. Tomſon, Hakl. p.* 454. and is gather'd from Buſhes in the Fields wild, in the Time of Year when ripe.

Grain which they call the Grain of *Cochinilla. Mexic. Chron. ap. Purchas,* 1094. was paid as a Tribute.

This is chiefly made a Commodity of, by the Spaniards and Indians living near *Coſta Rica.*

One Captain *Goffe* and an Indian King who had lived many Years in that Place, aſſured me that the Indians and Spaniards there planted it very carefully, in ſometimes ſixty Acres of Ground, that they kept it very clean that the Inſects might breed on it, that it is not prickly, grows

grows higher, but after the ſame Manner of the *Prickly Pear-Tree*, that the Inſects come from another Tree, that they appear on the Surface of the Leaves in the Form of a little Bladder which the Indians (climbing the Tree) ſweep down into an Iron Pan that is ſet on the Fire afterwards and leaves the Cochineel to be put into Cheſts as cured; if they be not enough dryed the Inſects take Life and fly away.

A Buccaneer aſſured me, that once ſome of his Comrades, join'd with himſelf, had taken a Prize, and there being in it much Cochineel, they lay on ſome of the Bags, and that it took Life and crept about; it came from *Metoque* in the Bay of *Honduras*.

I found in the Sulci of the wild Tamarind-Trees in *Jamaica* the ſame Inſect, or one very like it, and it imitated Cochineel ſo well on firſt Tryal by being cured after the ſame Manner, that I do not queſtion but that 'tis the true Way.

Other Inſects that I ſaw on this Tree were white, and no bigger than a Louſe, ſhap'd like it, many of them, lodg'd in the uncur'd Cochineel, crawling about and very much coveted by Ants, whence I believe they are the greateſt Enemies they have. The Account given by *Herrera* of clearing the Shrubs with Foxes Tails may be to clear them of theſe Ants.

They ſtink like Hair, or Horn by a Candle.

Hernandez ſays they came either naturally or elſe the Seed was kept, and at a convenient Time put to the Leaves, and that the Places where they grew were kept clean and fenc'd from Cattle.

Rochefort tells us of a Worm on a Sort of this Tree, dying red.

Tho' this Tree yields no Fruit of Uſe, yet they cultivate it with great Diligence, for the ſmall Worms breeding on the Leaves when it is well cultivated, being faſten'd there and cover'd with a delicate Web. They dry them and bring them into *Spain*, in 1547 in the Flota came 5677, *Arobas*, *Acoſta*.

It is generated on the *Tuna*, and is a Worm like a *Cimex*. The Trees are ſet in open Places defended from the North; it is leſs than a Flea, gather'd twice a Year, they plant their Trees like Vines, the younger Trees are the better; they uſe Foxes Tails to clean the Tree from Inſects; Hens are kept off of it; they are killed, when large enough, with Water, and dryed in the Shade, or they kill them with Aſhes, waſhing them, but that killed with Water is beſt, the wild is not good. There is another Sort wild and blacker; the Mountainous, on *Chichimeca* is not good, that from *Tlaxcalla* is beſt, it is beat and boil'd in a Decoction of Leaves of *Tezhuatl* with a little Allom, which ſubſiding is made up into Cakes called *Grana En Pan* for Women and Painters, *Laet. Herr.*

The beſt grows in *Miſteca* Province, *Laet.*

Cochineel breeds in the Fruit about *Guatimala*, *Cheape* and *Guaxaca* in *Mexico*, *Dampier*.

I doubt if this be the Cochineel-Tree called by the Spaniards *Toona* of *Dampier*, *Cap.* 8. or the Tree that bears the *Silveſter*, *id.*

The Commodity of *Cochinilla* groweth in greateſt Abundance about the Town of *Pueblo de los Angelos*, and is not worth above 40 *d. per Lib.* *Bodhenham ap. Hakl. Part.* 3. *p.* 455. *Cochinilla* is brought into *Spain* from *Pueblo de los Angelos*, *Chilton ap. Halk. p.* 456. and the Cities thereabout, ſome Indians paying Tribute in it. *ib. p.* 457. and from *Puerto Cavallo* in *Honduras*, which is not of ſuch Value as that of *Nova Hiſpania*, *ib. p.* 458.

In this Town (*Tlaxcalla*) is all the *Cochinilla* growing. *Hawks ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 463.

Cochinilla is one of the Commodities for *Spain* from the Weſt-Indies. *Philips ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 486.

Cochinilla was ſold for fifty *Peſo's* the Quintal, and now it is ſold at *Mexico* for fifty five *Peſo's*, and ſince there is Advice from *Spain* that it ſold for ſeventy two Ducats the Quintal, there are laden in this Fleet 14000 *Arrovas* of *Cochinilla*, and 7000 *Arrovas* more were laden in the Frigats which departed before the Fleet. *Bartholomew Cano, Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 561. in a Letter dated 30th *May* 1590 from *Mexico*.

Cochanele (*Smith*'s *Virginia, p.* 149) is one of the wealthy *Weſt-India* Commodities.

It is a Grain, but *Plumier* ſays 'tis an Inſect which lives on ſeveral Trees eſpecially the *Opuntia*, they are coveted by Ants, but preſerved by [illegible]ter put round the Root of the Plant; they are ſwept off by *Petits Ballets* into Veſſels where are Aſhes and Water and when drown'd are taken out and dry'd, they multiply vaſtly, ſo that a hundred produces Millions. This Inſect comes on *Acacias* and Cherry-Trees it carries its Eggs on its Legs and Breaſt, and gets the Colour from the *Opuntia*, being paler or yellower on the *Acacias*: Two Slaves and Flibuſtiers told the ſame, *Pommette*. It hath no Wings nor Feet, therefore it is a Seed, *Pommett*. It is little uſed in Phyſick, unleſs in taking it for *Kermes. id.*

In the Hiſtory of the Inſects of *Jamaica* hereafter will be given a farther Account of this Inſect Cochenille.

XI. *Opuntia major ſpinoſa cauleſcens, folijs atrovirentibus longis & anguſtis pendulis, flore rubro.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 195. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 19. *Tab.* 224. *Fig.* 2. *An Opuntia major anguſti folia Munt. Aard. p.* 32? *An Opuntia Indica folio ſpinoſo longiſſimo & anguſto, Am. Hort. Boſ. p.* 25? *Ficus Indica ſeu Opuntia maxima folio ſpinoſo longiſſimo & anguſto ad imum rotundiore. Pluken. Almag. p.* 147? *An Ficus Indica folio oblongo anguſtiſſimo & ſpinoſiſſimo. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p.* 137?

This Tree grows to about nine Foot high, it has a very ſtreight tapering Trunc or Stalk, about the Bigneſs of one's Leg, ſet very thick in Rows from Bottom to Top, with Tufts of Prickles Star-faſhion, whiter and not ſo long as thoſe of the Prickly-Pears. When it has riſen to about eight Foot high, come out the Leaves and none under, they hang downwards one out of another towards the Ground, and are like the Leaves of ordinary Prickly-Pears, only of a deeper green Colour, longer and narrower, being about a Foot and a half long, two Inches broad, and a quarter of an Inch thick. The Flowers are made after the ſame Manner, only ſmaller every Way and of a red Colour, to which follow the Fruit like others of the *Opuntiæ*.

I do not queſtion but the Stem of this riſes at firſt from Leaves one out of another, in Time turning round, as others of this Kind.

This grew in the *Caymanes* below Mr. *Worley*'s Plantation on the other Side of the *Rio Cobre*, and elſewhere in the Sandy Places, near the Shores of the Iſland.

From the red Colour of the Flower of this Species, People are apt to judge this to be the Sort on which the *Cochinilla* breeds, but I think without Ground.

XII.

XII. *Opuntia major ſpinoſa cauleſcens, foliis glaucis, longis & anguſtis pendulis, ſpinis crebrioribus & minoribus obſitis, flore rubro.* Cat. Jam. p. 195. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr* p. 20. *An Ficus Indica ſeu Opuntia minor cauleſcens arbuſculi in modum ramis cineriteis ſpinoſiſſima. Plukenet Almag. p.* 147?

This Tree as the precedent, has a very ſtreight, round Stem, riſing to about five Foot or more high, on which are a great many Rows of Star-faſhion'd, ſhort, white Prickles, in Tufts, very thick ſet, ſo that very little elſe is ſeen, they almoſt covering the Stalk which tapers towards the Top, from which come the Leaves hanging down from one another as in the ordinary Prickly-Pear, they are longer proportionably than thoſe of the Prickly-Pear, of a lighter green Colour or Glaucous, and ſo very thick ſet with Rows of ſmall Prickles and prickly Down in Tufts, that the Leaf ſhews almoſt nothing elſe, and he t[illegible] touches them tho' arm'd with Gloves, will feel nothing elſe in ſome Days. The Flowers are as uſually, only fewer, being made up of about ſix Petala of a reddiſh Colour and ſtanding on the begun Fruit as in all of this Kind.

It grew near Old-Harbour, in the ſandy Ground between it and Mr. *Mohun*'s Houſe very plentifully.

The reticulated light Contexture of Ligneous Fibres, making up the main Part of the Stalk of this Plant, the others being deſtroy'd by the Injuries of the Air, is ſaid by *Piſo* to be us'd as a Flambeau in *Braſile*, this is not made Uſe of in *Jamaica*, but that of Dildoe-Tree the leſſer, which with its Heighth he mentions, never ſeeing this but always that ſo high, makes me doubt he confounds thoſe two very different Plants together.

Piſo's Figure agrees very well to this Plant, and no other.

Lib. 10. of Medicinal Plants, *Cap.* 1. *Oviedo Coron.* ſpeaks of this calling it *Arbol o planta con que ſe ſueldan las quebraduras o coſas rompidas en la perſona del hombre.* The Leaves clear'd of its Prickles, beaten, ſpread on Linen as a Plaiſter and apply'd to broken Bones after they are ſet, cures them, it ſticks till they are whole and then falls off. It makes a Fruit in *Nicuaragua* larger than an Olive, and ſcarlet, out of which is made a Paſte, ſold in the Markets for colouring with Water, it keeps ſix Years without Alteration or Gum. This is the ſame with the *Tunas* which he ſays was about three Spans high, and therefore it was young.

XIII. *Ficus Indica folio triangulari enſiformi (profunde canaliculato) ſtellatim aculeato. Raij Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 196. *Raij* 3. *p.* 20. *Melocactus Americanus repens trigonus, flore albo, fructu violaceo, Plum. Tournef. Inſt, p.* 563. *pl. Am. p.* 19. *Melocactus folioſus & ſquammoſus*, Carduus Pitahaya. *Oviedi Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Part* 3. *p.* 171. *Ficoides triangulare articulatum amplexicaule, ſpinis brevioribus obſitum. Plukenet. Alm. p.* 148. *Cereus ſcandens minor trigonus articulatus, fructa ſuaviſſimo. Herm. par. Bat. p.* 118. *Pitahaya Simeron, ej. ib. p.* 120. *An Cereus ſcandens minor, trigonus articulatus, ej. ib. Cat.* 5.

Prickly-With.

This Plant has ſeveral ſmall Roots, white, tapering and very ſtrong, ſticking to the Barks of the Trees it grows on; from them comes ſeveral very green Leaves, protruding one another, as in the other Species

Species of this Kind; every one of them is triangular, each Side three Inches broad, furrowed between the Angles very deep, the Cavity being round, very ſmooth, of a very freſh green Colour, and looking juſt like the Shape of a three corner'd Sword-Blade; on the three Eminencies or Angles ſtand Tufts of ſmall, ſhort, white Prickles, in Rows, very thick, Star-faſhion, every Leaf is about a Foot and a half long, they creep up Trees, and ſtick cloſe to them, riſing to forty or fifty Foot high, when the Prickles and ſucculent Part of the Leaves fall off there remains the long, round and ſtrong inward Part, which is made Uſe of for Withs to tie Palliſadoes cloſe to one another, in Building, *&c.* The Flowers come out of the Leaves, as in others of this Kind, at firſt appears a woolly round Knob which afterwards augments, and ſhews on its Out-ſide a great many long, ſcaly, reddiſh green Leaves, one longer than another, encloſing ſeveral very long, white Petala, in the Middle of which ſtand many long Stamina; the whole looking like the Flower of the white Lilly; the under Part of this Flower or Rudiment of the Fruit beginning to ſwell the *Petala* drop off and it augments till it comes to the Bigneſs of an Apple with ſeveral Protuberances on its Surface, when ripe 'tis of a yellow Colour, a little reddiſh or towards an Orange, and within a thin Skin lies a white, pleaſantly ſweet Pulp, incloſing a great many ſmall, black Seeds, ſo that the Pulp and Seeds look like *ſperma Ranarum.*

Sometimes as other Wood-binds it creeps on the Ground, and grows there, and then 'tis larger and much fairer.

It grows on all large Trees in the Savanna Woods towards the Sea's Side, and is ſought after by Negro's for the Withs as well as the Fruit.

The Fruit is ripe in *December* and *January.*

The Fruit eaten, makes the Urine red as Prickly-Pears, *C. B. Laet.*

'Tis chiefly ſought after for its Withs, which are uſed wherever any thing of that Kind is needful, they are uſually made into round Hanks, ty'd betwen Sticks and ſo ſold in the Markets.

The Fruit is the beſt and pleaſanteſt of any of this Kind, and ſo more ſought after, both for Diſerts, and as they are cooling; they in two Hour's Time after eating two or three, colour the Urine as Prickly-Pears, *Oviedo.*

Cluſius ſays the Indians cured broken Bones with this, the Tops when green, being bruis'd and apply'd to the Fracture.

Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 76. of his *Mantiſſa*, makes the *Mippi Cluſ. exot. p.* 86. not to be this, but his *Cereus minima ſerpens &c.* deſcrib'd hereafter, in which I do not agree with him, for I think *Cluſius*'s *Mippi* to be this Plant, as may appear by his Deſcription agreeing to this and no other.

Piſo in the firſt Edition, 1648, of his Book, *p.* 99. gives an *Icon* agreeing exactly with one of the Leaves or Joints of this Plant. In the 23d Page of *Marcgrave* in the ſame Edition it is deſcrib'd and figur'd under the Name of *Jamacaru Braſilienſibus Cardon Luſitanis*, as growing on Trees with the ſame Figure as before *Piſo* had uſed; and *p.* 125. is given the *Icon* of many Joints growing on Trees which is taken by *Piſo* and given as a Figure to the *Jamacaru*, to which it no Ways agrees. *Piſo* in the ſecond Edition *viz.* 1658. *p.* 188. takes his firſt *Icon* but leaves his firſt Deſcription, which belong'd to another Plant, for that of *Marcgr.* for the moſt Part. There are likewiſe ſome Differences I ſuppoſe accidental in the Colour of the Fruit, which is either red or yellow, which I am apt to believe comes from the Soil, Rains, or ſome ſuch like Cauſe.

Fran-

Franciſco Ulloa ap. Ramnus. p. 343 *Hakl. p.* 404. tells us that this Fruit is eat by the Inhabitants of *Sta. Cruz*, and that it is found likewiſe towards *Californnia* in about 17° N. Lat.

XIV. *Cereus craſſiſſimus, fructu intus & extus rubro. Cat. Jam. p.* 196. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 21. *Melocactus Americanus, monoclonus, flore albo fructu atro purpureo Tournef. Inſt. p.* 563. *An Cereus erectus Curaſſavicus maximus fructu ſpinoſo rubro. Herm. par. Bat. p.* 113? *Cereus criſtatus Beaumontianus ejuſd. par. Bat. pr.? vel An Cerus erectus fructu rubro non ſpinoſo. Ejuſd. par. Bat. p.* 114? *Cereus erectus fructu rubro non ſpinoſo lanuginoſus. ej. ib?*

Dildoe Tree the larger.

The Roots of this Tree, when young, are ſpread on the Surface of the Ground for ſeveral Feet's Diſtance, ſolid, of a Cheſſnut Colour, from whence comes one Stalk or Stem, which mounts ſtreight up to twenty Foot high, having a Notch or round Inciſure, at every two, three, or four Foot's Diſtance, being the Beginings and Endings of the different Leaves of which 'tis made up; 'tis about ſixteen Inches in Circumference, green when young, or towards the Top, channel'd on the Sides from the Bottom to the Top, with eight, nine, or ten deep Furrows. On the Edges, Striæ, Eminencies or Ribs of this Trunc ſtand great Tufts of white Prickles, half an Inch long, twelve, more or leſs in a Tuft, ſtanding Star-faſhion; the Stem is hollow, and on a great many ſolid, woody Fibres cloſe ſet together, except ſome Netlike Spaces left between, is a green, thick Pulp, on the Edges of whoſe prominent Parts grow the Prickles aboveſaid. This empty, round, woody Contexture is what is in the other of this Kind uſed for Torches very often. The main Trunc, at one of its Notches is branch'd, or has Leaves going out, on which grow others to a pretty Heighth, of the ſame Make and Bigneſs with the main Body. At, or near the Top of this Tree, on ſeveral Places comes out a round, woolly, ſcaly Knob, which ſenſibly breaks out into the Flower, this when open is three Inches long, has a roundiſh Knob, (the Rudiment of the Fruit) on which it ſtands, from a narrow Neck above that it ſwells, is three Inches long, and conſiſts of many green Leaves, placed ſquammatim one over another, the innermoſt being the longeſt, within which ſtand two Rows of *Petala*, long and white, and within them a great many long, yellowiſh *Stamina* with a large *Stylus*, to which ſucceeds a Fruit, ſticking cloſe to the Stem, as big as a large Ruſſeting-Apple; when ripe of an Orange or red Colour, having ſeveral little Eminencies, ſomething like the Pine, on its Surface; its Skin is thin, and contains within a red ſweet Pulp, a great many ſmall, black, ſhining, crackling Seeds.

Oviedo ſays the Chriſtians call'd theſe *Cirios*, becauſe, except the Prickles, they look as if they were made of Wax, and that they were planted by the Indians, but for what he knew not; perhaps for Torches.

It grows near the Sea in ſandy Places, every where in the *Savanna* Woods near the Town.

The Fruit of this is extremely coveted by Wood Ants.

It is eaten to cool in this hot Country.

This, and the other immediately following Sort, as they were miſtaken by ſeveral for the *Euphorbium*, ſo the Inhabitants of *Jamaica* were in the like Error when they prohibited the Exportation of this Plant alive, on any Account whatever, leaſt it ſhould grow in ſome other Place, and hinder their expected Trade for that Drug. But it certainly is not the *Euphorbium* of *Ger.* becauſe it has no Prickles ſtanding two together, and is not milky.

This is very vulnerary being beaten and apply'd, it cures Wounds, and I was cured ſo of a Wound made by one of its Prickles, *Mon.*

XV. *Cereus altiſſimus gracilior fructu extus luteo, intus niveo, ſeminibus nigris pleno. Cat. Jam. p.* 197. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 22. *Cereus erectus altiſſimus, Sirinamenſis Herm. Par. Bat. p.* 116. *An Cereus erectus minor, fructu ſpinoſo coſtarum numero varians Colobre de Spine. Hiſp. Ejuſd. ib. p.* 117 ? *Dildo-Buſh* or *Dildo-Tree* of *Dampier. cap.* 4, *&* 5. A Stick that is grown hollow like a Net, of *Hubert, p.* 35.

Dildoe-Tree the Leſſer, or, *Torch-wood.*

This Tree is in every thing like the former, only ſmaller, its Flower is ſeven Inches long; the Fruit is as big as a large Tennis-Ball, with Eminencies as the other, and has within a yellow Membrane, a white, ſweet Pulp, like Snow, amongſt which lie little black Seeds, interſpers'd as in the former.

It grows with the former, often in the Woods alone, and on *Sebaldt de Verds* and *Gallapagos* Iſlands, *Dampier.*

The Fruit of theſe is ripe in *October.*

They are eaten as the former.

I ſeveral Times wounded all Parts of both Sorts of this Tree, but could never find any Gum tranſude from either of them.

The inward Contexture of the Fibres of this Plant remaining after the Weather has conſum'd both the In and Outſide of it, is uſed for a Torch by the Indians to catch Fiſh in the Night-Time, they hold it out of the Ends of their Canoes lighted, and the Fiſh leaping at it, they ſtrike them with their Inſtruments, and great Plenty of them are caught ſo, eſpecially Mullets.

Euphorbium has Milk and a three corner'd and feeded Fruit like the Tithymals, *Cord. Hiſt. pl. fol.* 209.

Abbeville ſays that the Fruit of this Tree taſtes like Strawberries.

XVI. *Cereus minima ſerpens Americana, Plukenet. Cat. Jam. p.* 197. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 27. *An Cereus minimus articulatus ex vera cruce, ejuſd. ib. Cereus ſcandens minor Polygonus articulatus, Herm. par. Bat. p.* 120. *Melocactus Americanus repens tetragonus flore albo, fructu coccineo. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 563. *pl. Amer. p.* 19. *An Cereus ſcandens minor articulatus coſtarum numero varians Volck. p.* 97 ? *Cereus ſcandens medius polygonus articulatus ſpinoſiſſimus, Ej. ib* ? *Cereus ſcandens minimus articulatus, ſexangularis, Ej. ib* ?

This Plant is in every thing like the *Cerei*, it has Furrows, Ribs, Prickles, *&c.* like them, only it is leſſer, being not over half an Inch in Diameter, its Colour is a little more whitiſh, being *Glaucous*, it climbs the Trees in the Woods and ſticks to their Barks very cloſe, like Ivy, with broad and ſoft Clavicles, and mounts ſometimes ſtreight up Trees to forty or fifty Foot high, at other Times creeps along the Rocks or Ground, the Flower and Fruit are the ſame as they are in the other *Cerei* only ſmaller.

The Flowers are red, *Plukenet.*

I found this moſt elegant Plant firſt, in a Wood above Mr. *Batchelor*'s houſe on this Side Black-River Bridge, and afterwards on the Red-Hills upon the right Hand of the Road going to *Guanaboa*.

XVII. *Opuntia non ſpinoſa minima caulescens, folijs piloſis ſtrictiſſimis, e crenis foliorum fructum & florem proferens.* Cat. Jam. p. 216. *An Nopalxochcuez-altiquiri.* Hern. p. 292, & 457? *Canambaya* Marcgr. p. 78? *Opuntiæ forte affinis Sirinamenſis, e foliorum crenis nova folia produtens,* Hort. Beaumont. p. 19. *Phyllanthos Americana ſinuoſis foliis longis, craſſis & carnoſis Opuntiæ in modum florigera* Plukenet. Phyt. Tab. 247. Fig. 5. *Epiphyllum Americanum.* Herm. par. Bat. prod. add. *Ficus Indica ſcolopendriæ folio, epiphyllitis.* Herm. par. Bat. Cat. p. 8. *Ficus ſeu Opuntia non ſpinoſa ſcolopendriæ folio ſinuato,* Raij. Hiſt. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 21.

This Plant had ſeveral long Strings or Thongs, which had Roots and Fibrils to take Nouriſhment by, having ſtrong Nerves in their Middle, which united made a pretty large Root, and ſent up a round aſh-colour'd Stalk, from whence went ſeveral Leaves, which at firſt were very hairy, and afterwards came to be about a Foot long and an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and from whence they decreas'd to both Extremes. The Leaves had an Inch long Footſtalks and a Nerve running through their Middles. They had alſo round Indentures on their Edges, and were of a pale green Colour. Out of the Indentures or Notches of the Leaves came the Fruit which was ſmall, compreſs'd, and like the others of this Kind having ſmall Seeds within its Pulp. The Stalk of this when cleared of the ſucculent Part ſhew'd its cancellated, reticulated Fibers as others of this Kind.

This grew in *Jamaica*, and was brought thence to Sir *Arthur Rawdon* by *James Harlow*, and given me by Dr. *Sherard*.

XVIII. *Echinomelocactos Cluſ.* Cat. Jam. p. 198. *Melocarduus ſulcis rectis ſpinis ad angulos appoſitis major* Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 3. p. 170. *An Melocactus purpureus Striis in ſpinis intortis.* Plumier. Tournef. p. 563? pl. Amer. p. 19? *Ficoides ſeu Melocactos Americana tomentoſo capite ſulcis rectis.* Plukenet. Alm. p. 148. *An Ficoides ſeu Melacactos Americana major ſulcis obliquis.* Ej. ib. *Ficoides, ſeu Melocactos major longioribus aculeis donata,* Ejuſd. ib? *Echenomelocactus ſive Melocarduus echinatus Indiæ occidentalis Coutant,* p. 2. *Echinomelocactus major tomentoſo capite, coſtis rectis,* Herm. par. Bat. p. 135.

Turk's-Heads.

This has a great many Foot long, round, ſtrong and white Thongs for Roots, ſtretch'd out on every Hand under the Surface of the Ground, which ſend up a very ſtrange Plant, or Maſſe, it ſeems to be only one Joint of the former Plants, is about one, two, or three Foot high, about three Foot in Circumference at Bottom, where it is largeſt, and tapers towards the Top; it has very deep Channels, Furrows or *Sulci* in it, ſtreight for the moſt Part, tho' ſometimes they vary and are crooked. On the Eminencies or Ribs between the Furrows ſtand in Rows, Tufts of Prickles, rayed Star-faſhion; they are white and longer than thoſe of the Prickly-Pear, and very ſharp. The Skin of this Plant is of a dark green Colour, thick and juicy, like that of Aloes, and in the Inſide it is full of an inſipid, whitiſh green Pulp, which ſome People ſay after boiling is eatable, but I could not find it very ſavoury. On the Top of this comes up a Head riſing an Inch or two, more or leſs above the other,

other, being about 3 Inches in Diameter; it is made up of reddiſh brown, ſharp Prickles, ſlender and long, the Roots of which ſtand in a great Quantity of *Tomentum* or Down a little darker coloured than Cotton, out of which comes alſo the Flower which is without any Footſtalk, conſiſting of very many Purple *Petala*, long and narrow, lying out as from a common Center, to which follows a Fruit, the Footſtalk of which appears only above with the End of the Fruit, the other Part being to be drawn out of the *Tomentum*, it appears to be a ſmall tapering Fruit like that of *Capſicum*, about an Inch and an half in Length, on the outſide it has a thin, ſhining, light purple coloured Membrane, and within that a Pulp of the ſame Colour with black Seeds in it, as the others of this Kind, but this Fruit is much more pleaſant than any of the others, having a fine Piquancy or Sourneſs.

This Plant varies very much in its Largeneſs, Streightneſs of the *Sulci*, Prickles, *&c.* ſo that amongſt a thouſand Plants you ſhall perhaps not ſee two juſt alike, whence the Variety deſcrib'd in Authors.

It grows in the Town *Savanna*, near *Paſſage-Fort*, the Salt Ponds, and in all the ſandy Grounds near the Sea, in *Jamaica*, as well as in moſt of the *Caribes* or *Antilles*.

It is ſcarce ever without Flower and Fruit.

The Fruit is very pleaſant and cooling to eat.

Some ſay that the inward Pulp of the whole Plant is very good Victuals, but I could not find any thing of that, it being very inſipid even the beſt Way prepared.

Cluſius's Figure is beſt, and Deſcription good, altho' *Terrentius* blames him, deſcribing another Plant of the ſame Kind.

XIX. *Cereo affinis ſcandens planta aphylla caule rotundo, articulato, glabro ſucculento ſaturate viridi.* Cat. Jam. p. 198. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 21. *Tab.* 224. *Fig.* 3, *&* 4. *An Apocynum humile aizoides, ſiliquis erectis, caulículis longiſſimis, denticulis rarioribus donatum. Pluk. Mant. p.* 37?

Green-With.

This Plant hangs down from the Branches of Trees and creeps up others to forty Foot high; it ſeems to be only a Stalk with Clavicles jointed or made up of Leaves, going one out of the other like the *Cerei*, it is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, very ſmooth without, deep green colour'd, round, jointed or notch'd, at every five Inch's Diſtance, from which goes out a three or four Inches long Clavicle, which catches hold by its broad viſcid End of any Part of a Tree it comes near. Oppoſite to this comes another as long Clavicle, or Leaf thin and membranaceous, from a broad Beginning, ending in a Point; the Stem it ſelf is ſolid, juicy, and ſometimes branch'd. At ſeveral Times of the Year, and in ſeveral Places, I have ſeen this Plant, but could never obſerve any other Leaf then the Clavicle above mention'd (if that may be called a Leaf) neither could I ever ſee it have any Flower or Fruit.

It grew in a Wood beyond *Rio Cobre* over againſt the Angels, on the Hills upon great Trees, between Colonel *Ballard*'s and Major *Bragg*'s Plantations.

The Juice of this Plant either alone, or mix'd with proper Ointments or Oils, being rub'd on any pain'd Part takes away old Aches or Pains, and helps one to the Uſe of their Limbs, after they have been loſt in the Belly-Ach.

It

It always (on its Uſe) Occaſions great Pain and itching in the Part before it works its Effect, is very penetrating, and much eſteem'd for its Vertues, by the Indian and Negro Doctors.

XX. *Malo punicæ affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis diſſepimentis interſtincto, ex toto eſculento, rubro, majori.* Cat. Jam. p. 198. *Guavon* from *Barbados* of *Tradeſcant.* p. 119. *Appel. Guayavas. Steerbeck, Citric.* p. 30. & 200. *Gouianes de Bouton.* p. 63. *Cienko, Boym. Lit. K. Thevenot.* p. 22. *Guava* Fruit with the Inſide red of *Dampier, cap.* 8.

The red Guava-Tree.

This Tree riſes to twenty Foot high, has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with an extraordinary ſmooth Bark, of the ſame Colour with that of an Aſh-Tree; its Branches towards the Top ſpread themſelves on every Hand, having ſeveral Leaves ſet one againſt an other on ſhort Footſtalks, they are two Inches and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, having one middle Rib, from whence ſeveral tranſverſe ones go out on each Side, ſmooth, and a litttle curl'd. *Ex eorum Ala* comes a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalk, ſupporting a large white pentapetalous Flower, having very numerous *Stamina* of the ſame Colour, to which follows a Fruit not unlike a Pomegranate, or ſmall Lemon, ſmelling ſomething like Bugs, ungrateful to the firſt Taſters, being crown'd or umbilicated at the Top like an Apple, ſmooth, of a light yellow Colour, having within an edible Skin, about an eighth of an Inch thick, a ſweet Pulp likewiſe edible, and gratefully pleaſant, in which lie great Numbers of Seeds like Grains of Paradiſe only harder (whence *Hernandez*'s Name) without any Membranes ſeparating them one from another, as in the Pomegranate, each of which is irregularly ſhaped, ſmall and hard, of the ſame Colour with the Pulp, which is ſometimes red and ſometimes white, of which the firſt are accounted the beſt.

The Fruit has an Aromatic Smell.

Theſe Trees are planted every where for their Uſefulneſs, and grow naturally in the lowland Woods, or Plains in *Barbados*, the *Caribe* Iſlands, and *Jamaica*. The moſt ordinary Way of planting them is after they have been eaten by Men, Birds or Beaſts, the Seeds paſſing the Digeſtions, are by the Slaves, *&c.* planted here and there in the Fields, wherever they part with their Excrements, in this agreeing with the Fruit *Jamgomas*, *Garc. ab orta*, who ſays that they are beſt planted with the Excrement of the Birds eating it.

The Fruit is counted extremely pleaſant, delicious and wholeſome, and may very deſervedly take the firſt Place among the *Weſt-India* Fruits, if eaten when thoroughly ripe. They have only this Inconvenience, that being very adſtringent, they ſtop up the Belly if eaten in great Quantity, and the Seeds ſometimes ſticking on the Outſide of the hard Excrement in coming thro' the Inteſtines, eſpecially the *Rectum*, by their irregular ſharp Angles will occaſion great Pain there, and very often bring a Flux of Blood.

To an unacquainted Palate this Fruit ſeems very unſavoury.

The Fruit any Way boil'd, ſtew'd, or otherwiſe prepar'd, taſtes yet more pleaſantly.

Swine and all other Cattle covet it very much.

The Bark of this Tree or its Roots boil'd in Water, the Decoction is good to ſtop Fluxes, *&c.* and is reckon'd one of the beſt Adſtringents in *Jamaica*, being accounted cold and dry.

The Fruit the leſs ripe the more adſtringent, and when they are very ripe, or ſoft and rotten, they looſen the Belly.

They came to *Braſile* from the Northern *America*, *Marcgr.*

The Leaves are good for adſtringent Baths of all Sorts, curing the Scab.

The Decoction of the Bark cures ſwell'd Legs and fiſtulous Ulcers.

The Fruit being hot and dry, helps Digeſtion; a Syrup is made of the Infuſion and Decoction of the Leaves, which is a very good Remedy in all Fluxes, to be taken according to the Patient's Need, being as good as Syrup of dry Roſes, *Xim.*

Gomara and *Monardes* were much out when they deſcrib'd this Fruit with ſeveral Concamerations.

It is reckon'd no good Fruit, ſmelling ill like Punaiſes or Bugs, they are very much ſpread by all Creatures voiding their Seeds, it is unwholſome, and was not till lately found in *Eſpanola*. When not ripe they breed Worms, *Benz.*

The purple Sorts are beſt, which roaſted cure the Flux, *Fragos.*

A Syrup is made of the young Shoots, which is excellent in Fluxes, *Tertre.*

This Tree hinders *Porto-Rico* from having rich Paſtures, for the Grains being numerous, ſpring up and choak the Graſs, *Laet.*

After ſix Years Growth the *Guavas* grow leſſer, *Oviedo Coron.*

It bakes well, may be codled, and makes good Pies, *Dampier.*

They propagate this by the Branch in *China*, *Boym. Præfat.*

Guayabas like Filberds, as big as Figs, were obſerved by an *Anonymus* Author *ap. Purchas*, *p.* 1529, or *Portugal* of *Elvas*, *p.* 10. at St. *Jago* on *Cuba*. By *Rob. Tomſon*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 454. about *Mexico.*

Here (at *Meſtitlan* within forty Leagues of *Mexico*) our Men were very ſick of their Agues, and with eating of another Fruit called in the Indian Tongue, *Guiaccos*, which Fruit did bind us ſo ſore, that for the Space of ten or twelve Days we could not eaſe our ſelves, *Philips ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 477.

We travell'd there ſeven Days and ſeven Nights before we came to *Panuco*, feeding on nothing but Roots and *Guiavos*, a Fruit like Figs, *Hortop ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 491.

Turner takes Notice of them in *Sta. Lucia. Purchas*, *p.* 1265. *lib.* 6. *cap.* 15. and that when they are not ripe they are binding, and when ripe ſcowering, with *Probatum* in the Margin.

Davies ap. Purchas. lib. 6. *cap.* 18. *p.* 1287. obſerved them by the River *Amazons.*

Ligon, *p.* 14. in *Cape-Verd* Iſles, and in *Barbados*, *p.* 22, and 71. where they are found with Seed of a white or Stammel Colour, ſome rank, ſome ſweet, according to the ſeveral Conſtitutions thro' which the Seeds paſs, Cattle eat the Fruit and lay it every where in their Plantations, which troubles them, the Rind preſerved is very good. *p.* 71.

Layfield ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. *p.* 1172. ſays that they are good againſt the Flux, and that the Pulp is of a Sanguine Colour. *Hughes*, *p.* 44. that the Fruit is cooling. *Ligon*, *p.* 11. that they grow in the *Cape-Verd* Iſles, and in *Smith*'s *Obſſ. p.* 56. they were found in *Barbados.*

XXI. *Malo punicæ affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis diſſepimentis interſtincto, ex toto eſculento, majore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 199. The *Guava-Shrub* with the Inſide of the Fruit yellow of *Dampier, cap.* 8. *Goyavnier Rochef. Tab.* p. 13 *Goyava, Steerbeck, Citric.* p. 201. *Guajava alba dulcis, Commelin. Hort. Amſt.* p. 121.

The large, white Guava.

This Tree is in every thing the ſame with the red *Guava*, only the Fruit is ſomewhat larger and white within, it is very juicy, tho' not altogether ſo well taſted.

It grows in the Plains every where with the other Kinds, but more eſpecially in the inland Parts of this Iſland.

It is planted in *Malabar*; a Bath is made of the Leaves in Water, which by its Heat, cauſes ſweating, and cures Fevers; a Decoction of the Bark and Root opens Obſtructions, and is a Remedy for the Dropſy and Jaundice; the Fruit boil'd in Vinegar cures a Looſeneſs and the Dyſentery, *H. M.*

XXII. *Malo punicæ affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis diſſepimentis interſtincto, ex toto eſculento minore albo. Cat. Jam. p.* 200. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 19. *Goyavier ſauvage de Rochef. Tab.* p. 21.

The ſmall, white Guava.

This Tree is exactly the ſame with the others of this Kind, only the Fruit is much ſmaller, white within, and not ſo juicy, or pleaſant.

It grows here and there in the Plains with the former white large Sort, from which I will not affirm it to be ſpecifically diſtinct.

The Fruit preſerved is cooling, and adſtringent, and ſerves for the ſame Purpoſes as Conſerve of Roſes or Marmelade of Quinces. The Buds and Leaves are uſed in Baths againſt both inward and outward Diſtempers. The Roots are the moſt uſeful of all the Parts of this Tree, they being diuretic, and of ſubtle Parts, with a Sweetneſs and Adſtringency, and therefore eſteem'd good for the Spleen and Kidneys.

XXIII. *Malus Punica ſativa aliis ſimplici flore. Granata Jonſt. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p.* 201. *Malus Punica fructu acido, Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p.* 29. *Malum punicum ſativum, flore ſimplici. Steerbeck Citric. p.* 190. *Balauſtia ſciz Malus punica Pomegranate-Tree, Tradeſcant, p.* 89. *Malum granatum ej. Malus Punica ſeu Cranata fructu acido Romeira. Griſl. p.* 44. *Grenadier, Pommet.* p. 110. *Grenade de Rochef. Tab.* p. 13. *de Bouton.* p. 39.

The Pomegranate-Tree.

Theſe Trees are commonly here planted, and thrive very well in Gardens.

The Leaves being firſt beaten with Oil of Roſes, apply'd to the Head, cures its aching. The Rinds are uſed againſt the too plentiful weeping of the Eyes, *Jonſt.*

The Powder of the Fruit dried in an Oven in a cloſed Pot cures Fluxes, *Lac.*

The Rind with Galls, or inſtead of them, makes the beſt Sort of Ink, *Park.*

The Fruit is cooling, good in Fevers, quenching Thirſt, drying and binding,

binding, and withal very ſtomachic, it is good againſt the Flux, Squeamiſhneſs and Vomiting, the Flowers are adſtringent likewiſe, but moſt of all the Bark of the Fruit, which is good in Ruptures, Fluxes, Gargariſms for ſore Throats, looſe Teeth, *&c.*

The Flowers cure the *Prolapſus Inteſtini* with Galls, *Trag.*

The Flowers uſed as Roſes make a Sugar like them. *Math.*

The Fruit comes well if the Trees be clean'd, the Leaves fall not off. *Tertre.*

Phillips, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 476. found this Tree about *Panuco. Ward ib. p.* 758. at *Sierra Leona. Pretty ib. p.* 823. at St. *Helena.*

Pyrard, cap. 10. *p.* 85. met with it at the *Maldives, & cap.* 24, *p.* 236. at *Bengale. & cap.* 27. *p.* 286. at *Calecut. p.* 2. *p.* 88. in *Ceylan. p.* 3. *p.* 63. and at *Marocco* with Figs.

Ligon, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd* Iſles, *& p.* 70 in *Barbados*, where Hedges are clipt and made of them.

Pomegranats were found by *Bellon ap. Purchas lib.* 8. *cap.* 13. *p.* 1379. near *Mount-Sinai. Newberrie, ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1411. at *Anna. Cartwright ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 4. §. 2. *p.* 1431. at *Casbin.* By *Jo. dos Sanctos, ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 1536. at *Sofala.* By *Marco Polo ap. Purchas, lib.* 1. *p.* 71. in *Perſia.*

Saris apud Purchas, lib. 4. *cap.* 1. §. 1. *p.* 336. ſaw them at *Comora. Copland, ib. cap.* 8. §. 1. *p.* 467. at *Surat* in Gardens. And *Fernandez. ib. lib.* 7. *p.* 1183. §. 2. in *Ethiopia.*

Oviedo lib. 8. *cap.* 1. ſays that they were firſt brought from *Spain* to *Eſpanola.*

Hedges are made of theſe Trees in *Bermudas, Smith*, p. 184. *Rawolfe, p.* 1. *cap.* 2. obſerved them about *Tripoli. cap.* 6, about *Aleppo*, and about *Anna id. cap.* 5.

Pomegranate (Rinds) Pills tan the Goat Skins in which they churn in *Arabia, Cartwright ap. Purchas, lib.* 9. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 1422.

Pomegranates were taken Notice of by *Hernan Lopez de Caſtaneda, cap.* 9. at *Mombaſſa.* And by *Terry* p. 96. in the *Mogul*'s Country.

XXIV. *Malus Punica pleniflora flore majore. Cat. Jam. p.* 201. *Balauſtia rubra. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p.* 2. *Balauſtia, Sterbeeck. p.* 192. *Malus Punica, flore pleno. Hort. Reg. Pariſ. Balauſtes, Pommet.* 180. *Malus Punica Balauſtifera, ſeu flore pleno, Griſl. virid.* p. 44.

This Tree grows here with the former, but ſeldom has, if ever, any Fruit; it is good for the ſame Purpoſes.

XXV. *Papaya major, flore & fructu majoribus pediculis curtis inſidentibus. Cat. Jam.* p. 202. *Papaya Peruvianorum. Aman. Hort. Boſ.* p. 26. *Ficus Arbor utriuſq; Indiæ platani foliis Monoſteleches, fructu mali cydonij aut melonis magnitudine. Plukenet Tab.* 278. *Fig.* 1. *Papaya fructu Melopeponis effigie. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p.* 659. *pl. Am.* p. 20.

The Female Papa-Tree.

This Tree has ſeveral round Roots ſpread on the Surface of the Earth on every Hand, from whence riſes to fifteen Foot high, a ſtreight Stem of about a Foot Diameter, hollow, ſoft, and cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd, almoſt ſmooth Bark, having here and there *Veſtigia* of the fallen off Leaves; the Trunc is often, tho' not always branch'd, and theſe Branches, as well as their main Stem have their Leaves near their Tops, coming out on every Side of them; they ſtand on long, round and

and ſtrong hollow Footſtalks, and have Leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of *Acer majus*, only much larger, more deeply laciniated and ſnipt about the Edges. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers, on none, or very ſmall Footſtalks, they are yellow, hexapetalous, and pretty large: After them follows a Fruit about the Bigneſs of an ordinary Muskmelon, ſmaller towards the Footſtalk, like a Pear in ſome, tho' in others of another Figure; the outward Skin is ſmooth, before it is ripe very green, when ripe, yellow, and containing within a yellow, ſweet Pulp, a pretty large Cavity, in which, to the Inſide of the Pulp, ſtick the Seeds all round, each Seed being as big as a Pea, black, having ſeveral Riſings and Impreſſions on its Surface, and being inclos'd in a whitiſh clear Bladder. The Fruit when not fully ripe, cut athwart, yields in ſeveral Places a Milky Juice, which is thought very unwholeſome if before being dreſs'd, the Fruit be not ſteep'd in Water.

This is propagated in *China* by the Leaf, *Boym. Præfat.*

This Tree has always Flowers, young and ripe Fruit, the ripeſt being loweſt.

It is planted and grows very ſwiftly, a Seed being dropt any where into the Ground, and that whether it be near the Male or not, brings Fruit.

It is eaten when ripe as a Melon, tho' in my Opinion it is not a very pleaſant Fruit, even when help'd with Pepper and Sugar.

The more ordinary Uſe of this Fruit, is before it is ripe, when as large as one's Fiſt, it is cut into Slices, ſoak'd in Water till the milky Juice is out, and then boil'd and eat as Turneps, or bak'd as Apples.

The Milk of the unripe Fruit is by *Hernandez* commended in the Ring-Worm.

It is thought to be natural to the *Weſt-Indies* and a Stranger in the *Eaſt-Indies* by *Peter della Valle*, and I believe it may be ſo, there being a leſſer Sort wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, which by Culture may have been improved to what we ſee. *Linſchoten* ſays it came from the *Weſt-Indies* to the *Philippine* Iſles, and from thence to *Goa*.

'Tis Called *Mamoera* by the *Portugueſe*, from its Reſemblance to the Breaſts of a Woman, and from its Milk.

The Stalks and Fruit are both preſerv'd and ſent over as a Sweetmeat to *Europe*, and are ſaid by *Ximenes* to be very cooling and Cordial, and uſed for that Purpoſe in the Hoſpitals of *New-Spain*.

Rochfort's ſecond Figure is the beſt, his firſt is fabulous.

Cluſius ſays this Fruit looſens the Belly.

Saris ap. Purchas, lib. 4. *cap.* 1. *p.* 336. met with this Tree at *Comorrha*. *Pyrard, p.* 3. *p.* 30. in the *Maldives*, where they eat the Fruit as Citruls in Potage, being green. *Nicol. ap. Purchas, lib.* 6. *cap.* 13. *p.* 1255. in *Sta. Lucia*.

I take theſe Trees to be the Fig-Trees which bear Figs as big as ones Fiſt, yellow within and of ſmall Taſte, obſerved by an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Elvas, cap.* 5. *p.* 9. and *ap. Purchas, p.* 1529. at St. *Jago*. in *Cuba*.

Layfield ap. Purchas. lib. 4. *p.* 1172. tells us that they were good againſt Fluxes in *Porto Rico*.

Wilſon ſaw them *ib. p.* 1264. in *Guiana*.

Smith in the *Summer-Iſles, p.* 171. planted there, being brought at firſt from the *Weſt-Indies. ib.* 183. *&* *p.* 55. of his *Obſſ.* he takes Notice of them in St. *Chriſtophers, & p.* 56. in *Barbados*.

Ligon, p. 14. ſaw them in *Cape-Verd-Iſles. & p.* 70. in *Barbados*, where the Tree was branch'd, and the Fruit was eaten as Turneps.

XXVI. *Papaya major, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis longis insidentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 203. *Pepo arboreſcens Mas. ſeu ſterilis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 361. *Papaia Orientalis Mas ſeu ſterilis, Commel. cat. p.* 261.

The Male Papaw-Tree.

This Tree is in every thing the ſame with the former, only the Flowers are many together faſten'd on a long and common branch'd Footſtalk, and are not ſo fruitful as the others, having only a ſmall Fruit; the Flowers of this are very ſweet ſcented.

What was related to *Cluſius* that this has no Fruit and the Female no Flowers are both very falſe, for this hath a ſmall Fruit, and the other a large Flower.

The Female Tree grew in *Balſora* in the Garden of *Saladinus Artafa* with *Chagius*'s, and others mentioned by *Zanoni* in a Liſt publiſhed, *p.* 17, *&* 18, of his *Iſtoria Botanica.*

The Fruit hinders Generation, *Boym.* and is good againſt the Itch. *Id.*

XXVII. *Papaya minor, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis curtis inſidentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 203. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 4.

The Female Wild Papaw-Tree.

This Tree is in every thing the ſame with the other whoſe Fruit is eaten, ſave that 'tis no larger than a Wallnut, and the Leaves, Stalk, and every Part of it are leſs; 'tis alſo of two Sorts Male and Female, or has the Flowers without and with Footſtalks.

It is common in all the Inland Woods of the Iſland.

XXVIII. *Papaya minor, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis longis inſidentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 203. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 4.

The Male Wild Papaw Tree.

This Tree grows with the former from which it differs only in the Footſtalks, as that of the Gardens, or which is planted.

XXIX. *Anona maxima, foliis latis ſplendentibus, fructu maximo viridi conoide, tuberculis ſeu ſpinulis innocentibus aſpero. Cat. Jam. p.* 203. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 77. *Tab.* 225. *Anona Commelin. Hort. Amſt. p.* 133. *Anonae tertia ſpecies Ruyſch & Kaggelaer Obſſ. in Eundem ibid. Guanabanus fructu e viridi, luteſcente molliter aculeato. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 43. *Prickly Custard-Apple* from *Barbados* of *John Tradeſcant. p.* 55. *Aratica-pomhe, Worm. mus. p.* 186. *An Lici. Boym. lit. D. Thevenot. p.* 20? *Miranda ſin & Europ. p.* 1003? *Lichi Nienhof. p.* 104? *Vel an Tata Boym. lit. N. Thevenot. p.* 23.

The Sowr-ſop Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc bigger than one's Thigh, riſing to fifteen or twenty Foot high, being cover'd with a grey, or light brown colour'd Bark, with white Spots here and there upon it, it is almoſt ſmooth, thick, and red within. This Tree is not much ſpread, but has Branches

on

on every Hand, ſending out here and there Twigs beſet with Leaves alternatively towards their End, they have Footſtalks an eighth of an Inch long, are three Inches and a half in Length, and an Inch and a half broad near the End, where broadeſt; are thin, ſmooth, ſhining, very green, and when rub'd or bruis'd between the Fingers ſmell not unpleaſantly. On the Branches here and there come out the Flowers on 3 qrs. of an Inch long Footſtalks; there appear at firſt three green Leaves, then three yellowiſh green, thick *Petala*, incloſing a round, rough, green *Stylus* or Knob, like a Button, which the *Petala* or Leaves falling, encreaſes by Degrees till it comes to be a very large Fruit, as big as one's two Fiſts, being turbinated, of an irregular Shape, large towards the Footſtalk, and ending in a Point; it is yellowiſh green on the Out-ſide, and cover'd with ſeveral ſmall pointed Knobs or Tubercles, blunt and ſoft; the Skin is thin, and when ripe the Pulp Fruit is as ſoft as Cuſtards, being white, juicy, of a ſowr and ſweet Taſte mix'd, containing many oblong, roundiſh, brown Seeds, a little flat, ſhining, and having within them a white Kernel of the ſame Shape.

It is propagated by the Seed in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes*.

When they are as yet unripe, and about the Bigneſs of Turneps, if ſo dreſs'd, they eat like them.

The Fruit from its Taſte is reckon'd one of their pleaſanteſt Fruits, it is cooling, and if a whole one be eaten it hurts not, as *Oviedo* ſaith.

Of the unripe Fruit preſs'd is made a Wine which is as clear as Water, and is good for Fluxes and Cankers in Childrens Mouths.

The Wood is not very ſtrong.

The Leaves infus'd according to *Piſo*, or burnt and mix'd with Oil, according to *Marcgr.* being rubb'd upon an Apoſteme, ripens, opens and heals it.

C. B. did not well to make this the ſame with *Duriones*.

If this be *Lici*, it as well as the following, are kept ſeveral Days by ſprinkling on them Salt Water, *Boym.*

An *Anonymus* Portugal obſerved this Fruit, in *Braſile Purchas Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1307. and *Ligon p.* 38. *&* 70. ſaith it taſtes like a muſty Melon and is ſhaped like an Ox's Heart.

XXX. *Anona maxima, foliis oblongis anguſtis, fructu maximo luteo conoide, cortice glabro in areolas diſtincto.* *Cat. Jam. p.* 204. *Tab.* 226. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 77. *Anona 2da ſpecies, Ruyſch & Kiggelaer. Obſſ. in hort. Amſt. p.* 133. *Anona Steerbeck citrit. p.* 201. *An Guanabanus fructu aureo & molliter aculeato. Plumier pl. Am. p.* 43. *Araticuape. Worm. muſ. p.* 186. *Cachimeni de Bouton p.* 63. *Lamyen. Boym. lit. E.? Thevenot. p.* 201?

The Cuſtard Apple-Tree.

This Tree is larger in every Part than the former, the Branches are more ſpread, the Bark is ſmooth and grey, the Leaves are longer, being five Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, and trough'd or hollow; the Flowers are longer, the Fruit bigger, of a deep yellow or Orange Colour, when ripe, the Membrane covering, it has many Lines rais'd and depreſs'd in it, making its Surface divided into many *Areæ*, the Pulp is for Colour, Conſiſtence and ſweetiſh Taſte like a Cuſtard, whence the Name, and the Seeds are black, oblong, depreſs'd and ſhining, like thoſe of the *Sowr-ſop* only much ſmaller and blacker.

Ligon

Ligon, *p.* 11, *&* 14 obſerved this Fruit at *Cape-Verd-Iſles*, *& p.* 71. in *Barbados*, where they eat it with Spoons.

They ripen the Fruit, by letting it lie after gathering, as Medlars.

It grows in the Plains or Savanna's every where, if planted, in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes*.

It is thought a very delicious Fruit.

It begets Wind and bad Humors, the Seeds ſtop Fluxes, *Herm.*

The Spaniards born in the *W. Indies* called *Crollos* eſteem this Fruit very much ſaying that either this or the preceding are a natural Cuſtard, *Acoſta*.

It grows in *New-Spain*.

They breed Wind, *Laet*. The Seeds ſtop Looſeneſſes. *id.*

The Sprouts reſiſt Poyſons. *Nieremb.*

It was a Stranger in *Malabar*, and ſerves for the ſame Uſes with the following. *H. M.*

The Fruit is dry and hot, ſpoils the Liver, cauſing Inflammations and Heats in the Face. *Tertre.*

It clears the Stomach of tough Humours, *Rochef.*

XXXI. *Anona, foliis odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide ſquammoſo parvo dulci. Cat. Jam. p.* 205. *Tab.* 227. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 77. *Guanabanus fructu ſubcæruleo Plum. pl. Am. p.* 43. *Anonæ* 4*ta ſpecies Ruyſch & Kiggelaer nott. in Comm. Hort. Amſt. p.* 134. *An Guyjanæ fructus ſquammoſus forma trochi Baſil Beſler faſc.? An arbor inſulæ Jamaicenſis, Guajavæ foliis & facie, forte Guititoroba Braſilienſium. Marcgr.* Steen-Apple *Belgis*, *Plukenet*, *Almag. p.* 42. *Phytogr. Tab.* 267. *Fig.* 2? *An Tata Boym. lit. N. Jonſt. Dendrolog. p.* 476? *Thevenot. p.* 23? *An Melenken. Thevet. I. B. t.* 1. *p.* 264. C. B. 507? Prickle-Apple of *India* of *Hubert p.* 39.

The Sweet-ſop-Tree.

This Tree riſes to about twenty Foot high, having a ſtreight Trunc, as big as ones Thigh, cover'd with a grey, ſmooth, Bark on the Outſide, red within, having Branches ſpread on every Hand, towards the Top, whoſe Twigs are thick ſet with Leaves which are oval in Shape, very ſmooth, of a yellowiſh green Colour and ſmelling ſweet, whence ſome would have this Tree to be that from whence *Benzoin* comes. The Flowers are made up of three long triangular thick *Petala*, whoſe Outſides are greeniſh, but within are of a Cream Colour, or of a yellowiſh white, with a white, round, rough *Stylus*, or Rudiment of the Fruit, which, when the *Petala* fall, augments till it is as big as one's Fiſt, of a turbinated or conoi'd Figure, bigger at the Footſtalk's End, and decreaſing to its round End, having ſeveral oblong, round Knobs, as big as the End of one's little Finger, growing Scale-faſhion, or imbricatim, one over another, like a carv'd or painted Bunch of Grapes of a yellowiſh green Colour firſt, afterwards bluiſh, cover'd over with a whitiſh Hoarineſs or Meal like that on Sloes or Plumbs, containing a ſweet Pulp and ſeveral Seeds lying in it.

It grows in the Low Lands, or Savanna's.

This Fruit is not ſo much coveted as others of this Kind.

It was brought from the *Manhilas* and *Philippines* to *Malabar*, firſt by the *Chineſe* and *Arabs*, and after to *E. India* by the *Portugueſe*. The Leaves beaten, putting Salt to them, make a Poulteſs which put on malignant Tumors powerfully ripens them. The unripe Fruit boil'd with a little Ginger in fair Water, cures the Vertigo.

The Fruit when ripe cools and is laxative, *H. M.*

XXXII.

XXXII. *Anona aquatica foliis laurinis atrovirentibus, fructu minore conoide luteo, cortice glabro in areolas distincto. Cat. Jam. p.* 205. *Tab.* 228. *Fig.* 1. *Raij Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 78. *An Anonæ* 3*a species Ruysch & Kiggelair. Obss. in Hort. Amst. p.* 133? *Araticu pana Worm. mus. p.* 187. *Guanabanus paulustris fructu lævi viridi Plum. pl. Am. p. ult?*

The Water-Apple, or, *Sweet-Apple-Tree.*

This Tree riseth to 30 or 40 Foot, having a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, streight, cover'd with a rough, grey colour'd Bark, and some few Branches, whose Twigs are set with Leaves standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, they are 4 Inches long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, being shaped like those of the Bay, smooth, dark green colour'd and hard. The Fruit is as big as one's Fist, turbinated like a *Sowr-sop*, hanging to the Tree by an Inch long Footstalk, and bringing out some of the Pulp with it, when ripe, so that a Hole is left in the Fruit; the outward Skin is first green, then yellow, smooth, only it hath some checquer'd Lines on its Surface, as the *Custard-Apple*; the Seeds lie from the Centre to the Circumference of the Fruit, and are as large as a Bean, oblong, almost round, of an Ash Colour, having a Crest running their Lengths, lying in an Orange colour'd Pulp of an unsavoury Taste, tho' it has something of the Smell and Relish of an Orange, and be esculent.

It grows plentifully at and above the Bridge over *Black-River* in St. *Dorothy*'s, where I gather'd the ripe Fruit in *June*.

The Country People could say nothing of it but that it was edible and called it *Water*, or, *Sweet-Apple*.

Marcgrave says that this Fruit is venomous, and *Piso*, that if it be eaten in too great Quantity, it suffocates the natural Heat, and that this Disease is to be cured as that caus'd by *Manipuera* or the Juice of *Cassada*.

The Fruit is so venomous as to kill Crabs feeding on it. *Red.*

This, Dr. *Plukenet*, *p.* 14. of his *Mant.* thinks may be the same with the *Anchovie Pear-Tree.* describ'd *p.* 122 of this Book, *Tab.* 216, *&* 217. *Fig.* 1, 2. but 'tis plain they differ.

XXXIII. *Anona trifolia, flore staminео, fructu sphærico ferrugineo scabro minore, allij odore. Cat. Jam. p.* 205. *Raij. Hist. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 79. *Pomifera Indica trifolia, fructu pruniformi caudato. Raij. Hist. p.* 1644? *Tapia Brasiliensium similis. Commel. in Nott. Arbor Americana triphylla numerosis staminulis, purpureis apicibus præditis floris umbilicum occupantibus. Plaken. Tab.* 147. *Fig.* 6? *An Hederæ Virginianæ triphyllæ quodamodo accedens arbor Jamaicensis. ejusdem. Almag. p.* 181? *Tapia arborea triphylla. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 22. *Malus Americana trifolia, fructu pomi aurantij instar colorato Arach Simmeron vulgo. Commelin. Hort. Amst. p.* 129. *An Acacy nappil aurantiis parvis similis fructus. I. B. t.* 1. *p.* 806?

The Garlick Pear-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with a dark greenish Bark, rising to about thirty Foot; the Tree is for some Months bare altogether, or naked; the Flowers bud out first round the Ends of the Twigs, standing on two Inches long Footstalks, consisting for the most Part of many greenish Inch long *Stamina*, with

purple *Apices* faſtened round a *Stylus* of the ſame Length and Colours, to which follows a Fruit ſtanding on a two or three Inches long Footſtalk perfectly ſpherical, of the Bigneſs of a Tennis Ball; It has within a ruſſet, rough Rind, a mealy Pulp like that of a Pear, ſweetiſh, ſmelling like Garlick, whence the Name, near its Centre are placed many black, ſhining, large Seeds, like thoſe of the *Sowr-ſop*, only ſmaller. The Leaves are trifoliated or always three together on the ſame common three Inches long Footſtalk, each of which is four Inches long, and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, thick, of a dark green Colour, ſet on to the Stalk by an eighth of an Inch long *Petiolus*, in its Shape reſembling the Lobe of one of the winged Elder-Leaves.

It grows very commonly in the low Land, or Savanna Woods in *Jamaica* and *Barbados*.

They are eaten by Way of Deſſert and for Pleaſure, tho' they are not very delicious.

If Swine be fatten'd with them, they communicate their Smell of Garlick to the Fleſh.

The bruis'd Leaves apply'd to the *Anus*, cure its Inflammations, eaſe Pain and are cooling; the ſame put into the Ears take away the Headach caus'd from Heat. *Piſo.*

It grows in *Malabar*, the Juice of the Leaves taken in Linen, apply'd to the *Inguina*, is diuretic, as is alſo the Fruit bruis'd mix'd with Salt Camphire and the *Fæces* of Cats apply'd the ſame Way. The Bark ſteep'd in Water and boil'd in Milk and Jeſamine Oil, with long Pepper and Ginger till the Moiſture is gone, makes a Liniment which is good for cold Tumors; the Seed boil'd with the Infuſion of Rice and mix'd, (being bruis'd) with Butter, ripens and ſoftens Abſceſſes. *H. M.*

XXXIV. *Anona, foliis ſubtus ferrugineis, fructu rotunda majore, lævi, purpureo, ſemine nigro, partim rugoſo, partim glabro.* Cat. Jam. p. 206. Tab. 229. Raij. Hiſt. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 78. *Guanabanus fructu purpureo.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 43. *Arbor Jamaicenſis lauri foliis, prona parte cyprij expoliti colore fulgentibus & quaſi ſandice tinctis.* Chryſobalanos *Americana*, Pluken. p. 42. *quoad titulum.* The *Star Apple-Tree* of *Dampier. cap.* 7. *Caimito folio ſubtus aureo, fructu maliformi.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 10.

The Star Apple-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc of a Foot Diameter, having a reddiſh brown Bark, and riſing to 30 or 40 Foot high, with Branches and Twigs ſpread on every Hand, hanging down and reaching almoſt to the Ground; the Leaves come alternatively out of the Twigs, have half an Inch long Footſtalks, they are five Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, ſmooth, and of a dark greeen, ſhining Colour on the upper Side of the Leaf, the under being of a fueille morte, or ruſty ferrugineous Colour, ſhining, and exactly like Sattin, in Beauty and Strangeneſs, much beyond any Leaf I ever beheld. *Ad alas foliorum* come out a great many purpliſh, round, ſmall Flowers, conſiſting each of five ſmall ſucculent *Petala*, and *Stamina*, to which follows a purple Fruit, ſmooth, round, like a large Pippin, or Apple, having a whitiſh, ſometimes purple Pulp like Jelly, with ſeveral milky Veins running thro' it, ſweet and pleaſant enough, encloſing round the Centre of the Fruit ſome black, ſhining, rhomboidal Seeds, having a white Sciſſure or Slit on one of

their

their Edges, always regarding the Centre, bigger than thoſe of *Niſperas*, each of which is inclos'd in a thin, white Membrane. If the Fruit be cut athwart the Places where the Seeds were lodg'd will repreſent a Star, whence the Name as well may be derived, as from the likeneſs that the Pulp has to what is called, Fallen-Star-Jelly.

It doth not grow here *ſponte*, but the Seeds are dropt as thoſe of other Fruit Trees, and by them propagated, they thriving very well and growing without any farther Care.

It is uſed by Way of Deſſert as other Fruits, is not very unpleaſant, and is thought from ſome Signatures, and Similitudes to be very much provoking to Venery.

The Fruit is ſmall in the Iſles, on the Continent it is as large as a Tennis Ball (as all I ever ſaw were) in other things they are alike, being wholeſome, and of good Digeſtion. Many are ſold in *Sto. Domingo* in the Seaſon; the Timber is ſtrong and good to work upon, if it be not uſed before it is ſeaſon'd, or when too green, *Oviedo.*

They grow in *Peru*, *Laet.* and in the Iſles about *Panama. Dampier.*

Ravenau de Luſſan p. 45. found this Tree in the pleaſant Iſles of the *South-Sea* in the *Bay* of *Panama.*

Dr. *Plukenet* has confounded this, the *Sapadilla* and ſeveral other Trees together.

XXXV. *Anona, foliis laurinis glabris, viridi-fuſcis, fructu minore rotundo viridi-flava, ſcabro, ſeminibus fuſcis, ſplendentibus, fiſſura alba, notatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 206. *Tab.* 230. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 78. *Sapadilloe-Tree of Dampier cap.* 7.

The Naſebery, i. e. *Meſpilus Hiſp.* and in Portugueſe *Neſperia*, or, *Sappadilla-Tree.*

This Tree riſeth up with a ſtreight Trunc, cover'd with a dark brown Bark, having ſome *Sulci* in it towards the Bottom, to about thirty Foot high; its Branches riſe ſtreight up likewiſe, the Ends of the Twigs inclining downwards, being very thick ſet with Leaves; they ſtand on Inch long Footſtalks, are four Inches long and one and a half broad, where broadeſt, ſmooth, thin, ſhining, and of a very dirty green Colour; the Flowers come out at the Ends of the Twigs, many together, every one having its diſtinct three quarters of an Inch long Footſtalk, on which are ſix pale green Leaves, and one round, white, monopetalous Bell-flower, ſwelling in the Middle and growing leſs towards the Top like the Flowers of *Arbutus*, or *Lilium Convallium*, having green *Stamina*, to which ſucceds a Fruit of the Bigneſs and Colour of an ordinary Ruſſeting-Apple, being round; its outer Skin is rough, having within a ſweet, browniſh, juicy Pulp, when ripened with lying, ſeveral ſmooth, black Seeds, ſhining, with a white Slit on one Edge, and within it a pretty hard Shell, containing a white Kernel.

The whole and all Parts of this Tree, the Wood excepted, are milky, and the Fruit it ſelf when Tree ripe, is ſo full of Milk, as to drop out plentifully when gather'd, and if it be cut there appear little Rills or Veins of Milk, quite thro' the Pulp, and then 'tis ſo acerb and ungratefully auſtere, as to draw the Mouth together, and therefore is not to be eaten till rotten as Medlars

They

They grow on an Iſland near *Campeche*, and on the main Continent in ſeveral Places, where they afford Meat for Monkies and Tygers, but here in *Jamaica* none grow but what are planted by Seed, and that with Difficulty, being to be taken Care of by the beſt Soil brought from under Baſtard-Cedar-Trees. Concerning the Reaſon of which, ſee the Deſcription of that Tree.

Their greateſt Uſe is by Way of Deſſert as other Fruits, they commending themſelves ſufficiently to all Pallats by their grateful Taſte.

Ravenau de Luſſan, *p.* 45. and *Dampier* found this Tree in the pleaſant Iſles by *Panama* in the South-Sea.

Dr. *Plukenet Tab.* 269. *Fig.* 3. *Alm. p.* 45. figures ſome other Tree for this, perhaps one of the Plumb-trees before deſcrib'd.

XXXVI. *Anona maxima, foliis laurinis glabris viridi fuſcis, fructu minimo rotundo viridi flavo, ſeminibus fuſcis, ſplendentibus, fiſſura alba notatis. Cat. Jam. p.* 206. *Tab.* 169. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 79.

The Bully-Tree.

This, which is of the ſame Kind with the *Niſperas*, only a larger Tree and ſmaller Fruit, has a Trunc as big as an Oak, and riſeth much higher, having a Bark of a light brown Colour, very rough, with very deep Furrows in it; the Branches, which are many, are at their Ends beſet with a great many Leaves without any Order, each of which has an Inch long Footſtalk, is four Inches long, and two broad, of an oval Shape, green Colour, being ſmooth, thin and dry, having from one middle Rib ſeveral tranſverſe ones. The Fruit comes among the Leaves upon Inch long Footſtalks, they are round, about the Bigneſs of a Nutmeg, having their outward Skins rough like thoſe of the *Niſpera*, or *Ruſſeting*, to which in Colour they are like: The Pulp is firſt auſtere, but after lying, ſweet, and has within it a great many oblong, compreſs'd, black, ſhining Seeds, with a white Edge, Slit, or Fiſſure, exactly like that of the *Niſperas*, only in every thing larger.

It is one of the largeſt Trees in the mountainous Woods of this Iſland.

The Timber is of great Uſe for making of Shingles to cover Houſes, for which it is very proper.

The Fruit is eaten, and is not unpleaſant.

It is one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Timber Trees in the Iſlands. *Oviedo.*

It is not pleaſant unleſs macerated in Water thereby to part with its Juice, *Laet.*

Ligon. p. 14. ſpeaks of it in the *Cape-Verde-Iſles*, and *Barbados. p.* 41. where he ſays that it affords good Timber, and *p.* 73. that the Fruit is like a Bullace.

XXXVII. *Arbor cucurbitifera Americana folio ſubrotundo. Raij Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 206. *Arbor cucurbitifera Americana, folio longo, mucronato, fructu oblongo, Commel. Hort. Amſt. p.* 137. *Toutou Lagenaria arbor Indica fructu cucurbitino tumido & amplo e trunco enaſcens, Surian. Taboa. Lagenaria arbor altera, fructu minore, quo Indi loco diſci utuntur, Ej. ibi. Cujete foliis oblongis & anguſtis, magno fructu ovato. Plum. pl. Am. p.* 23.

Choyne

Choyne Steerbeck. citric. p. 294. *An Cucurbitifera arbor Americana folio longo mucronato fructu orbiculari, granis cordiformibus, pulpa nigra involutis. Plukenet. Tab.* 171. *Fig.* 1? A great *Maraca* a Fruit of *India* of *Hubert.* p. 37. *An* another Sort of *Maraca. Ej. ib.* p. 38?

The Calabash-Tree.

This Tree riſeth to twenty, or, twenty five Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with a whitiſh ſmooth Bark, with ſome Knots here and there, and many Branches going out on every Hand towards the Top, in a pleaſant and regular Manner. The Leaves come out on the Branches by Tufts, at about an Inch's Diſtance one from the other, the Twigs being there ſomewhat knotty, or having a Protuberance, out of which go ſeven or eight Leaves without any Footſtalks; they begin narrow and enlarge by Degrees till within an Inch of the Top, and then ſtreighten till they end in a blunt Point; being three Inches long, and one and a third broad near the Top, where broadeſt, having one Middle Rib and ſeveral tranſverſe ones, being of a very dark green Colour, ſmooth and ſhining: The Flowers come out either from the Body of the Tree or from the Branches, having an Inch long, green, round Footſtalks, and two capſular Leaves, incloſing a greeniſh yellow, dirty coloured, monopetalous, difform Flower, an Inch and a half long, the Edges of which are very much laciniated and ſpeckled, with browniſh Streaks, or Veins, containing within it four *Stamina* and one *Stylus* of the ſame Colours with the Flower. The Fruit varies in Bigneſs and Figure, being ſometimes perfectly ſpherical, at other Times oval, for the moſt Part as big as one's two Fiſts, having an outward, almoſt ſmooth, greeniſh, pale yellow Skin, under which is a very hard Shell, thicker than a new mill'd Shilling, which is full of a white, or pale yellowiſh colour'd Pulp, ſoft, of a tartiſh ſweet and unſavory Taſte, ſmelling not unpleaſantly, through which lie every where interſperſed, a great many Seeds ſhaped like a Heart, browniſh, flatter and leſs than thoſe of the *Citrull* Seeds, containing within its Skins, a thin Pulp or Kernel.

It grows every where in the Savanna's and Woods of *Jamaica*, and the *Caribes.*

In Scarcity of Graſs by Drought, Cattle feed on this Fruit fallen off the Boughs, or the Trees are then cut down on Purpoſe that they may feed on both the Fruit and the Leaves, in which Time it is thought they give a Taſte to the Milk, nay even to the Fleſh of every Creature feeding on them; from thence 'tis a common Phraſe, that ſuch Milk or Fleſh taſtes of the *Calabaſh*; but this is a Miſtake, for that Taſte comes from another Plant, *viz. Guiney Hen-weed*, on which, being green, and nouriſh'd by its deep and long Roots, Cattle feed in the like Seaſons.

A Gentleman related to me that he once ſaw a Horſe, which biting this Fruit in Order to eat it, had ſo faſten'd his Jaws in it, that he could never open them, but died in the Woods for Hunger.

This Fruit roaſted and apply'd, being ſplit, to any Apoſteme, is thought to ripen it very ſpeedily.

The great red Wood-Ants eat Holes into this Fruit when ripe, and fallen, feeding on the Pulp, and laying therein their long yellowiſh or reddiſh white colour'd, Eggs.

The Shell of this Fruit, the Pulp and Seeds being taken out, is made Uſe of for Cups, Spoons, and all other Indian Houſhold-Goods, according to their various Shapes, the round chiefly for Cups, and the oval or long Sort for Spoons. They are generally made without any great Labour, only when they would do ſomething extraordinary, they cut on them, after a rude Manner, ſtrange Figures of Beaſts, *&c.* without any other Deſign than that of Ornament.

The Indians wanting Goldſmiths, thoſe that work Tin, *&c.* are fitted with this Fruit to ſupply their Places. It cures Burns, and Pains of the Head proceeding from Heat. The beſt Way is to boil it to get out the Pulp. *Tertre.*

It cures Thirſt in Hunters, but ſtops up the Belly. *Rochef.*

The unripe Fruit is candied with Sugar, *Jonſt.*

The pulp is eat candied with Sugar, when not ripe, it is as good in Fevers as Citruls; apply'd as a Poulteſs to the Head and Temples it cures the Head-ach which comes from the Heat of the Sun. *Piſo.*

In Time of Scarcity the Indians eat this Fruit for Food, but the great Uſe of it is to make Cups and Veſſels to drink out of, called *Thecomates*, eſpecially for Chocolate. *Xim. Cluſ.*

The Balſam of *Tolu* is always gather'd in theſe ſmall Calabaſhes, whence I believe it to be the third *Fructus orbicularis*, *Cluſ. p.* 30. *Exotic.*

The Shells of this Fruit were made Uſe of by the Canibals in their Conjurations, being empty'd of their Pulp and, fill'd with Stones or *Maix*, adorn'd with Feathers, ſtuck into the Ground by Handles faſten'd to them, and when handled by their *Paygi* or Conjurers, after their having taken Tobacco, were ſaid to return them their Anſwers. *Thevet. Cluſ.*

The Wood is firm, fit to make Stools, Saddles, *&c. Oviedo.*

This Fruit being pierced, hollow'd in the Middle, and ſmall Stones, or great *Millet*, or *Maiz* put into it, thruſting into it a Stick of a Foot and a half long, makes an Inſtrument called *Maraca*, with which, the Indians, holding it in their Hands, make a ſtrange Noiſe. This being adorn'd with Feathers is uſed by them in their Religion, to make the Spirits ſpeak. They ſometimes ſmoke Tobacco, and would ſmoke the Faces of the Indians, telling them to receive the Spirit of Force, whereby they may overcome their Enemies. The *Maraca* with three or four fine Feathers, is by its Handle planted in the Ground among the Houſes, and the People are order'd to carry Meat to it, and after they have ſtay'd fourteen or fifteen Days with Meat and Drink carried by the Inhabitants, they are thought to have received ſuch a Virtue that on ratling them a Spirit ſpeaks by them, and that it makes their Roots for Food to grow. *Lery.*

Every Houſe has two, or three of them; the Indians think that the *Toupan* ſpeaks by them, and they adore nothing elſe. They make Veſſels for Uſe, *Thevet.*

There are ſeveral Kinds, or Varieties of this, as,

Arbor Cucubitifera fructu ovali.

Arbor Cucubitifera fructu oblongo.

Arbor Cucubitifera fructu maximo, humani Capitis magnitudinem, excedente.

The Seeds *Macoquer* produced a Gourd, and ſo *Cluſius* was miſtaken, making this and the *Macoquer* all one, *Laet.*

The Bay of *Honduras* was called *Hibueras* firſt, from Gourds floating in it. *id.*

The

The Pulp is well taſted, ſtops the Belly and Bleeding, *Laet.*

The Indians carve them ſometimes with Lines repreſenting the Sutures of a Man's Head. Mr. *Hubert* was miſinform'd when he was told that this was Prickly, if he means this by his other Sort of *Maraca-Tree*, which I take to be this Tree, only with a leſſer Fruit.

Zucce perforate con Pietre dentro, che e l' inſtrumento delle lor Major feſte & non le cavano ſe non per ballare o per medicare ne e alcuno che l'ardiſca pigliare in mano ſe non eſſi: & dicono che quelle Zucche hanno virtu & che vengon dal cielo perche in quei paeſi (Florida) nonne naſce, ne ſanno onde vengano, ſe non che portano i fiumi quando vengono groſſi Alvaro Nunez. p. 324. & ap. Ramnus. ap. Purchas. p. 1520. by which it appears that they are uſed for the ſame Purpoſes in *Braſile* and *Florida.*

Hughes. p 65. tells us that the Fruit ſmells like Wine, and that the Juice is drank by ſome; the Shells make Tobacco Boxes, Cups for drinking Chocolate and other Liquors, and Dram-Bottles.

Ligon p. 14. found this Tree in the *Cape-Verde-Iſles, and p.* 72. in *Barbados.*

This is the *Courge creuſe de la quelle eſt fait l' inſtrument apelle Marato de Linſchot deſc. Amer. cap.* 11. mention'd to grow in *Braſile.*

The Mexican Chronicle publiſhed by *Purchas*, p. 1092. takes notice that the Shells of this Fruit, out of which they drank their *Cacao*, were as a Tribute paid to the Mexicans from the Towns of their hot Countries.

Nicol. ap. Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 13. p. 1255. obſerv'd this Tree in the Iſland of *Sta. Lucia.*

This Fruit is likewiſe the *Zuche ſeche* mention'd to be cut in two to empty Water from Canoes by *Col. f.* 52.

XXXVIII. *Cucurbitifera fruticoſa trifolia ſcandens: Cat. Jam. p.* 207. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 82.

This Tree has a woody, round Stem, cover'd with a ſmooth, light brown colour'd Bark, riſing and turning round the higheſt Trees, putting forth here and there on the ſame Footſtalk always three Leaves, which are ſmooth, of a freſh green Colour, long and narrow; the Fruit is exactly like a Calabaſh, only ſmaller.

It grew on the Trees, in a Wood in the Road between Juſtice *Freeman*'s and Mrs. *Guy*'s, in *Guanaboa.*

XXXIX. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, rhamni facie ſpinoſa, foliis oblongis confertim naſcentibus. Cat. Jam. p.* 207. *Tab.* 228. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 82.

This Shrub riſeth by ſeveral Trunes, each about the Bigneſs of one's Arm, from the ſame Root; they are ſtreight, nine or ten Foot high, and cover'd with a very ſmooth, white Bark, having ſeveral Branches and Twigs ſtanding ſtreight out; the Branches have Tufts of Leaves coming out of a ſmall Protuberance, as thoſe of the Calabaſh-Tree, only ſmaller, at every Inch's or leſs Diſtance on the Twigs or Branches, each being almoſt an Inch long, and three quarters of one broad near the End, where they are round and broadeſt, ſmooth, of a yellowiſh green Colour, the Twigs uſually end after an Inch and a half's Length, in Prickles, whence by a Number of them the Shrub ſeems prickly.

It grew in a Wood, between the Town *Savanna* and two Mile Wood.

XL. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis ſubrotundis confertim naſcentibus, ramulorum extremitatibus tumidis. Cat. Jam. p.* 208. *Tab.* 228. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Dendr. Vol.* 3. *p.* 82.

This was a large Tree, having many Branches divided into Twigs ſet oppoſite to one another, cover'd with a ſmooth, white Bark, under which was a hard Wood, the Twigs always obſerve a *Dichotomia*, and have at their Ends a crooked Swelling of about a third of an Inch long, twice as big as the other Part of the Twig, rough, and of a blackiſh Colour, out of which come about three Leaves ſtanding in a Tuft, each having a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalk. They are about an Inch and a half long, and three Quarters of one broad near the further End, where broadeſt, where they end round, beginning narrow, and increaſing thither, being thin, of a yellowiſh green Colour, and ſomewhat like the Leaves of the Calabaſh-Tree.

I found it in a Wood near St. *Chriſtopher*'s Cove, not far from the Ruins of the old Town of *Sevilla*, in the North Side of the Iſland of *Jamaica*.

XLI. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris acuminatis confertim naſcentibus. Cat. Jam p.* 208. *Tab.* 169. *Fig.* 3. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 83.

The Branches of this Tree were ſtreight, cover'd with a ſmooth white Bark, under which was a hard white Wood. It had ſeveral Twigs ſtanding oppoſite to one another, on which, at upwards of an Inch's Diſtance, came Leaves in Tufts likewiſe ſet oppoſite to one another, they had a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, were about an Inch and a half long, and near an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadeſt, being narrow at the Beginning, and pointed at their Ends, ſhining, ſmooth, and ſomething like the Leaves of the Calabaſh-Tree. *Ex alis Foliorum* come on Footſtalks, which are ſhort and ſmall, long Flowers ſtanding in a ſmall *Perianthium* of little Leaves.

I found it in the North-ſide of this Iſland, in St. *Anne*'s. Pariſh.

XLII. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris confertim naſcentibus, nervo folij medio & ramulorum ſummitatibus lanugine ferruginea obſitis. Cat. Jam. p.* 208. *Tab.* 228. *Fig.* 4. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 83.

The Tops of the Twigs of this Tree were cover'd with a ferruginous Hair, as were alſo the great Ribs of its Leaves. The Leaves grew many of them together, like thoſe of the Calabaſh, and had a quarter of an Inch long Footſtalks, being two Inches and a half long, and half as broad, ſomewhat pointed towards the Top, ſhining, of a dark green Colour, and ſmooth.

I found it in *Jamaica*, but where I do not remember.

XLIII. *Citrus arbor & malus citrea Cord. Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 208. *Citreum vulgare Tournef. Inſt. p.* 621. *Malus citria Steerbeck. Citric. p.* 44. *Malum citreum vulgare ej. ib p.* 48. *Malus citria Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p.* 29. *Malus citria vera ſeu medica. Hoffm. Hort. p.* 40. *Malus citria ſeu medica vulgaris, Griſl. virid. p.* 44. Cedreira.

The

The Citron-Tree.

Theſe Trees are frequently to be met with ſet in Walks, by the Way-Sides, or the Seeds are dropp'd near Plantations, in moſt Parts of this Iſland, as well as the *Caribes*.

The Leaves diſcuſs Wind, *Jonſt*.

Atheneus celebrates the alexipharmac Quality of this Fruit by telling a Story how a Malefactor in *Egypt* preſerv'd himſelf by eating one of them, which cured the Bitings of Serpents.

Altho' this Tree was carry'd into *Braſile* by the Portugueſe, yet having planted them by the Shore and River Sides they are greatly multiply'd, *Lery*.

Tragus paints Citrons and Oranges on the ſame Tree, *Cord. Geſn*.

The Rind put among Cloaths, keeps them from Moths and gives a good Smell, *Trag*.

Palladius brought them firſt into *Italy*, from the *Medes* and *Perſians*, and then into *Spain*; they are made ſweet with Care; they did not eat them but kept them for their Smell and Phyſic anciently. *Conſtantinus Cæſar* ſays, the Seeds being moiſten'd in Sheeps Milk made them ſweet, *Monard*.

The Leaves are drying, *Galen*.

The Juice of the young Sprouts mix'd with Turpentine, moſt of it being conſumed over a Fire, is good for Wounds; the Water is good in Diſeaſes of the Stomach with Sugar; fifty Pounds of Flowers give an Ounce of Oil, like that of Amber, yellow, the Decoction of the Fruit is good in acute Fevers, its *Eleoſaccharum* is a good Antidote againſt the Poyſon of *Fungi*, *Jonſt*.

They grow wild about *Goa*. *Carvallius ap. Ferr*.

Pyrard. cap. 4. *p.* 32. found this Tree at *Molailli*, one of the *Comorra's*. *p.* 34. *& cap.* 6. *p.* 46. on the *Maldives*, *& p.* 85. *& cap.* 24. *p.* 236. at *Bengale*. *& p.* 286. *cap.* 27. at *Calecut*. *p.* 2. *p.* 148. at *Mozambique*. *p.* 3. *p.* 63. at *Marocco*. *p.* 2. *p.* 190. at St. *Helena*. *& p.* 204. and at *Braſile*.

Oviedo, lib. 8. *cap.* 1. tells us that they were brought from *Spain* to *Eſpanola*.

Copland ap. Purchas, lib. 4. *cap.* 8. §. 1. *p.* 467. obſerved them at *Surat* in Gardens.

Ligon, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*.

Loubere, p. 106. ſaw an Alley of them at the *Cape-of-Good-Hope* in full Ground.

Purchas, lib. 2. *p.* 285. mentions them in the *Philippinas*.

The ſecond Dutch Voyage, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 15. *ap. Purchas p.* 709. takes notice of them at *Amboyna*.

Layfield, ap. Purchas, lib. 4. *p.* 1173. tells us what is ſcarce credible, that three or four lade a Horſe. An *Anonymus Portugal* obſerved them in *Braſile*. *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1319. *ap. Purchas*.

Cliffe, ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 753. ſaw them in *Braſile*, and *Pretty, ib. p.* 823. in St. *Helena*.

Ligon, p. 69. in *Barbados*. *Rawolfe, cap.* 2. in great Plenty about *Tripoli*, and *Jeruſalem, lib.* 3. *cap.* 21. *& cap.* 6. about *Aleppo*, *Deer. id. p.* 2. *cap.* 4. and about *Anna. id. cap.* 5.

Mandelſlo, p. 205. found them in *Madagaſcar*. *p.* 206. in *Rolles-Iſle*, not far from St. *Thomas*, *ib. p.* 212. *& p.* 216. in *Congo*, *p.* 219. in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*, *&* in the *Azores*. *ib. p.* 221.

Terry, *p.* 96. obſerved them in the *Mogull*'s Country.
Linſchot, *Deſcr. de la Guinee*, *cap.* 5. in *Congo*.
Citrons are in great Abundance in *Braſile*, *Jo. de Laet. lib.* 15. *cap.* 15. where they are hurt by the Ants.

XLIV. *Limo arbor*, *ejuſq*; *Fructus Limo. Cord. Hiſt. Cat. Jam. p.* 209. *Malus citria vulgaris*, *limonia. Hoffm. hort. p.* 40. *Limon vulgaris Steerbeck citricult. p.* 78. *Malum Limonium. Tradeſc. p.* 139. *Malus limonia fructu acido*, *Griſl. virid. p.* 44. *Limoeno. Limones magni. Caſtell. hort. Muſſ. Ind. ſimpl. p.* 13. *Citrons aigres. Pommet. p.* 231. *Limons de Marini*, *p.* 57. *Limonier de Bouton*, *p.* 54.

The Lemmon-Tree.

Theſe Trees are planted here in Rows and Walks, the Seeds are dropt here and there, and ſeldom miſs to proſper.

The diſtill'd Water of the Juice is good againſt Freckles.

The Juice is good in Fevers, to repel Choler, and againſt Poyſon, as that of Citrons, *Dod.*

The Syrup is good in Fevers, and the diſtill'd Water from the Juice, is good for the Face, being uſed as a Coſmetic, *Math.*

The Juice is uſed by Dyers, *Park.*

The Juice is good for the Scurvy and Stone, the Water of the Rind with *Alkakengi* is alſo a good Medicine for the Stone, *Jonſt.*

They grow wild about *Goa*, *Carvallius ap. Ferr.*

Slices of it ſtrung ſo as not to touch one another, dryed and powder'd, make a Sarbet and good Drink, if mix'd with Water, *Ferr.*

Sir *James Lancaſter* in his Voyage, where he was General in the *Eaſt-Indies*, carry'd with him Bottles of Juice of Lemmons, where by giving three Spoonfuls to a Sailor in the Morning, he faſting till Noon, they were kept from, or cured of the Scurvy; they were likewiſe cured with theſe and Oranges upon the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*.

Lemmons were found by *Saris ap. Purchas. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 1. *p.* 336. at *Comora. ib.* §. 2. *p.* 342. at *Moha* in the Red-Sea. *William Finch apud Purchas lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. §. 1. *p.* 415. ſaw whole Woods of them at *Sierra Leona*, *& ib. p.* 416. deſcribes them to be like Crab-trees with a Willow Leaf. *Davis ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 6. §. 2. *p.* 448. takes notice of them at the Iſle St. *Mary* on the Eaſt Side of St. *Laurence. Beſt*, *ib. cap.* 7. §. 1. *p.* 457. on the *Comorra-Iſles*, *&* §. 3. *p.* 465. on St. *Helena. Copland*, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 8. *p.* 467. §. 1. at *Surat. Payton*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 9. §. 1. *p.* 489. *& cap.* 15. §. 1. *p.* 529. at *Mohelia* near the *Comorra-Iſles*, and ſays that they are called *Demon* there. *Child lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *p.* 606. ſaw them at the *Comorra-Iſles*. *Pring lib.* 5. *cap.* 7. §. 5. *p.* 644, *&* 645. at St. *Helena*. The ſecond Dutch Voyage, *ib. Lib.* 5. *cap.* 15. *p.* 709. obſerves them at *Amboyna*. Sir *Tho. Roe*, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 1. at *Angazeſia* one of the *Comorra's* and *Mohelia*, *p.* 537. near St. *Paulo* in *Guinea*, plentifully, *ib. lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 973. *Newberry*, *ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1411. at *Anna. Jo. dos Sanctos*, *ib. cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 1356. at *Sofala*, *&* 1537. where they grow wild.

Lancaſter, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 3. §. 2. *p.* 150. takes likewiſe notice of them in *Madagaſcar*. *Keeling. ib.* 189. at *Sierra Leona*.

Pyrard, *cap.* 5. *p.* 40. *&* *p.* 162. *cap.* 17. at the *Maldives*. *cap.* 24. *p.* 236. at *Bengale*. *p.* 2. *p.* 88. in *Ceylan*. *p.* 104. at the *Moluccos*. *p.* 203. he tells us that they are brought preſerv'd from *Braſile*, where, *p.* 206. they uſe them to cure the *Biſche* being put up the Fundament a Quarter of one three or four Times

Times. *Part* 3. *p.* 38. *&* *p.* 1. *p.* 34. The ſame Author ſays that the Juice is a good Antidote againſt the Scurvy.

Knivet, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 7. §. 2. aſſures us likewiſe that Slices of it with green Pepper put up the Fundament cures the Heat in the *Anus* from Worms; a Diſeaſe in *Braſile*.

Du Val. p. 135. ſays that Lemmons grow in *Portugal*, and that Bees make Honey of their Flowers, *p.* 137.

Hawks, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 462. found them about *Vera Cruz*, *&* *p.* 464. about *Mexico*. *Philips*, *ap. Hakl. p.* 3. *p.* 476. about *Panuco*. And an *Anonymus Portugal*, in *Braſile*, *ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1319.

Ferdinando Giros in the *Terra Auſtral. incognita*, *ib. cap.* 10. *p.* 1424. *Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 11. *p.* 801. in *Catay*. and at *Labor*, in the King's Garden.

Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. *p.* 537. takes notice of them in St. *Jago*, one of the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*.

Sir *Francis Drake*, *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 741. in *Barateve*, an *East-India* Iſle.

And *Cliffe*, *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 753. in *Braſile*.

Limmon-trees full of Fruit were obſerved by *Ward* in the Woods of *Sierra Leona*, *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 758. *Pretty*, *ib.* p. 804. ſaw them at *Sierra Leona*, on *Puna*. p. 813. at *Charcalla*, eighteen Leagues from Cape *Corientes*. *ib.* 815. and at St. *Helena*, *ib.* 823.

Limons were firſt brought from *Spain* to *Eſpanola*, *Oviedo*, *lib.* 8. *cap.* 1.

Hughes, p. 47. found them in *Jamaica*.

Smith in *Bermudas*. p. 197.

Ligon, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*, and in *Barbadoes*, p. 22.

Clappham ap. Boyle of *Air*, p. 178. in *Tenariffe*.

Lemmons in great Plenty grow about *Tripoli*, *Rawolfe cap.* 2. about *Jeruſalem*. p. 3. *cap.* 21. *&* p. 1. *cap.* 6. about *Aleppo*, *Deer*. p. 2. *cap.* 4, *&* 5. and about *Anna*.

Hernan Lopez de Caſtagneda tells us that they grow at *Mombaſſa*, *cap.* 9.

Terry p. 96. in the Great *Mogul*'s Country.

Linſchot. deſcr. de la Guinee, *cap.* 5. in *Congo*.

Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. *cap.* 15. in great Abundance in *Braſile*, but that the Trees are there hurt by the Ants.

Mandelſlo, p. 166. tells us they grow in *Japan*.

XLV. *Malus Aurantia vulgaris major. Jonſt. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p.* 210. *Malus Arantia Bermudenſis*, *fructu grati ſaporis amplo & ſpecioſo. Pluken. Alm.* p. 238. *Oranges* of *Dampier*, *cap.* 9. *Aurantium vulgare Steerbeck*, *Citricult.* p. 10. *Malum Aurantium vulgare majus Tradeſc.* p. 136. *Malus Aurea*, *ſeu Aurantia fructu acido Larangeiras Griſl. virid. Oranges de Marini.* p. 57. *de Maire*, p. 34. *Oranges aigres. Pommet.* p. 233. *Arantia Swert. Part.* 2. *Tab.* 40. *Fig.* 2. *Aurantia Poma Eyſt.*

The Orange-Tree.

Theſe Trees are here planted and thrive every where in great Abundance. The Rind is good for cold Stomachs, *Trag.*

One Tree every other Year at St. *Rhem* gives two thouſand or four thouſand Fruit; it laſts five hundred Years, one living at *Rome* is ſo old; the Leaves ſerve for bruis'd Shins laid on twice a Day; it cures the Jaundice if the Rind be given. The Name *Aurantium* comes from the Colour

Colour of the Rind; they were not known at *Rome* in *Auguſtus*, *Tiberius*, or *Claudius*'s Time. It comes not from a Pomegranate grafted on a Citron, as ſome imagine, for then it would be a Pomegranate. At the Footſtalks End is a ſmall Leaf like a Heart which goes before a larger one, there being an *Iſthmus* between. *Ferr.*

This was not natural to *Braſile*, but brought thither by the *Portugueſe* and planted on the Shore and Sides of Rivers, where they proſper and bring large Fruit, call'd by the Indians *Morgoa-Morgou-ja*, *Lery.*

They were not natural, but firſt brought to the *Weſt-Indies* where now are Forreſts of them the Fruit rotting, the Seed growing and being carried down the Rivers, are very much propagated, *Acoſta.*

The Rind is candied, and good for the Stomach, *Math.*

The diſtill'd Water is a great Cordial, cauſes Sweat and is good againſt Peſtilential Fevers, *Math.*

The ſweet Juice with Syrup of Violets is good in Fevers to cauſe Sleep; the Rind powder'd is good for the Colic; the Water diſtill'd from the Flowers is good in malignant Diſtempers. *Cam.*

Roſelot was almoſt dead by Hunger, with his Teeth being ſet on Edge by Oranges which grew wild in *Spain. I. B.*

What is imagined by *Monardes*, that it is made by grafting together a Pomegranate and Citron, is not true. *Ferr.*

Theſe Trees grow wild in *China* by *Semedos* Relation, and in *India* near *Goa Franciſcus Carvallius*, *ap. eundem.*

The diſtill'd Oil from the Flowers is called *Neroli*, *Pommet.*

The Oil of Oranges, as well as the Water wherewith 'tis diſtill'd, kills Worms in Children, *id.*

Pyrard. cap. 1. p. 11. met with theſe Trees at *Annabon. cap.* 4. *p.* 32. at *Comorra. cap.* 10. p. 85. at the *Maldives*, *cap.* 24. p. 236. at *Bengale. cap.* 27. p. 286. at *Calecut.* Part 2. p. 88. at *Ceylan.* p. 104. at the *Moluccos* p. 148. at *Mozambique.* p. 190. at St. *Helena.* p. 203. He tells us the Fruit is brought preſerv'd from *Braſile.* p. 204. Part 3. p. 38. where alſo he ſays that the Juice is a good Antidote againſt the Scurvy. p. 3. and at *Marocco. Duval.* p. 135. relates that they grow in *Portugal.*

Battell, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 3. §. 2. p. 973. ſaw them near St. *Paulo* in *Guiney* in great Plenty. *Fernandez*, *ib. lib.* 7. *cap.* 8. §. 2. p. 1183. in *Ethiopia.*

Lancaſter found them in *Madagaſcar*, *ap. Purchas. p.* 104. and at the *Cape-of-Good-Hope*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 3. p. 150. § 2.

Saris, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. §. 3. p. 354. on *Java* not far from *Bantam. Cockes*, *ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. §. 3. in *Japan. Wm. Finch lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. p. 415. §. 1. at *Sierra Leona.* p. 419. §. 2. at *Socotora*, where there are but few. *Payton*, *ib. cap.* 9. §. 1. p. 489. *& ib. c.* 15. §. p. 529. at *Mohelia. Courthop*, *lib.* 5. *c.* 9. §. 2. p. 674. at *Banda.* The ſecond Dutch Voyage, *lib.* 5. *c.* 15. p. 709. takes notice of them at *Amboyna.* Sir *Tho. Roe*, *ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 4. *c.* 16. §. 1. p. 536. in *Angazeſia* one of the *Comorra's Mohelia* p. 537. and *Socotora.* p. 539.

Newberry ap. Purchas, *lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. *p.* 1411. obſerved them at *Anna. Jo. dos Sanctos*, *ib. lib.* 9. *cap.* 12. §. 1. *p.* 1536. at *Sofala*, *& p* 1537. where he tells us that they grew wild. *Galvanos ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. p. 1687: at St. *Matthews*, an Iſland near the Coaſt of *Braſile*, in 2°. *lat. Balbi* at *Coſmi* in 16° $\frac{1}{2}$ in the *Eaſt-Indies. ib.* p. 1725. *lib.* 10. *cap.* 5.

The 4th Voyage to *Virginia*, p. 282. *ap. Hakl.* relates that they were carried from St. *John*'s to *Virginia.* And an *Anonymus ap. Purchas*, *lib.* v. p. 1184. tells us that at the Weſt End of *Porto-Rico*, there grew both ſowr and ſweet.

Loubere

Loubere of *Siam Tom.* 1 p. 68. relates that theſe Trees are there tax'd *ib.* 284. *Mand-lſlo*, p. 205. found them in *Madagaſcar*, & 206, & p. 212. in *Rolles* Iſland not far from St. *Thomas*, p. 216. in *Congo*, & 219. in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*; & p. 221. and in the *Azores.*

Welſh ap. Hakl. p. 2. p. 129. in *Benin.*

Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 462. about *Vera Cruz* & p. 464 about *Mexico.* *Phillips ap. Hakl.* p. 3. p. 476. about *Panuco.*

Layfield ap. Purchas Vol. 4. p. 1165. at *Porto Rico.* An *Anonymus Portugal* in *Braſile*, *ib. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. p. 1319. *Ferdinando Giros*, *ib. cap.* 10. p. 1424. in *Terra Auſtralis incognita. Gaſpar de Cruz. Purchas. lib.* 1. p. 178. in *China. Cates ap. Hakl.* p. 3. p. 537. in St. *Jago* one of the *Cape-Verd-Iſles.*

Finch ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. p. 433. tells us theſe Trees are planted at *Lahor* in the King's Garden.

Cliffe, *ap. Hakl.* p. 3. p. 753. takes notice of them in *Braſile.*

Ward ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 758. at *Sierra Leona.*

Pretty ib. p 813. on *Puna* Iſland, and ſays that both ſweet and ſowr grow at *Chacalla*, eighteen Leagues from *Cape-Corientes.* That likewiſe in *Java* there are both ſweet and ſowr, p. 821. and in St. *Helena*, *ib.* 823.

Naranjos dulces y agrios, are ſaid by *Oviedo lib.* 8. *cap.* 1. to be firſt brought from *Spain* to the Weſt-Indies.

Orange-trees are thought by *Hughes*, p. 46. to grow naturally in the Woods at *Orange-Bay* in *Jamaica*, both ſweet and ſowr in great Plenty.

Smith obſerved Orange-trees in *Bermudas*, p. 197. *Ligon*, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles.* And in *Barbados*, p. 22. and p. 70.

Clapham ap. Boyle of *Air*, p. 178. in *Tenariffe.*

Rawolfe, *cap.* 2. ſaw them in great Plenty about *Tripoli*, and *Jeruſalem*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 21. & *cap.* 6. about *Aleppo*, and *lib.* 1. p. 2. *cap.* 5. about *Anna.*

Hernan. Lopez de Caſtagneda, *cap.* 8. & 9. near *Mombaſſa*, both ſweeter than in *Portugal*, and ſowr, and in *Zanzibar*, *cap.* 27. where were Groves of them.

Terry, p. 53. obſerv'd 'em in *Mohelia*, & p. 96. in the Great *Mogul's* Country.

Deſcr. de la Guinee by *Linſchot*, *c.* 5. in *Congo.*

Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. *c.* 15. in *Braſile* in great Abundance, where they were hurt by the Ants.

Jobſon, p. 130. ſaw them in *Gambra.*

XLVI. *Malus Aurantia Sinenſis. Jonſt. Dendr. Cat. Jam.* p. 211. *Aurantium Olyſiponenſe. Steerbeck Citricult*, p. 12. *Orange de la Chine*, *Pommet.* p. 233. *Malus aurea cortice veſco Japonenſis Luſitanorum Griſl. virid.* p. 44. *Larangeina de China.*

The China Orange-Tree.

Theſe Trees are planted in moſt Plantations in *Jamaica*, and thrive extremely well, yielding the moſt delicious Fruit, when ripe and freſh gather'd, I ever taſted of the Kind.

There are (in the Province of *Canton* in *China*) the beſt ſweet Oranges which hitherto we have known, which are eaten with the Skin. *Purchas lib.* 2. p. 366.

XLVII. *Malus Arantia, fructu limonis pusillo, acidissimo.* **Cat.** *Jam.* p. 211. *Limon pusillus Calaber Steerbeck, Citricult.* p. 80. *Limon Alter ejusd. ib.* p. 81. *Lima acris ejusd. ib.* p. 99. *Lima cortice lævi Castell. Hort. Mess. Ind. simpl.* p. 13. *Malus Lima fructu acido, Grisl. Virid.* p. 44. *An Malus limonia fructu parvo cortice tenui, succo acidiori. Ej.* The Lime-tree of *Dampier*, *c.* 9. *&* 10.

The Lime-Tree.

These Trees are to be met with every where in this Island, in *Valderas* and *Guam*, *Dampier.*

They grow wild in *Africa*, *Lob.*

The Juice is squeez'd out of the ripe Fruit in a Press that they have for that Purpose, and after standing some Time to clear it self in the Cask, is sold to be sent over into *Europe.*

It has a somewhat aromatic Taste which comes from the Rind, being press'd with the Pulp, which makes it the more wholesome, it being an Antidote to the Sowrness of the Juice, which is apt to cause Gripes or the Belly-Ach.

It takes away Thirst sliced with Sugar, brings away Sand, and stops *Gonorrhæas*; it does the same if drank with White-Wine, or unsalted Broath, to four, six, eight, or ten Drops, *Ferr.*

The Roots are diuretic and open Obstructions, being hot, dry, biter, sharp, and of subtle Parts. The Juice is profitable to those who are hot and abound with Choler, if it be used as a Sauce, especially if Sugar be put to it; Children and aged Persons are not to use it, being too cold; almost the same Caution is to be taken with *Sorbetti*, or *Scerbetti*; it keeps from the Scurvy, the Sailors cure Ringworms, Scabs, and other Skin Diseases with it; and chymically prepared, it dissolves Pearl, and a little quiets the boiling of Sugar: A Draught of this boil'd with a little Water and Sugar, given in the Beginning of the Fit of a Fever, works by Sweat and Urine, and either cures or checks it, so that it goes off; this *Piso* try'd in several. It is a very good Antidote against the Bitings of Serpents. The Seeds are used with Success as well as their distill'd Oil, not only as an Antidote against all cold Poysons (as the Juice against hot, and contagious Diseases) but Worms. The Extract of the Flowers and Rind is good against the same. The Juice of the Tops cures poyson'd Wounds, *Piso.*

Two Ounces of the Juice of Lemmons with as much Spirit of Wine prevents the Fit of an Ague, if given before it comes. Oranges and Sublimate are good for the Itch. The Seeds are good against Worms, as is the Juice. *Ger.*

Rochefort was mistaken in saying that these Trees were particular to *America.*

Layfield ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. p. 1165. found them in *Porto-Rico*, numberless.

Jones apud Purchas, *lib.* 3. *c.* 9. §. 1. p. 228. in the *Comorra-Isles* between St. *Laurence* and the Main Continent of *Africa.* *Dounton ap. Purchas*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. §. 4. p. 298. about *Surat*, where they are very refreshing for Voyagers. *ib.* p. 307. and at *Aden.*

Payton ap. Purchas, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 9. §. 1. p. 489. at *Mohelia* near the *Comorra* Isles, differing from Lemmons. *& ib. c.* 15. §. 1. p. 529. *Heynes*, *lib.* 5. *c.* 5. p. 622. *ib.* at *Mocha.* *&* p. 624. Sir *Tho. Roe*, at *Molalia. ib. lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 1. p. 537.

An *Anonymus* Portugal found them in *Braſile*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. p. 1219. *ap. Purchas.*

Pretty ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 813. at *Puna* Iſle, and in *Java*. *ib.* p. 821.

Hughes, p. 48. thinks the Juice of this Fruit ſharper than that of Lemmons, and that 'tis good for the Scurvy and to make Punch.

Ligon, p. 14. takes notice of theſe Trees in the *Cape-Verd-Iſles*, and in *Barbados*, p. 22.

The Lime-tree which is thick of Leaves and Prickles is a good Fence againſt Negroes and Cattle, *Ligon*, p. 70.

Lime-trees are in great Abundance in *Braſile*, *Laet. lib.* 15. *cap.* 15. where they are hurt by the Ants.

Small Lemmons or Limes are mention'd to grow by *Jobſon* in *Gambra*, p. 130.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Woods, Fruits, Roſins, &c.

FOR the ſeveral Things deſcrib'd in this laſt Diviſion, they are ſuch as I know very imperfectly, only ſo far as they are made uſe of in *Jamaica* to the Purpoſes hereafter recited. I am apt to ſuſpect that ſome of them may be before taken notice of, and that I have not known them to be the Vegetables put to thoſe Uſes here mention'd, I ſhall be glad to find any that ſhall come after me to give us a more particular Account of them.

As to what I could learn of *Logwood*, &c. tho' I talk'd with People who liv'd on the Place and ſubſiſted by cutting it, yet their Accounts were ſo imperfect, different, and inconſiſtent with one another that I choſe to ſay Nothing of them, rather than give ſuch imperfect and contradictory Relations.

I. *Lignum Campechianum, ſpecies quædam Braſil. Jo. de Laet. Cat. Jam.* p. 213. *Tab.* 231. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr.* p. 172. *Lignum Campeccium, Terzag*, p. 137. *Logwood of Dampier*, *cap.* 4. *Bois d' Inde que nous appellons vulgairement de Campeſche de Pommet*, p. 120.

Logwood.

This Wood is generally cut into Logs of about a Yard in Length, and two or three Inches Diameter, 'tis of a dirty Colour on the out-ſide from the Injuries of Weather, Dirt, or ſalt Water, but within is of a pale brown reddiſh Colour, 'tis heavy and the out-ſide or Sap of it is generally chipp'd off by thoſe who cut it, thereby clearing it of what is not uſeful to Dyers.

It is cut about the Town of *Campeche* in great Quantities, and brought to *Jamaica* in Sloops to be ſent into *Europe*, by the Traders in *Jamaica*.

It is ground to Powder by Mills made for that Purpoſe, and uſed by Dyers, as I am told, to give their Cloaths a good Ground and Foundation for other Colours.

Battell ap. Purchas, *lib.* 7. *c.* 3. §. 5. p. 979. found this Wood in *Guinea*, in *Loango*, very fine to dye with, the Root is beſt, it was there laden by them in *Mayombe-Bay*, p. 981. & p. 982.

Middleton

Middleton ap. Purchas, lib. 6. c. 10. p. 1246. tells us it was taken in a Ship about Cape St.-*Anthony.*

There is a Wood called *Logwood*, or *Campechio*, it is cheap and yieldeth a glorious blue, but our Workmen cannot make it ſure. This Wood you muſt take with you, and ſee whither the Silk-Dyers, or Wool-Dyers in *Turkey* can do it; with this you may enrich your ſelf very much, and therefore it is to be endeavour'd earneſtly by you. It may bring down the Price of *Woad* and of *Anile.* Taken out of the Remembrances for Mr. *S.* from Mr. *Rich. Hakl.* for a principal Factor at *Conſtantinople*, for the Profit of the Commonweal.

Dampier, c. 4. p. found this Wood in the Bay of *Honduras.*

The chiefeſt Merchandize which they lade there in ſmall Frigates, is a certain Wood called *Campeche* (wherewith they uſe to dye) *Chilton ap. Hakl.* p. 3. p. 461. at *Merida*, near *Rio Tabaſco* in *Campeche* Province.

Campeche-Wood good to dye withal was taken by *William Parker* at *Sebo* a Town of three or four hundred Indians, near the Town of *Campeche* in *Jucatan, ap. Hakl.* p. 3. p. 603.

Logwood was burnt by the E. of *Cumberland* in *Porto-Cavallo ap. Purchas Vol.* 4. p. 1147.

Pommet is miſtaken when he takes this to be the Wood of the *Jamaica* Pepper-Tree.

II. *Lignum Inſulæ Bonaire Belgis Stockviſh-hout. Laet. Cat. Jam. p.* 213. *Tab.* 231. *Fig.* 5. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr.* p. 132. *An Corallinum Lignum. Herm. par. Bat. pr? Erythroxylum Americanum, Glycyrrhizæ folio floribus ex luteo & rubro variegatis, ſiliqua latiſſima. Commel. Hort. Amſt.* p. 203. *Redwood*, Blood-wood, or *Nicaragua-wood* of *Dampier, c.* 5. *Le Breſil de Ste. Marthe de Pommet.* p. 119.

Nicaragua-Wood.

This Wood is almoſt as red, and as heavy as the true Braſile; the Logs of it are about three Foot long and compreſs'd, not round, about half a Foot broad, thicker in ſome Places than in others, and having Slits or Cavities here and there in it, which ſometimes go quite thro', and are cover'd with a whitiſh, or ſometimes brown almoſt ſmooth Bark.

It is uſed as the former and is imported in great Quantities to *Jamaica* from *Nicaragua, Sta. Martha*, &c.

It grows about *Nicoja* in the South-Seas, from whence it is carry'd by the Lake of *Nicaragua* to the North-Sea.

III. *Pſeudo-ſantalum croceum. Cat. Jam. p.* 213. *Tab.* 132. *Fig.* 3, 4. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr.* p. 132. *An arbor quædam peregrina, colore inter ſandalum, rubeum & Preſilium medio. Cord. obſ. ſylv.* p. 223 ? *Breſilet des Antilles, de Pommet.* p. 119.

Braſiletto-Wood.

This Kind of Wood is very like Logwood, only is ſmaller and generally in longer Pieces, but for Weight, Colour, Uſe, *&c.* comes very near it.

It grows in *Jamaica*, where 'tis cut and ſent into *England* for Dyers Uſes, in great Plenty every Year.

IV.

IV. *Arbor quæ vel Braſilienſem rubedine ſuperat. Ind. Or. Part.* 6. *c.* 56 *Cat. Jam.* p. 213. *Raij Hiſt. Dendr.* p. 133. Red-wood for Dying called *Cam-wood* of *Dampier*, *c.* 4. *An nucifera Arbor ſemper virens Indiarum prælongis foliis, venuſte venoſis, cujus Lignum* Red-wood, *i. e. Erythroxylum Barbadenſibus nux vero Dhumba Ceylanenſibus dicta Pluken. Mantiſſ.* p. 136? *An bois de ſapan de Pommet*, p. 119?

This is very red, more porous, lax, and lighter than any of the foregoing Woods; 'tis brought over in pretty thick Pieces or Logs for the Uſe of Dyers and Turners.

It is found in *Guinea* at *Sherboro*, Southwards of *Sierra Leona*, *Dampier*, and frequently brought in trading Ships to *Jamaica*. I am apt to believe that what *Battell ap. Purchas* has taken notice of under Loggwood. *p.* 183 of this Volume is meant of this, as I judg'd, *p.* 214 of my Catalogue.

V. *Planta fruticoſa ſcandens ex cujus caule fiunt ſcipiones cinerei flexiles ſtriati & tuberculati, nervis & tuberculis ſpiraliter diſpoſitis. Cat. Jam. p.* 214, *Tab.* 231. *Fig.* 6. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 133.

Supple-Jacks.

The Stalk above-mention'd is about the Thickneſs of one's Thumb, 'tis light, ſmooth, of an Aſh-Colour, and the Fibres of it run in ſpiral Lines Parallel to one another. It has large Knobs upon it, which are alſo ſpirally diſpoſed, and ſet at certain Diſtances.

They grow in the Woods, and are uſed for walking Sticks.

It is not likely that this is the *Smilax Virginiana ſpinis innocuis armata, &c.* of Dr. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 110. *Fig.* 5. *Alm. p.* 349. as Dr. *Plukenet* fancies in his *Mant. p.* 172.

VI. *Planta fruticoſa ſcandens, cujus caulis loco chordæ muſicis inſtrumentis adhibetur. Cat. Jam. p.* 214. *Tab.* 232. *Fig.* 1, 4, 5, 6. *Raij Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 133.

Theſe Strings were the Stalks of ſome ſcandent Plants which were clear'd of their outward Bark. They were ſmooth, white, without Knots, or Joints, ſomething like, and of the Bigneſs of Quick-Graſs Roots, the Fibres run ſpirally in theſe Stalks, and do, with drying, ſeparate from one another.

This grew in the Woods, where they were gather'd, tied up in round Parcels or Hanks, and us'd inſtead of other Strings, or Guts of Animals for the Uſe of Muſical Inſtruments, which they ſupply'd tolerably well.

VII. *Radix fruticoſa lutea, glycyrrhizæ ſimilis, cortice fuſco dentibus mundificandis inſerviens. Cat. Jam. p.* 214. *Tab.* 232. *Fig.* 2, 3. *Raij. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *dendr. p.* 133.

This was a Root which was almoſt as big as ones little Finger, it was cover'd with a browniſh Bark, and was within yellower than the Root of Liquoriſh, it parted into many Fibers at the Ends like a Bruſh; theſe Ends were us'd by the Negroes for cleanſing their Teeth. They are in every Thing like the Pieces of Vine Sarments brought for the ſame Purpoſe from the *Canary* Iſland's, which are dipt in Dragon's Blood.

This Root was taken up out of the Woods of *Jamaica* by the Blacks.

VIII. *Baruce fructus e pluribus nucibus arboris Huræ. Cat. Jam. p.* 214. *Hura Americana abutili Indici Folio. Caſp. Commel. Hort. Amſt. Part. alt. p.* 131. *An Balata* 4ª *Species arbor lactea in Sylvis, fructu edulî nucula quodammodo. Surian.*

Theſe Nuts grow in *Jamaica*, but they are not vomitive, when ripe, but called, and eaten as Wallnuts. The Planters tell me when green they are both Vomitive and Cathartic.

IX. *Fructus exoticus cinereus, cum lineis & tuberculis duris, J. B. Cat. Jam. p.* 214. *Fructus Jam. ovalis foraminoſus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 71. 5. or, a hard oval Fruit with Seed Holes round its Surface, found on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

This is frequently caſt up on the Shores of this Iſland by the Waves, and is one of thoſe Fruits thrown on the Northweſt Iſlands of *Scotland*, by the Seas.

X. *Fructus elegantiſſimus. de Laet. Cat. Jam. p.* 215. *Raj. Hiſt. Vol.* 3. *Dendr. p.* 133. *Palmapinus maritima Barbadenſis & Jamaicenſis, Fructu orbiculari pomiformi, ſquammato putamine tecto. Plukenet, Alm. p.* 278. *Phytogr. Tab.* 323. *Fig.* 3. *Fructus oblongus ſquamoſus Americ. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 64, 3. or, An oval, rugged, ſcaly like Fruit, brought from about *Carthagena* in *America*.

This is frequently caſt up by the Waves on the Shores of this Iſland, and is one of thoſe Fruits thrown on the Northweſt Iſlands of *Scotland*, by the Currents and Seas.

XI. *Reſina, pallide lutea, odorata, gummi Elemi dicto ſimilis, Cat. Jam. p.* 215.

There grows a Tree in *Barbados* and *Jamaica*, yielding a Gum like *Elemi*, but reckoned a Sort of *Copal*, I know not whether the ſame with *Tertres Gomier blanc*, for he ſays that they ſerved themſelves with Fuel of this Gum, which was white like Snow, and in Place of Maſtick.

XII. *Reſina pici ſimilis inodora. Cat. Jam. p.* 215. *Tab.* 141. *Fig.* 4, 5. *Montagne.*

It is frequently brought from *Surinam* on the main Continent of *America* to *Jamaica*, where 'tis very much valued and prized for its Virtues in curing Aches, *&c.* It is good in Rheumatiſms, Gout, *&c. Park.* as likewiſe in Pains of the Loins after frequent Travail, uſed as a Cerat to the Parts affected, and for freſh Wounds. *Piſo.*

Gum *Colliman*, or, *Carriman* of *Rob. Harcourt, p.* 1276. *Purchas, lib.* 6. *cap.* 16. where he ſays it was Proved by Mr. *Cary* of *Wictham* in *Bucks*, Practicer of Phyſick. A little put on Coals makes a pleaſant Smell. Hold the Head over it three or four Times a Day it cures Giddineſs; it is a Remedy for cold moiſt and rheumatick Pains, and for the Dead-Palſie, it is good for Pains in the lower Part of the Back in Women

Women after Travail, melted in a Pewter Veſſel, ſpread on Leather, apply'd to it till it comes off, as alſo good for Aches, and ſtrengthens the Sinews, it is good againſt the Gout, and cures Wounds.

XIII. *Verbena nodiflora incana Curaſſavica latifolia. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p.* 383. *Plukenet. Tab.* 232. *Fig.* 4. *Hort. Beaumont. Cat. Jam. p.* 216.

This had a ſolid, jointed, green Stalk, as big as a Hen's-Quill, having at every three Inches Diſtance, Joints, whereat ſtood the Leaves oppoſite to one another, on none, or very ſmall Footſtalks, being about an Inch long, and half as broad, near the further End, where round and broadeſt, from the Beginning increaſing thither, and being cut in on the Edges, a little rough, and of a dirty green Colour, at the Joints come likewiſe ſmall Twigs with Leaves like, but only ſmaller than thoſe on the main Stalk. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, ſtanding on four Inches long Footſtalks, like the others of this Kind, being naked, and of a yellow Colour.

It grows by Rivulets in ſeveral Places of this Iſland.

XIV. *Acaciæ & Ceratoniæ media affinis altera. Breyn. pr.* 2.

This was gather'd in *Jamaica* by Mr. *James Harlow*, and given me by Dr. *Sherard*, who had it at Sir *Arthur Rawdon*'s.

BOOK

THE

Natural Hiſtory

OF

JAMAICA.

BOOK II.

Of *INSECTS.*

THE Power, Wiſdom and Providence of God Almighty, the Creator and Preſerver of all things, appear no where more than in the ſmalleſt Animals, called Inſects, which are provided with ſuch Senſes as are neceſſary to bring them thro' their ſeveral Changes, to Perfection; and notwithſtanding their little Bodies and many Enemies in every State, they are enabled to live, thrive, and propagate their Kind, ſo that ſince we have any exact Hiſtory of them, none ſeem to be loſt. Of many Kinds of theſe, appear herein ſome that are new.

I ſhall follow in this Book the common received Notions, as to their Changes, without diſplacing them from their ordinary Diviſions; tho' I believe, were they nicely obſerved, more than Fleas (which till of late Years were not believed to come from Worms) would, or ought to be placed amongſt ſuch as undergo ſeveral Mutations in their Forms.

CHAP. I.

Of ſuch as ſuffer no Change in their Forms, and have no Feet.

I. *Lumbricus terreſtris minor rubicundus.*

This which is about an Inch and a half long, ſeems to be the ſame with that in *England* called the Dew-Worm, only ſmaller in every Reſpect.

It is to be found in the wet gravelly Edges of Rivers.

They are uſed for Bait for taking Mud-Fiſh, *&c.*

They have a white Bag containing their Young, which is leſs than a Field Pea

II. Belly-Worms, or, Worms in the Inteſtines of Mankind, ſubſiſt within them here without being hurt by the Climate, and are of as many Kinds as in *Europe*, viz. *Lumbrici Inteſtinorum teretes*, *Lumbrici lati*, *cucurbitini*, & *Aſcarides*, they cauſe the ſame Symptoms, and are cured after the ſame Manner as thoſe of other Countries, concerning which, ſee Pag. cxv. of the Introduction to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

III. *Vena Medeni*, i. e. *Dracunculus*, *Gerard. Crem.* & *Andr. Alpag.* or, *Vena Medinenſis*, *G. H. Velſchij*, *Avicen. vel Ebuſin. lib.* 4. *fen. ſive Sect.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *Cap.* 81. *Vena Exiens Alſharavij. Tr.* XXVIII. *Cap.* XII. *F.* CXVIII. *Vena civilis Raſis*, *Cont.* XXVI. *tr.* 2. *cap.* 1. *f.* CCXCVIII. *Vena egrediens Meſuæ. Franc. Pedemont. Part* 2. *Sect.* 2. *cap.* 7. *Vena cruris. Albucaſi. lib.* 2. *cap.* 93. *Vena Sanioſa Haly Abbas. Theoric. lib.* 8. *cap.* 8. *vel famoſa Guid. Caulae. tr.* 2. *Chir. c.* VIII. *Vena Medeni*, *id eſt*, *Puſtula Vermicularis. Jo. Colle Elucid. Chir. ſive Comm. in* IV. *Ebuſin. ſect.* 4. *tr.* 2. *cap.* 21. *Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 1.

This is a long Worm, lodg'd amongſt the muſcular Fleſh under the Skin, in ſeveral Parts of the Bodies of Negroes and others coming from *Guinea* and ſome Parts of *Aſia*; concerning which, ſee CXXVI. Page of the Introduction to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory. They generally are owing to the Water of the Places whence the Perſons having them come; concerning them, *G. H. Velſchius* hath wrote a large Treatiſe, and lately *Engelbertus Kempfer*, who obſerved them moſt about *Gomron* in *Perſia*: It is not made up of annular Pieces or Rings, as common Worms, but reſembles rather Fiddle-ſtrings, they are ſometimes broader ſometimes narrower, often longer than the Arms, Legs, or Parts of the Body where they lie coil'd up.

Avicen, *Alſharavius*, *Raſis*, *Abulcaſis*, and other Arabians, in whoſe Countries they are common, treat of them at large, and tho' many of them lie in ſeveral Parts of the Body, they are not commonly Mortal, unleſs Accidents ſurvene.

The Blacks which come from *Angola* and *Gamba* are not troubled with them, but thoſe from the Gold-Coaſt very much.

Certains vers dans les Jambes, like *Chanterelle de Violons*. *Bernier*, who is of Opinion, that they are caus'd by bad Water from the Dirt or Excrements of Men and Horſes, mix'd with it; they come forth ſometimes preſently after the Voyage, to ſuch Places where they are bred at other Times more than a Year will paſs e'er they appear; they are taken out by twiſting them round a Stick by little and little.

Letter Worms bred in them of *Ethiopia*, by eating raw Fleſh which are cured by a purging Fruit. *Anton. Fernandez Purchas*, 1182.

Worms between the Skin and Fleſh coming from the Water, *Alſharavius* ſpeaks of them in his Practice. To cure them, anoint the Part with freſh Butter, *Linſchot*.

On Rains, Worms are bred in the Fleſh about *Gorgona*. *Ravenau de Luſſan*.

The Naked Snails are,

IV. *Limax nudus cinereus terreſtris*. *An Caracoles ſin Caſcara*, *Lop. Gom. Cap.* 69. *Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 2, 3.

The

The naked white Snaile.

It look'd almoſt like a Leech, was three Inches and a half long, one broad, convex on one Side, and plain on the other, it had Horns three Quarters of an Inch long, was all over white, or aſh-colour'd, with ſome black Spots, they leave ſhining Marks after them, ſhewing their March, as our Snails do. *Tab.* 232. *Fig.* 3. ſhews the under Side of this Snail after it had been preſerved in Spirit of Wine ſeveral Years, where on the Belly, for near its whole Length is a remarkable Riſing, made up of many Rings, on which I believe it creeps when alive.

They feed on Herbs, and are to be met with after Rain; their Excrement is round, long and black.

Lopez de Gomara ſays, that after beating the Indians, the Spaniards found theſe among other Proviſions for Merchandize, for the Inland Country.

V. *Limax nudus e cinereo fuſcus maritimus, ſub aquis, herbas marinas uti fucos, &c. comedens.* *Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 4. 5.

This Snail, while under Water, appear'd to be about three quarters of an Inch long, it was roundiſh, ſomewhat compreſs'd on the under Side; and had on its upper Surface on each Side, one long, narrow, yellow Line, the Back was roundiſh and light brown coloured, the Belly was compreſs'd and more whitiſh.

It was feeding upon a *Fucus marinus* growing on the Rocks under Water near Don *Chriſtopher*'s Cove, in a Creek of the Sea, not far from the ancient City in the old Maps of *Jamaica* called *Sevilla*, now Captain *Drax*'s Plantation.

When I ſaw it firſt it had divers Motions in the Water, and after I took it out, altho' it ſhew'd ſufficient Signs of Life, yet it put it ſelf into ſuch Shapes, as you may ſee by the Figures, the two Poſtures it lay in. *Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 4. 5.

CHAP. II.

Of Inſects which are commonly believed to ſuffer no Change in their Forms, and have ſix or more Feet.

I. CImex *lectularius, odore fœtido inſiguis,* The *Chinche*, or, Wall-Louſe, *Gallis Punaiſe. Mouſett. Raij. p.* 7. Bugs.

Theſe are too common in *Jamaica* and all hot Countries.

II. *Pulex vulgaris, Raij. Inſect. p.* 7. Fleas are very common.

III. *Chegos* are very common here, concerning which, ſee, *p.* cxxiv, and cxxv. of the Introduction to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

They are called *Niguas* by *Oviedo* in his *Summary, p.* 127. *Coron. p.* 37. Of *Smith* of *Virginia. p.* 148. *Laet. p.* 641.

Another Kind of ſmall Worm by *Tonſon Hakl. p.* 449. and *Ton.* by *Abbeville, p.* 256. *Laet. p.* 555. 620.

Chegoes

Chegoes are like a Louſe, blue, about as big as a Cheeſe-Mite. They wind the Pin about its Bag when they take it out of the Foot, *Ligon. p.* 65.

Ton Pulicis genus, by *Laet. p.* 620.

Niguas are leſs than Fleas, launce the Skin, and yet are ſo ſmall as not to be taken. The Remedy is to anoint the Place with Oyl, and ſcrape it with a Raſor. *Ovied.*

Nigua is like a ſmall leaping Flea, loving Dirt or Duſt; it comes no where but in the Foot between the Fleſh and the Skin, laying Eggs or Nits in there, which grow to be bigger than its Body, and ſoon breed others, and if left to themſelves, multiply ſo that they cannot be got out or remedy'd without Inſtruments and Fire, but if taken out like a Ciron there is no Harm. The Way to prevent this Inconvenience is to lie with Shoes on, or to keep the Feet well cover'd; ſome Spaniards have loſt their Toes, others their whole Feet, of this Diſeaſe. *Oviedo.*

Theſe creep into the Soles of Mens Feet, making them ſwell as big as a Man's Head: They open the Fleſh three or four Inches and ſo dig them out; many of our Men died of theſe, at taking *Puerto Rico*, *Tonſon.*

The *Ton* (*Chego*) leaps like a Flea, and ſettles between the Fleſh and Skin. They Rub with Palm Oil or *Roucou* their Joints; they get to Dogs, ſo that they were forc'd to be put into Hammocks. *Koevioup* (*Cockroches*) eat in the Night *Chegos*, or *Tons* and Apparel, and are fed upon by Ducks and Hens *Laet. p.* 258. Palm Oil or *Roucou* is a Remedy againſt theſe. The Indians are born white, but *Roucou* or *Arnotto* gives them an Olive Colour, *Laet*, *p.* 620. *Chegos* are in *Eſpanola*, *p.* 5 and *Guiana*, *Laet.*

Worm like a Flea, of *Leigh* of *Guiana*. The Indians bring them out by melted Wax with which they are brought forth when it grows cold, 1252, *Purchas.*

Very little Vermin like our Fleas. *Purchas*, 1365.

Fleas are troubleſome in *New-England*, *Smith. p.* 234.

Niguas were in *Guiana*. *Laet. p.* 641.

Cheques, *de Rochef. p.* 272. They are cured by Salt Water to water the Floors, *Chamois* Stockins, and never going barefoot.

Petit Animal fort incommode qu'on appelle Pico. Freaier of *Peru.*

IV. *Pediculus vulgaris.*

The Louſe is very much incommoded and does not thrive ſo well in this warm Country, which good Fortune to the Inhabitants is occaſioned by great ſweating. Cluſters of Lice lay in the Fleſh as big as Peas or Beans. *James*'s Account of *Candiſhs*'s ſecond or laſt Voyage, *p.* 849.

V. *Pediculus ferus*, *Mouffet. Inſect. p.* 200. *Pediculus inguinalis*, *Franc. Red. Raij. Inſect. p.* 8.

Theſe, called by ſome *Aſcarides* are likewiſe here and cured as may be ſeen, *p.* cliii. of the Introduction to the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

VI. *Ricinus ſilveſtris, vel Hexapus Inſectum minus fuſcum, abdomine rotundo e flavo & nigro vario.*

Patata

Patata Louſe.

This is a ſmall Inſect very much troubling thoſe who go amongſt Patata-Pieces, or Grounds planted with thoſe Roots; it has a very ſmall, brown Head and *Thorax*, with ſix indifferently long Legs of a light brown Colour; the other Section, *viz.* of the *Abdomen*, is a little bigger than a Muſtard-Seed, almoſt round, and of a black and yellow Colour mix'd. It had extended, from the Flower of a Patata to a Leaf a long Thread like one of thoſe of a Spiders Web, and on it was a little Bag, containing its Eggs or Young, which it was very careful of putting under its Belly, as ſome Spiders do.

They ſtick to the Legs of Men and Women, and raiſe Knobs, or ſmall uneaſy Lumps in them, and are in moſt Patata-Pieces.

They cleave to the Inhabitants like Ticks in the Marſhes. For Remedy the Part is anointed with Oil, and ſcraped or burnt, *Ovied.*

VII. *Coſſus vel Hexapus inſectum, maximum, albicans, edule. Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 6, 7 and 8.

The Cotton-Tree Worm.

This Worm was from the Head, which was very large, to the Tail, about two Inches and a half long, it was as big as one's Thumb, conſiſted of twelve *Annuli* or Sections, comprehending the Head and Tail, and was almoſt white, ſmooth and ſhining, bating ſome ſmall, ſhort Hairs here and there. The Wrinkles, Furrows or *Sulci* between the *Annuli* were very deep, there was a black Line run down the Back from the Head to the Tail, which was a little brown, the *Anus* cover'd with a ſmall Flap; every *Annulus* had on its Sides, oval, ſmall, brown Holes, likely its Windpipes, and there were ſhort Hairs about them. The firſt three *Annuli* had on each Side of their under Sides one Foot or Leg very ſmall in Proportion to the Creature, and brown. The firſt Section, or that on the Head was inclining to a browniſh Orange Colour, ſomewhat hairy, and harder than the reſt; it had by the Mouth, two black, hard, hairy ſharp Claws, with which it eat or corroded rotten Wood, over them was a brown Flap like a Lobſter's Tail under the ſeveral Claws, and in the *Sulci* was a certain ſmall white Kind of a Louſe which infeſted it. The Excrement of the Belly was ſolid and angular.

Upon the firſt opening of this Worm, iſſued out a great Quantity of limpid Water, and appeared a great deal of Fat on all Sides of the Inteſtines, which were yellow. There were a great Number of ſmall, fine, white Threads went from them into the Fat, as alſo from the oval, brown Holes, *Tracheæ*, or, Windpipes into the Worm. I could not obſerve the Guts, from the Mouth to the *Anus*, to be wider in one Place than another; they had one Circumvolution or two before they ended in the *Rectum*, and were partly fill'd with a viſcid, yellowiſh, brown Juice.

They live, feed on, and eat their Way thro' old Cotton-Trees, Bully-Trees, and others, wherein they breed, and thrive very well, eſpecially when theſe Trees fall and rot on the Ground.

They are ſought after by Negroes and Indians, and boyl'd in their Soups, Potages, Ollios, and Pepper-pots, and are accounted of admirable Taſte, like to, but much beyond, Marrow.

They are alſo roaſted a little at the Fire by Negroes, and eat with Bread as delicious Food, without any other Cookery.

The *Coſſi* deſcribed by *Muffet*, *lib.* 2. *p.* 250. called in Engliſh Timber-Worms, and the fourth Kind of the *Teredo* by *Aldrovand de Inſectis*, *lib.* 6. *p.* 690. ſeem to be pretty near this if not the ſame, only this is much larger.

Theſe *Coſſi* are a Prey to Wood-Peckers, who live moſtly on them; this Bird is contrived by its Toes, which are two ſet, as well backward as forwards, two forked ſtrong Feathers in its Tail on which it leans when it ſticks to or runs up the Truncs of Trees, and a ſtrong Bill with a ſharp, bony, long bearded tooth'd Tongue to bore the Trees and bring out the *Coſſi*, tho' deeply lodg'd in them.

Fig. 6, 7. *Tab.* 233. ſhews its upper and under Sides, and *Fig.* 8. as it lies in the rotten Wood.

VIII. *Hexapus Inſectum mediæ magnitudinis album, Capite fuſco, Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 9.

This was about two Inches long, as big as one's little Finger, of a white Colour made up of ſeveral *Annuli*; the Head was of a dark brown Colour. The three firſt Rings had on each of their under Sides a Leg.

Where I found it I do not remember.

IX. *Hexapus Inſectum minus e fuſco cinereum, Capite fuſco, ſplendente. Tab.* 233. *Fig.* 10.

This is the ſame almoſt in every reſpect with the former, only leſſer, and of a dark white, grey Colour. The Head was brown and ſhining.

I found it in *Jamaica.*

X. *Teredo vel ſcolopendra maxima, maritima, cinerea, annulis pilorum penicilis ubique ſuperna parte obſitis. Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Tururugoire. Abbeville. p.* 258.

This was about five Inches and an half long, it was of a grey Colour and was largeſt a little beyond the Head, where it was about the Bigneſs of the middle Finger, whence it decreas'd in Bigneſs to the Mouth, which was blunter, and the Tail which was ſmaller. The whole Body conſiſted of about forty Rings between each of which was a ſhallow Furrow. Theſe *Annuli* or Rings were ſmooth on the Belly or under Side, and had on each four Holes, out of two of the uppermoſt of which iſſued Tufts of brown Hair like Pencils, ſurrounded with *Papillæ*, *Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 1. ſhews the Worm, and *Fig.* 2. a Piece of Timber perforated by it.

Theſe Worms eat thro' the Sheathing, Planks, and even Keels of Ships in the Seas about *Jamaica*, almoſt all over the hot *Weſt* and *Eaſt-Indies*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. and not only thro' the ſofter and lighter Woods, but even, I have ſeen Keels of Ships made of Oak, and the Cedar-Tree, which is reckon'd to reſiſt all manner of Worms by its Smell and Reſin, perforated by them. There is left by them in the Cavities they make, a white teſtaceous Body like Egg-ſhel.

At *Toulon*, where theſe Worms in that Harbour hurt Ships, the late *French* King endeavoured to kill them by turning the Liquor from Tan-pits into the Places where his Ships lay, but without Effect.

This

This Worm eats the Boats at the Iſland *Noronha*, *Abbeville*.

The Gulf of *Cambaya* is the worſt in *India* for Worms. *p.* 480, *Davies ap. Purchas.*

At *Surat* the Ships ought to be ſheathed double to hinder the Worms, which deſtroy the Rudder and their ſteering, *Payton*, *p.* 432. *ap. Purchas.*

Worms eat the Ships at *Banda Miádleton*, *p.* 245. *ap. Purchas.*

Villermont ſays that the Hardneſs of the Wood between the Tropics, and the ſcorching of it by Fire hinders the Canots from being hurt by Worms. See his Preface to *Chriſtofle d' Acunna.* of the River *Amazons.*

Of SPIDERS.

XI. *Araneus venatorius major piloſus, domeſticus, fuſcus, pedibus maculis, nigris notatis. Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Araneus alius, Fabæ magnitudine, frequentiſſimus in Ædibus, Marcgr. p.* 249.

The great Houſe-Spider.

The upper Part of the *Thorax* of this is almoſt round and brown, with a yellowiſh Circle about it, the *Abdomen* roundiſh, hairy and brown, the Legs with two *Antennæ* or *Chelæ* are diſpoſed on each ſide of the *Thorax*. It hath two ſhining black Teeth, ſeveral round ſhining Eyes, the Legs more than an Inch long, brown, and hairy with blackSpots on them. This Spider is near an Inch in Diameter, and holds, as it goes along, a round Bag, white and like Cotton, of one third of an Inch Diameter under its Belly hatching its Young contained in it.

It is very common in all Houſes, running about even on their Cielings, with a flat Bag under their Bellies, in which lie their Eggs, figured N°. 2.

They are not venomous, nor do they any Hurt, but hunt and kill Cockroches, and therefore are carefully defended from Injuries by Houſe-keepers.

I ſaw one of theſe Spiders eat a ſmall Lizard call'd a Woodſlave, which was half out and half in his Mouth, and another eat a large Cockroch. *Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 1. ſhews the Spider, and *Fig.* 2. its Bag.

XII. *Araneus Venatorius minor, prona parte niger, ſupina faſcijs albidis & fuſcis donatus, pedibus maculis albis & nigris variegatis.*

This Spider was about one third of an Inch long, about one eighth of an Inch broad in the Breaſt, the Head was very little, the Eyes many and black, the Back was brown and white in Streaks, down the upper Part of the *Abdomen* went a blackiſh brown Streak to the *Anus*, then on each Side one whitiſh one, then a brown down the Sides. It had two great Claws Forcipes or *Chelæ* in Proportion to four Legs, two forward and two backward, all of them taking their Origin at the *Thorax*, they are all ſpeckled black and white, the under Part of the Belly, Breaſt and Head are black.

They take the Flies they lie in wait for by a ſudden Leap, and altho' I have ſeen ſome Webs come out of their *Anus*, yet I never ſaw them uſe any to catch Flies.

XIII. *Araneus major ſylvaticus rete ſpirale robuſtum & viſcidum texens, abdomine e luteo fuſco, thorace argenteo.*

The

The great yellowiſh Wood-Spider.

This was about an Inch long, the Fore-part of the Body, *viz.* the Head and *Thorax* were by an *Iſthmus* divided from the *Abdomen*, its Breaſt was one third of an Inch broad, flat, of a white Sattin Colour, or Woolly, with black Spots in that Part of it where broadeſt near the *Abdomen*. The *Abdomen* was two thirds of an Inch long, roundiſh, of the Bigneſs of a Swan's Quill, appearing hollow in the Middle, of a browniſh yellow Colour, with white Spots on it; on the under Part by the Head were two Claws, *Chelæ* or Forcipes of three Joints a-piece to hold any thing by, under the *Thorax* four Legs on each ſide, the two firſt and laſt Pairs being two Inches long, the Penultime not much more than half ſo much, they were all three jointed, greeniſh in the firſt Joint, on the two others yellow and black, the black Parts being very hairy, the under Part of the *Abdomen* was reddiſh brown, with two yellow lines tranſverſe near the Middle.

It is to be found in the Woods beyond Juſtice *Freeman*'s and on the Roads in the North Side.

They have an almoſt ſpiral large Web made of yellow Spiders Thread, like Silk, glutinous or viſcid, with which it will ſtop not only ſmall Birds, but even wild Pigeons, they are ſo ſtrong as to give a Man inveigled in them Trouble for ſome Time with their viſcid ſticking Quality.

Araneæ pulchræ, varijs coloribus diſtinctæ, Laet. p. 29. who tells us that Webs of them catch Birds. *Et Aranei grandiores qui telas nent ita pertinaces ut vix diſrumpi poſſint in Cumana. p.* 673.

Spiders with Body and Legs bigger than a Man's Hand, extended every Way, the Body as big as a Sparrow, *Oviedo Summary, p.* 198.

Spiders of Variety of Colours needing Force to break their Webs, *Cap.* 78.

In the Woods on the Hills in *Madagaſcar*, are many great Spiders, which ſpin their Webs from Tree to Tree, it being very excellent ſtrong Silk, of a yellow Colour as if it were dyed by Art. *Peter Williamſon Flores, ap. Purchas, p.* 417.

Spiders whoſe Webs were good and ſtrong as Silk in *Madagaſcar*, *Keeling, ap. Purchas.* 192.

Araneæ verſicolores, make Webs to catch Birds as big or leſs than Sparrows, it is hard to break them, *Pet. Martyr Decades.*

Beautiful Spiders not poyſonous in *Barbados*, *Ligon* 65.

Certain Spiders of a large Size not dangerous, but making a ſort of raw Silk, catching Birds bigger than Blackbirds. and like Snipes, in their Nets, dreſs'd over with Silver, Gold and Pearl, *Smith* of *Bermudas*, *p.* 172.

XIV. *Araneus cancriformis major, reticulum ſpirale texens, e flavo & nigro varius, Abdomine ſpinulis obſito. Araneus valde elegans. Marcgr. p.* 248.

This Spider had a very ſmall Head, two Forcipes or Claws both of a brown Colour; the two Fore-Legs were long, the four in the Middle ſhorteſt, and the two behind longeſt of all; theſe Legs were in all eight, and took their Original from the *Thorax* in the Form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, and were of a black and yellow Colour, now of a Circle or Ring of one of them and then of another of thoſe Colours. The *Abdomen* was half an Inch long and one third of one broad in the Middle where broadeſt, it beginning narrow at its Junction to the *Thorax*, increaſing by Degrees,

then

then from the Middle decreaſing to the *Anus*; on the under Part of the *Abdomen* was one large yellow Line in its Middle, all the reſt was of a dark brown or black, like Sattin; the two fore and hinder Legs had their longeſt firſt Joint of a grey, or light brown Colour; the Head was a little roundiſh, white and ſhining, ſo was above the half of the *Abdomen*, the other half being brown, yellow and white mixed; It had ſix or eight Corners round the *Abdomen*, and ſeveral Tubercles or Riſings on the upper Part of the Belly; It had two Eyes, was full of white ſmall Eggs, and had a large ſpiral Web, in the Centre of which it lay, having the two foremoſt Pair of Legs and the two hindermoſt extended, in Form of a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, at their Ends towards the Head for the moſt Part, were two very broad waved Lines running a pretty Way into the Web. *Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 3. ſhews this Spider as it lies in its Web.

This and the following one were together on a Hedge in one of the Streets of St. *Jago de la Vega*. This laſt is very common in the *Savannas* and about the Town amongſt the Prickly-Pears, where a great many ſmall and great Webs are uſually together.

XV. *Araneus Cancriformis minor Campeſtris, reticulum ſpirale texens, abdomine ſupina parte albo, & ſex ſpinulis ad latera obſito, quaſi encauſto abducto, maculis nigris notato. Araneus parvulus, teſta clypeata tectus, inſtar teſtudinis terreſtris. Marcgr. p.* 249. *Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 4.

This Spider had eight very ſhort Legs, four on one Side and four on the other coming from the *Thorax*. It had two very ſhort Claws about its Mouth, the Belly or under Part was of a brown Colour, ſpotted with white, a little reddiſh, the Head was red, and Legs of a brown and white Colour, it had on the upper Part or Back an oblong, ſquare white Body, as it were enamel'd with black Spots round it, and four in a Square upon its Middle, the two oblong Ends being croſs the Spider and reaching beyond and over its Body, having on each Corner two ſhort Prickles, as there was other two, in all ſix, on each Side of the *Anus* one. The *Abdomen* was very large in Reſpect of the *Thorax* and Head, and the joining of them together very ſmall and ſlender; the two foremoſt Legs and the hindermoſt were longeſt; the *Abdomen* or hinder Part was not over an eighth Part of an Inch from the Head toward the Tail or longways, and about half an Inch croſs or in Breadth.

It weaves a ſmall ſpiral Web in the Fields.

XVI. *Araneus minor cinereus, compreſſus, maculis fuſcis notatus, pedibus longiſſimis. Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 5.

A ſmall, flat, grey Spider, with brown ſmall Spots, and very long Legs.

This Spider was one third of an Inch long, the *Abdomen* larger than the *Thorax*, a little flat, of a light brown or grey Colour, with ſmall black or brown Spots, it had eight Legs, four on every Side, the firſt Pair an Inch long, the Joints of a dark brown Colour, the two Pair of Legs in the Middle ſhorteſt, and the two Pair behind almoſt as long as thoſe before, *viz.* about three Quarters of an Inch.

It is common againſt Limewalls in Corners where it ſpreds ſome few Threads in Lieu of a Web, and catches in it Wood Ants, *&c.*

XVII. *Araneus minor, reticulum ſpirale texens, abdomine e fuſco purpureo, albis maculis notato. Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 6.

A ſmall brown and white Spider.

This has a very ſmall Head and *Thorax*, an almoſt triangular half Inch long *Abdomen*, purpliſh brown with white Spots: It has eight Legs, the two before and the two behind three Quarters of an Inch long, having black and white Rings alternatively, the four in the Middle ſhort, it has a ſmall ſix corner'd purple Bag in which its Young are hatch'd, in the middle of its Cobweb where it lies ſtretch'd out at Length, the Cobweb is like an ordinary Engliſh Spiders ſpiral Web.

It is frequent in moſt Houſes. *Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 6. ſhews the Spider, Web and Bag.

XVIII. *Araneus Domeſticus, reticulum tenue texens, medius fuſcus. Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 7.

A ſmall brown Spider.

This is larger ſomewhat than the former, it has an almoſt round *Thorax*, ſmall Head, with two white Eyes; on a Swelling near its Head from the *Thorax* go eight Legs, the two foremoſt biggeſt, and hindermoſt longeſt, it has two ſhort, as it were, Claws at its Mouth, and the firſt Joint of every Leg is white; the *Abdomen* is oval, about the Bigneſs of a Field Pea, and 'tis all over of a dark brown Colour.

It makes its Web on old Walls where Holes are, it entring any of them, and from thence as a Centre ſtretching out its Web, and bringing thither its Prey.

It's on the Sides of the Walls of all Houſes which are not kept very clean. *Tab.* 235. *Fig.* 7. ſhews this Spider and its Web.

XIX. *Araneus niger minor, Abdomine rotundo, prona parte macula quadrata alba notato.*

This was brought to me from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Barham*, who told me that its Bite was poyſonous. It was ſmall and blackiſh, only the under Part of the Belly had a white ſquare Spot on it. The Legs were eight, the two middlemoſt Pair the ſhorteſt. It had a large grey Bag with its Eggs or Young.

XX. *Mites*, or, *Syrones*, are here plentifully found in Cheeſe brought from *Europe*.

XXI. *Scorpio, Piſ. p.* 144. The common Scorpion is here, and at *Eſpanola*, I had one, I think, differing, which I called, *Scorpio fuſcus, caudæ & chelarum internodiis lineis nigris donatis*, From Mr. *Burnet*, from *Puerto Velo*. They are the *Scorpiones, Laet. p.* 555. who ſays their Bites are ſeldom mortal, but give Pain for twenty four Hours. Notwithſtanding this, Mr. *Cuningham* a Surgeon, and a Perſon of great Veracity, told me, that one of the Seamen of the Ship to which he belong'd, was bit near the Back Bone, by one of them, that lay under the Bark of a Piece of Wood he was carrying on his bare Back, to wood the Ship, lying near *Eſpanola*, which proved mortal.

XXII.

XXII. *Aſellus minor cauda auguſtiore.*

This was about a quarter of an Inch long, half as broad, having two *Antennæ* jointed on its Head, the Tail and towards it, is much narrower than thoſe Parts of our *Millepedes*, in Colour, Feet, *&c.* elſe it agrees with them.

They are to be found in Dunghils, *&c.*

They are of the ſame Virtues in Diſeaſes, particularly of the Eyes, with thoſe of *Europe*, as alſo in opening Obſtructions, *&c.* only there muſt be a greater Number given.

XXIII. *Pediculus marinus Bellonij & Geſner. Raij. p.* 44.

They are found ſticking to the Fiſh in *Jamaica.*

XXIV. *Scolopendra longa, gracilis, e cæruleo cinerea, tripilis, aſſelliformis. Millepes ſecundus, Marcgr. p.* 253.

This is very ſlender, tapering from the Head to the Tail, made up of *Annuli*, in Colour it reſembles the *Aſelli*, Woodlice, or Sows. It hath three *Setæ*, or Briſtles, at the End of the Tail, and is very nimble.

It is found amongſt Books, Papers, *&c.* in *Jamaica* and *Europe*, tho' more rarely.

XXV. *Scolopendra media e fuſco albida*, Forty Legs. *Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 4. *Centum pedes Cebayahual Mexicanis, Xim. Laet. p.* 330. *Scolopendræ grandes & exiguæ, Piſ. p.* 44. *Japuruca Braſil. Marcgr. p.* 253.

This differs nothing from thoſe of the *Eaſt-Indies* only 'tis not ſo large as thoſe from the *Cape-of-Good-Hope*, and of a more whitiſh brown Colour.

Beaten and mix'd with Water, if the Jaws be anointed therewith 'tis good for the Tooth-ach, *Laet.*

XXVI. *Scolopendra affine inſectum lucidum.*

This is not over a third in Bigneſs compar'd with the foregoing *Scolopendra*, it has its Body made of Aſh colour'd Joints, flat like it, or the *Lumbricus latus*, but no Feet ſo big or long as thoſe of the Precedent; the Head is large, and has two crooked *Antennæ.*

They bite with a great Deal of Venom.

It was told me that they ſhone in the Night, and 'tis likely they may, as the *Juli* of *Bruyerus.*

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of *Libellæ*, *Perlæ*, or, *Adderbolts*, *Wild-Bugs*, *Locuſts and Crickets*.

I. *Libella Rufa Major.*

This is from the Head to the End of the *Abdomen* about an Inch and a half long, the ſides of the Head being two large Hemiſphœrical Eyes. The *Thorax* is large and cover'd all over with a reddiſh ruſty-colour'd Hair or Wool, the *Abdomen* near an Inch long, made up of ſeven or eight *Annuli*, tapering and forked, at the End, all of a bright, reddiſh, ruſty Colour. The Legs are ſix proceeding from the *Thorax*, of a dark brown Colour, the Wings four from the upper Part of the ſame Place, membranaceous, with four ruſty ſmall Spots, and two long ones running parallel to the *Abdomen* along the two laſt Wings.

This is frequent near all ſtanding Waters or Rivers Brinks.

II. *Libella Rufa Minor.*

This is in every thing the ſame with the former, only in every Part ſmaller.

'Tis to be found with the former every where.

III. *Libella maxima cærulea, aut viridis.*

This is three Inches long, the Eyes very large and brown, the Head green or blue, the *Thorax* as large as ones little Finger, three quarters of an Inch long, of the ſame Colour, the *Abdomen* compos'd of ſeven or eight *Annuli*, of a yellow or green Colour, the Tail forked. It hath ſix brown Legs and four membranaceous Wings coming from the *Thorax*, with very ſmall Marks or Clouds on them. The Wings are an Inch and an half long.

This is frequent by all ſtanding Waters and Rivers ſides.

IV. *Libella purpurea. An Jacatinga Marcgr. p.* 254?

This is about an Inch and a half long, more than two Inches croſs meaſur'd to the End of the Wings, the Head is purple, the Eyes large, the Legs half an Inch long, rough and brown, in Number ſix, going from the *Thorax*, the Wings membranaceous, four, having a ſmall Spot on the upper Side of a brown Colour, the Body is made up of nine or ten *Annuli* all Purple.

It haunts watry Places as other *Libellæ*.

V. *Libella minor cærulea.*

This was about an Inch in Length, the Head has two large prominent oval Eyes, the *Thorax* is big and has three pair of Legs not very long, the *Abdomen* is made up of ſeveral *Annuli*, and is not much bigger than two or three Hogs Briſtles join'd together, all of a blue Colour, the Wings four as the former, only ſmaller.

It is to be found in the ſame Places with the former.

VI.

VI. *Locuſta Hiſpanica maxima e fuſco cineraſcens, alis punctis nigris maculatis. Raij Hiſt. Inſect. p.* 62. *precedenti congener Africana, cum ſtriis in ſcappulis. Ej. ib. Locuſta maxima cinereo purpurea maculis brunis. Hiſt. Nat. Jam.* 1 *Vol. p.* 29.

This Locuſt was two Inches and a half long, it had two three quarters of an Inch long *Antennæ*, a large Purple and brown Head, ſix Legs, the hindermoſt Pair more than twice as long as the others, being about two Inches in Length, the Wings membranaceous, of an aſh-purple Colour, with brown Spots, pretty frequently on them.

It came on Board the Aſſiſtance-Frigate, about three hundred Leagues to the windward of *Barbados*, and fell on the Fore caſtle among the Sailors. More concerning this Locuſt may be ſeen, *p.* 29. of the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

Sir *John Narborough* told me he had frequently met with the like Locuſts at great Diſtances from Land in ſeveral Voyages.

About five Years before I was in *Jamaica*, there came a prodigious Number of theſe Locuſts thither, they came from the Eaſt and went Weſtwardly, they flew ſome no higher than the Heighth of a Man, others very much higher, and went in a Stream; and at the ſame Time were a great many Crickets very common in theſe Parts. Altho' the greateſt Part went Weſt and did not ſtay here, yet ſeveral Stragling Locuſts did, and conſumed a great many of the Vegetables of the Iſland.

Beauplan tells us, that in *Tartary* theſe Locuſts are as big as one's Finger, and three or four Inches long, lay Eggs into the Ground by their Tails, are hatch'd in *April*, when if Rains come, they are deſtroy'd, they are ready to fly in ſix Weeks with the Wind, are ſometimes four Inches thick on the Ground, and that at Night the Swine feed on them.

VII. *Locuſta cinereo purpurea major, maculis brunis vel fuſcis.*

The common Aſh-colour'd Locuſt.

This is about two Inches long, the Head has two *Antennæ* half an Inch long, the Eyes are oval; it hath ſix Legs, taking their Origin from the *Thorax*, the hindermoſt the longeſt, by more than two Parts, the *Abdomen* is three quarters of an Inch long, conſiſting of eight Sections or *Annuli*; the two Wings are membranaceous, the Whole is of a light reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black or yellow, the Wings are more than an Inch long, and reach one third Part of an Inch beyond the *Abdomen*.

It is too common in all *Savannas* of this Iſland and the *Caribes*, and ſeems to differ little from the Precedent.

VIII. *Locuſta maxima viridis, alis latiſſimis. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 1, 2. *Tucurubi Braſilienſibus, Marcgr. p.* 246. *An Sauterelles vertes. du Tertre. P.* 347.

This from the Head to the End of the *Abdomen* was not over an Inch long, but to the End of the Wings two Inches and a half, the Head was very ſmall, with two black Eyes; the Legs were ſix, proceeding from the *Thorax*, thoſe laſt two Inches and a half long, the

Wings were an Inch broad in the Middle where broadeſt, covering the whole Body except a very ſmall triangular Piece near the Head over the *Thorax*.

It came amongſt ſome Scotch Graſs, brought from the *Caymanes* for the Horſes, and was taken in the Stable and kept alive on Sugar and Water for ſome Time.

IX. *Locuſta viridis media. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 3.

The Middling Sort of Green Locuſt.

This is two Inches long, ſlender of Body, which was an Inch long, with two as long Proceſſes, going from the End of the under Part of the *Abdomen*. It hath two *Antennæ* pretty long, two grey Eyes; the Legs are ſix, the hindermoſt Pair longeſt, all over of a green Colour.

It is not very common.

X. *Locuſta viridis minor. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 4.

The Common Green Locuſt.

This is in every thing the ſame with the former, only of a much ſmaller Size, not being an Inch long; the Wings are not over one third Part of an Inch in Length, not covering half the *Abdomen*, it is all of a fine green Colour, only ſome black Spots or Points very ſmall to be ſeen here and there.

They are common in the *Savannas*, in the Months of *December* and *January*.

I ſometimes thought this might be the former not grown to its due Bigneſs, but afterwards found the Young ones of the former perfectly reſembling them.

XI. *Locuſta Cicadæ ſonum edens, cinerea.*

I have ſeen an Inſect very like the *Locuſta viridis media* of an Aſh-Colour, ſing ſweet, and louder than any *Cicada* I ever heard.

I obſerv'd it at *Guanaboa*.

XII. *Mantis major viridis, alis ſubtus coccineis. An Groſſe Mouche belle en perfection. Rochef. p.* 158? *Sauterelles rouſſes, du Tertre. p.* 347.

This *Mantis* (agreeing with all the others of its Kind in moſt Parts) has Wings of a fine ſcarlet Colour, with green Sheaths on them, 'tis two Inches long, and all over of a green Colour.

I found it on the Branch of a Tree in St. *Anne*'s near the Ruins of old *Sevilla*.

XIII. *Mantis minor viridis. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 5. *Gaayara Braſil. Marcgr. p.* 246?

'Tis leſſer in all its Parts, and has no ſcarlet Wings.

I found it on *Mount-Diablo*, going to the North-ſide.

XIV. *Cimex ſylvaticus fœtens, viridis, Triangularis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 15. *&* 16.

This has an almoſt triangular Body, a ſmall Head, two *Antennæ*, two Prickles ſtanding out againſt one another on the upper Region of the *Thorax*, ſix Legs, and is all over of a Graſs green Colour, a little whitiſh underneath. When it is kept it turns to a dark brown Colour. It ſmells very ſtrong and unſavourily.

It leaps from Buſh to Buſh in the *Savannas*.

XV. *Idem Medius fuſcus.*

XVI. *Idem Minor. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 22

Theſe differ only from the Precedent in being leſſer, and of a brown Colour.

XVII. *Cimex ſylveſtris oblongus, e coccineo & nigro variegatus, ſupina parte Cruce Sti Andreæ notatus. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 29, 30.

A Cimex *of a ſcarlet Colour with a white St.* Andrew's *Croſs on its Back.*

This is one third Part of an Inch in Length, has two ſhort *Antennæ*, ſix Legs, is all ſcarlet, only towards the Tail black, and ſome black Spots elſewhere, and a white St. *Andrew*'s Croſs going down its Back, the Belly is whitiſh.

It is very often to be met with amongſt Flowers.

XVIII. *Cimex minor cæruleus, lineis albis varius, teſtudinis forma. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 36, 37.

This ſmall *Cimex* is almoſt round, the Back is of a fine purple, or deep blue Colour, in which, here and there are many waved white Lines, making it ſomewhat like the fine Land-Tortoiſhels of *America*. The Belly is whitiſh and the Legs are ſix.

'Tis not very common.

XIX. *Blatta major cinerea. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 25, 26. *Cacarootch*, *Smith. Virg. p.* 149. *Blatta molendinaria ab Inſula Jamaica allata major. Raij Hiſt. Inſect. p.* 68. *Cockroches* of *Ligon*, *p.* 42. 62. *Aravers. de Lery*, *Laet. p.* 555. *Ravets. Tertre. p.* 350. *Ravet le plus gros*, *Rochef. p.* 271.

The Cockroche.

Theſe are of two Sorts, as are the Engliſh *Blattæ* winged and not winged, Male and Female: They are much larger than the Engliſh, grey, with black Spots on the Wings, and do much Hurt to Cloaths, *&c.* getting into Cheſts where they lie, going thro' almoſt any Slit by the thin Make of their Bodies. They leave a very unſavoury Smell behind them.

They come to your Bed in the Night and bite you, *Ligon*, and eat Hangings. *id.* They creep into Cheſts where they eat every thing, and defile it with their ill ſcented Dung. *Smith. p.* 149.

They eat Bread, raw and dreſs'd Meat, Linen, Books, *&c. Tertre.*

This is the *Blatta domeſtica*, *Luzon. Nocturna. Hiſp. Cucca & Cucaracha*, *Luſit. Barata. Indis Ipis & Baucacang Kamel. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 48. N°. 9. which are ſaid to be very devouring, to appear in the Night only, and that

that the Indians drink their Aſhes in Phyſick, bruiſe and mix them with Sugar and apply them to Ulcers and Cancers to ſuppurate. It's alſo ſaid they are given to kill Worms in Children.

XX. *Blatta major fuſca. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 9, 10, 11, 12. *Ravets les plus petits Rochef.*

Theſe are in every Part ſmaller, brown, and perhaps the Young of the former. They are expreſs'd in their differing Forms at *Fig.* 9, 10, 11, and 12. *Tab.* 237.

XXI. *Gryllus Campeſtris, Mouffet. p.* 134. *Raij, p.* 167. *Tab.* 236. 6 *Grillos de Gomara, cap.* 69.

The Field Cricket.

This is not an Inch long and pretty broad, it hath two half Inch long *Antennæ*, two ſmall globular Eyes, ſix Legs, the hindermoſt Pair being twice as long as the others, and prickly, all taking their Beginning from the *Thorax*, the Wings membranaceous, covering not half the *Abdomen*, all of a brown Colour. The *Abdomen* is blackiſh, having two fork'd *Appendices*, each one third Part of an Inch long; of a light reddiſh brown Colour, and two others coming out below them, longer, and of a darker brown Colour, and made like the *Antennæ* of Butterflies.

They are very common in the Town *Savanna*, where they make Burroughs for themſelves, and a very great Noiſe all Night.

I find this Cricket mention'd by *Ligon, p.* 65. who tells us, that in *Barbados* are Animals no bigger than Crickets, lying all Days in Holes and hollow Trees, making in the Night a Noiſe, and in *Terra Auſtralis incognita. Giros, ap. Purchas, p.* 1465. *Lopez de Gomara* ſays, that they were found in Baskets amongſt the other Proviſions of the Indians.

CHAP. IV.

Of BEETLES.

I. SCarabæus *major e fuſco niger, ſplendens. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 3.

The large plain Scarabæus.

This has a ſmall Head, tho' as large it ſelf as the Top of ones Finger; the *Thorax* is pretty large, that and the Head make one third Part of an Inch, and the Wings two Thirds more in Length. 'Tis about half as broad, as it is in Length, blackiſh brown all over, and ſmooth. The Legs are ſix, much about three quarters of an Inch long a-Piece, arm'd with ſeveral Prickles, the Eyes very ſmall and ſphœrical.

It is very ordinarily flying about at Night making a very great Noiſe.

Dorres are ſaid by an *Anonymus* Portugal of *Braſile ap. Purchas, p.* 1320. to be found in that Country.

II.

II. *Scarabæus major niger, ſplendens area triangulari inter elytra ſita donatus. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 2.

Another plain Beetle, *with a triangular Piece between the two Sheaths for the Wings.*

This is ſmaller than the former in all its Parts, more ſhining and black, and has a triangular ſhining Piece between the two Sheaths of the Wings, about a third Part of an Inch in Length.

'Tis as ordinary as the former.

III. *Scarabæus major niger tricornis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 4, 5. *Naſicornis tauroceros Marianus ſplendens Caſtanei coloris, Terræ Marianæ Hiſt. Noſt. ſeu Act. Phil.* N°. 271. *p.* 814. 45. *It is Combhorn'd, autennis pectnatis. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 24. N°. 10. *Brown-Maryland Bull, Rhinoceros, Ej. Cat. Topic. Claſſ. p.* 93.

A Scarabæus *with one Horn like a* Rhinoceros *going between the Eyes, and two Horns on each Side above it.*

This agrees with the others in all things, only it has two grey Eyes, a third Part of an Inch long proceſs or crooked ſhining Horn, riſing on the fore Part of the Head like the Horn of a *Rhinoceros* between, and below two others ſhorter and ſtraighter than it, and a little above it.

'Tis as as common as the former.

VI. *Scarabæus maximus platyceros, Taurus, nonullis aliis, Lucanus, ſeu Cervus volans. Muſ. Suammerd. p.* 30. *Scarabæus Cervus volans*, the Stag-Fly. *Raij Hiſt. p.* 74.

The Stag-Fly.

I had the Head of one of theſe given me which was brought from *Carolina*, and others ſaid to be found in *Jamaica.*

V. *Scarabæus e rubro cinereus minor, maculis nigris notatus. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 7. 8.

A grey Scarabæus *inclining to a red with black Spots on it.*

This is about two Thirds of an Inch long, one third broad, the Head is ſmall, the Eyes are reddiſh, the *Thorax* Rhombidal, having a Piece going in between the two Wing-ſheaths. It is all of a grey Colour, with black Spots on its upper Side, and hath ſix Legs as other *Scarabæi.*

'Tis to be found with the former.

VI. *Scarabæus e rubro fuſcus minor, alarum vaginis ſtriatis.*

A ſmall reddiſh brown Scarabæus.

This is as big as the End of ones little Finger, roundiſh, ſmooth, the Sheaths of the Wings ſtriated, with little Cavities in them, and Lines between, the Eyes are of an Aſh-colour, and the whole Body of a Cheſnut or dark brown Colour inclining to red.

It is very common.

VII. *Scarabæus minor e viridi nigricans alarum, vaginis ſtriatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 9.

This is three quarters of an Inch long, and flat, the *Thorax* has ſeveral little Holes or Cavities on its upper Part, and the Sheaths of the Wings are ſtriated with one Line rais'd, and two Lines of ſmall Impreſſions between, all of a blackiſh green or blue Colour, it has ſix Legs.

'Tis as common as the former.

VIII. *Scarabæus minor, ex argenteo luteus, maculis nigris ſplendens. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 38.

This is about one third of an Inch long, as thick as a Gooſe Quill, of a yellowiſh white Colour, ſhining with two black Spots on the *Thorax*, and four on the two Sheaths for the Wings.

'Tis as common as the two others.

IX. *Scarabæis affine formicæ ſimile Inſectum.*

This is one third Part of an Inch long, the *Abdomen* and *Thorax* join'd very eaſily together, all of a ſhining black Colour, it has four Legs from near the *Abdomen*, and one Pair from the fore Part of the *Thorax*.

'Tis not very common.

X. *Scarabæus medius fuſcus, thorace anguloſo, lucem emittens. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 1. *Biſſas* or *Bromas. Pet. Martyr. Cievas*, Glow-worms of *Oviedo*, Summary, *ap. Eden.* 222. *Cocuyos, ej. Coron. p.* 37. Fiery Worms (in *Ternate)* flying in the Air, no bigger than Engliſh Flies, *Drake*, 740. *Scarabæorum genus. Laet. p.* 5. *Memoa Braſil. Marcgr. p.* 258. Flies ſhining like Glow-worms of *Sandys*, *Purchas*, 1328. *Cucuius & Noctiluca. Petr. Martyr. Mouches luiſantes. Loubere. p.* 46. *Arbor admiranda* 27*a. Muſcarum ſplendentium. Jonſt. Dendr. p.* 471. *Arbor Muſcarum ſplendentium. Chabr.* 599. *app. Cuyero. Linſchot. Deſcr. de L' Amerique. Mouches luminenſes de Rochef. p.* 154. *Mouches luiſantes du Tertre. p.* 280.

The Fire-Fly.

This was more than an Inch long, all over of a brown or Cheſnut Colour, the Head was ſmall, blackiſh, with twoEyes, and two prickly jointed *Antennæ*. The *Thorax* was near an oblong ſquare, the narroweſt Part being towards the Head, and two extant Angles or Prickles towards the *Abdomen*, where were two oval, grey, tranſparent Spots, whence iſſues its Light, it had ſix Legs going from the *Thorax*; the *Abdomen* was taper'd from its Origin to a round End.

They fly about every where in the Savannas, and about Woods in the Night.

The Women work by them, and Indians travel with them faſten'd to their Feet and Heads. *Ov. Sum.* The ſame, in his *Coronica*, ſays the Indians ſpin, weave, boil, paint, dance, *&c.* by their Light in the Night. They hunt *Hutias* with them in the Night, and fiſh; tied to their great Toes and Hands they travel as with Flambeaux and Torches. The Spaniards read Letters by them. They kill the Moſquito's which hinder them from Sleep, and for this Reaſon the Indians carry them to their Houſes, more than for Light. They take them with Firebrands, when calling them by

by their Name, they come to the Light; or with Branches, not being able to riſe when knock'd down by them, whoſoever anoints his Hands or Face with theſe, Stars ſeem to burn, frighting People; a marvelous Water, he fancies, would come from them if diſtill'd.

This Fly hath four Lights, two about the Eyes and two under the Wings; it is likewiſe a Scarabæus, it hunts and takes the Muſquitos. The Inhabitants take theſe Fire-Flies by carrying in the Night a Fire-brand, and on a high Place turning it round, and crying *Cucuje*, *Cucuje*, but likelier they come thither as other Flies, when throwing the Fire-brand on the Ground, they are caught lighting thereby, or when by a great Bough they are ſtruck to the Ground, and ſo caught, their Wings being ſheathed, or by throwing either it or a Cloth on them. They are carried Home and the Door ſhut, they hunt the Moſquitos and take them about the Perſons that ſleep in Hamacks. The Inhabitants ſpin, *&c.* by this Light. Their Light laſts till they want Food, then languiſhes. They let them out. Children are frighted by this Inſect put on their Faces. Two of theſe tied to the Indians great Toes, give Light in travelling like two Candles, and one ſerves them to catch the *Utiæ*, *Martyr*.

They have four Wings, two whereof are hid. The Light only appears when they fly, and they are driven away by Norths, *Loubere*.

There are (near *Sofala*) innumerable Worms like Beetles, whoſe Tails ſhine in the Night like burning Coals, and are ſo many that they enlighten all the Air, *Sanctos ap. Purchas.* 1545.

Theſe Inſects will come to a Fire brand in the Night, they lie ſtill in the Day. One of theſe will afford Light to our Fathers to read *Mattins*, in Want of Oil and Candle, *Tertre*.

XI. *Scarabæus minimus, vaginis alarum ſtriatis, lineis luteis & nigris, variis.*

This is not over a quarter of an Inch in Length, half as broad, the Head is ſmall and black, the Legs are ſix and yellow, the *Thorax* is yellow, the Sheaths for the Wings are ſtriated, and have black and yellow Lines running their whole Length alternatively.

I had them off of ſome Flowers whereon they fed in *Guanaboa*.

There is alſo there a *Cimex* three Quarters of an Inch long, and about one tenth Part of an Inch broad, all over, except two black *Antennæ*, of a pale yellow Colour.

'Tis as common as the former and found with it.

XII. *Coſſus mininimus pyramidalis, ventre albido, dorſo e cinereo & fuſco vario. Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 4. 5.

The Worm eating the dry Birds.

This was about one third Part of an Inch broad, round, and about the Bigneſs of a Hen's Quill, it was near an Inch long, and biggeſt at the Head, from whence it grew ſmaller to the Tail; it was made up of a great many Inciſures, Rings or Sections, ten or twelve which were black or ſhining, and between each grew black or brown Hair, the Belly was flat, white, and had ſix ſhort Feet towards the Head, whereby it had a very quick Motion; they lurk'd in the Bellies and Cavities of little dry Birds, and eat their Fleſh, Cartilages, Ligaments and all except the Bones. They then took an oblong Shape of a grey Colour and came out ſmall *Scarabæi* whoſe Deſcription is as follows. *The*

XIII. *Scarabæolus e fuſco nigricans.*

The Small Scarabæus.

This was not over a quarter of an Inch long, had ſix Legs, is of a dark brown or black Colour, in every thing like a Scarabæus.

It deſtroys all Bisket, dry'd Fleſh, Corn, *&c.* and was a great Hinderance to my preſerving dry'd Birds.

XIV. *Scarabeolas hemiſphericus Cochineelifer. Pet. Gaz. n. Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 5. *Cochinilla & Coccinilla Off. Dale. p.* 539. *Cochineal. Act. Phil. n.* 176. *p.* 1202. *&* N°. 193. where it is repreſented. *Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 31. is the *Chryſalis*, 33, the State in which it is in the Shops, and 32, the Beetle. *Scarabæus nigricans alarum alias rubicundarum limbis. Mer. met. Ins. Surin. p.* 2.

I was told that ſeveral Bags of Cochineel here being lain on by Privateers, had taken Life and crept about. It comes to *Jamaica* in great Plenty from *Meteque* in the Bay of *Honduras*. I think I met with this in the Clefts or *Sulci* of the Barks of that ſort of *Acacia* call'd wild Tamarinds in *Jamaica* and before deſcrib'd.

XV. *Scarabeolus Hemiſphericus, totus luteus auri inſtar ſplendens, teſtudinis forma. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 27. 28.

The Tortoiſe Fly.

This has two yellow *Antennæ* one third Part of an Inch long, by which it ſeeks its Way; ſix Legs, taking their Original from the *Thorax* of a very dark yellow or Orange Colour, as was the *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, the Legs were very broad at their Ends, it was almoſt round and flat on the Belly, about half an Inch Diameter; the Head was bluiſh, the *Thorax* large, and the *Abdomen* made up of ſeveral *Annuli*. All thoſe Parts and the membranaceous Wings, with a hard Wing Caſe having ſeveral Holes or Cavities in them like thoſe of a Thimble, were raiſed and ſomething of the Shape of a Tortoiſe in the Middle, there only being one Seam, where the Diviſion of the two Wing Caſes were ſeparated. All over when alive 'tis of a ſhining yellowiſh Colour, with an Eye of green and ſome red ruſty Specks here and there. The Colours were changeable, and it made a beautiful Appearance which went beyond that of any Inſect I ever ſaw.

'Tis frequently to be met with on Trees or by the Rivers ſides.

There is another Sort in every Thing the ſame, only the Back is altogether ſhining, and when dead it appears of a ruſty Colour.

XVI. *Scarabæus Capricornus dictus major, viridis ſuave olens. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 40.

The Musk Fly.

This is an Inch and a half long, has two *Antennæ* above its ſphœrical brown Eyes, above three Inches long, jointed and black, larger at Beginning, growing ſmaller by Degrees, conſiſting of about ten Joints. It has a Sort of Snout and a *Thorax*, half an Inch long, having in its Middle two ſmall Prickles; on the under Part the *Thorax* it is larger,

giving

giving original to ſix Legs, the laſt Joints of them all being broad, the *Abdomen* is tapering and made up of five *Annuli*. The Head, *Thorax* above and below, and Sheaths for the Wings (which are a little longer than the *Abdomen*) are all of a ſhining green Colour, the laſt Pair of Legs is an Inch and a half long, and the firſt Joints of all the Legs are reddiſh, the others black. The Feet have Claws, and the *Abdomen* is grey.

I met with it in a Wood, between *Rio Nuevo* and *Milk River*, in the North Side of this Iſland, near an old Tree which was fallen croſs the Path.

It ſmelt very ſtrong and not unpleaſantly.

XVII. *Scarabæus Capricornus dictus major, elytris, faſciis vel Lineis albis, per dorſi longitudinem excurrentibus, variegatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 34.

This is about an Inch long, it has a broad black Head, two reddiſh thick, jointed, half Inch long *Antennæ*, a broad *Thorax* with few Prickles, two Sheaths for the Wings tapering towards the End of the *Abdomen* from the Head to the Tail; 'tis of a ſhining black Colour, with three white enamel'd Lines running its whole Length, one in the Middle, and two on each Side one; the Wings are brown, the under Part of the *Thorax* is black and white, the Legs are red, the laſt Pair as long as the whole Beetle.

They are found in the Woods at ſometimes of the Year.

XVIII. *Scarabæus, Capricornus dictus maximus, nigricans compreſſus, elytris faſcijs coccineis & flavis, pulcherrime variegatis. Scarabæus nigricans, & ex rubro flavoque pulchriter maculatus. Mar. Sibyll. Merian. Metamorphoſ. Inſect. Surinam. p.* 28. *Tab.* 28.

I had this from *Jamaica*. Mr. *Courten* had one from the great River of the *Amazons* in *America*.

XIX. *Scarabæus Capricornus dictus minor, elytris ex cinereo & fuſco variegatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 24.

This is about half an Inch long and a quarter broad; the *Antennæ* brown and jointed, longer than the Body and bow'd back. The Sheaths have ſmall Protuberancies, the Legs are ſix, ſhaped as the former. All over it is of a light brown, grey, or aſh Colour, with two Spots and ſome waved Lines of a dark brown Colour.

It is not unfrequent.

XX. *Scarabæus Capricornus dictus gracilis fuſcus minor, elytris, maculis quatuor, pallide luteis, variegatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 21.

This is near an Inch long, very ſlender. It hath an Inch and a half long jointed *Antennæ*, ſix Legs, two Sheaths of a reddiſh brown Colour all over, only four or rather eight pale yellow Spots on both the Sheaths or Wings.

'Tis pretty common.

XXI. *Scarabæus Capricornus dictus fuſcus, gracilis, minor, elytris, faſciis luteis tranſverſis per dorſum excurrentibus, notatis*

This has two thick jointed *Antennæ*, is of a darker Colour than the Precedent, has tranſverſe *Faſciæ* inſtead of Spots on its Back, of a yellow Colour. For Bigneſs, *&c.* it is much the ſame.

'Tis as frequent as the former, flying about in the Night Time.

XXII. *Hydrocantharus niger, levis, mediæ magnitudinis, fimbria ſubflavâ circumdatus. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 13, 14.

This was about an Inch long, of a black ſhining Colour, the Head, *Thorax* and *Elytra* being ſurrounded with a yellowiſh grey Margin round them. The Legs were prickly, and the Eyes hemiſphœrical and grey.

I found it in *Jamaica.*

XXIII. *Cantharis maxima, Elytris cuprei coloris, ſulcatis. Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 12. 13. *Aureus & pulcher Scarabæus. Mer. met. Inſ. Sur. p.* 50. The large golden Saw-horn. *Serra Corn. max. Surin. e viridi aureo refulgens. Pet. Mem. p.* 10. 25.

This was two Inches long, near an Inch broad. It had two hemiſphœrical reddiſh colour'd Eyes. The *Thorax* was green, ſmooth, ſhining, with two large Copper-colour'd Spots. The Sheaths of the Wings were furrow'd longways, with little Cavities between.

I had it from *Jamaica.*

Ear-rings or Ornaments are made of the *Elytra* or Sheaths of the Wings of this *Cantharis*. I was aſſured by one from whom I had one of theſe Ear Ornaments, that the changeable green ſhining Colour of them, ſparkled, ſhone and gave an extraordinary Luſtre and Ornament to thoſe who danced with them in the Sun, in *Guiney*, where they are uſed for that Purpoſe.

XXIV. *Cantharis major, capite & thorace cavitatibus donatis, elytris levibus Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 7, 8.

This was about an Inch and a half long, the *Thorax* where broadeſt half as broad, the Head had two black jointed globular *Antennæ.* It had two grey, large hemiſphœrical Eyes, it was pounced, or had Cavities or Holes in it like thoſe of a Thimble, as had alſo the *Thorax.* The *Abdomen* taper'd, and the *Elytra* were ſmooth. The Legs were ſix, and of a Copper ſhining colour. The whole Body was of a ſhining green Colour, as other Cantharides.

I had it from *Jamaica.*

XXV. *Scarabæus e curculionum genere, proboſcide longa deorſum arcuata, elytris faſciis albis & luteis, variegatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 35.

This is about an Inch long, the Head ſmall and black, bow'd downwards, the Eyes are ſphœrical and black, the *Antennæ* grey, one third Part of an Inch long. It hath ſeveral ſmall Riſings on the Sheaths which are two thirds of an Inch long, with two white Belts or *Faſciæ*, and as many yellow on them; the under Part of the *Thorax* is large, yellow and white. It hath three Pair of black Legs, broad at the Ends and grey. The Wings are brown, and the *Thorax* is made up of ſeveral *Annuli.*

It is to be found with the former.

XXVI.

XXVI. *Idem minor, niger, maculis albis.* The Name expreſſes the Differences from that juſt foregoing.

XXVII. *Scarabæus, e curculionum genere, proboſcide longa deorſum arcuata, elytris faſciis luteis, & e viridi albidis ſplendentibus, variegatis.*

This was the ſame in all Reſpects, ſaving that the Belts or *Faſciæ* on the Sheaths were yellow, and of a whitiſh green ſhining Colour, inſtead of white and yellow as the Precedent.

It is found with the former.

XXVIII. *Scarabæus capricornus dictus maximus, fuſcus, Cervi volantis, cornubus rectis, brevibus, introrſum dentatis. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 6. *Scarabæi ex vermibus ligno putrido incluſis. Mer. met. Inſ. ſur. p.* 24. The greater red diſh *Surinam*, Goat Chaffer, *Capricornus major & minor ſurinamenſis ruſeſcens. Pet. Mem. Jan.* 1709. *p.* 10, 20, 21. who tells us, that the Horns in the Beetle come from the Teeth of the Worm.

This had the Face of the common Stag-Fly, only it was every Way larger, being above two Inches and a half long. The Horns were ſtreight, half an Inch long, and had one Tooth on each of their Foreſides. The Eyes were large, oval and grey. The *Thorax* had many extant Prickles, and was angular. It had *Antennæ* very near as long as the Body, and was all over of a Cheſtnut Colour.

I had it in *Jamaica*, where I was told it came out of rotten Wood, and is probably hatch'd from the Cotton-Tree Worm before deſcrib'd.

XXIX. *Scarabæolus hemiſphæricus, elytris luteis, maculis nigris notatis.*

This is of the Common Size of the European Lady-Cow, the fore Part of the Head is whitiſh, the underſide of the Body black, the Sheaths of the Wings yellow, each having two larger and two leſſer black Spots on them.

I brought it from *Jamaica.*

XXX. *Idem minor non maculatus totus luteus.*

This is the ſame only leſſer in every Part, being not half ſo big, and having no black Spots on the Sheaths of the Wings.

I had it with the former.

CHAP. V.

Of *Erucæ*, *Aureliæ*, or, *Coffins*, *Butterflies*, and *Phalenæ*, or *Moths*.

I. *ERuca minor lutea, maculis nigris notata. Tab.* 238. *Fig.* 8, 9.

The common Yellow Caterpillar.

Its Bigneſs is as that of a Gooſe Quill, it is about an Inch long, of a yellowiſh Colour, having here and there black Spots on it, after it attains its due Growth it becomes the,

II. *Aurelia triangularis purpurea, lineis luteis notata,*

The common triangular Aurelia. Tab. 238. *Fig.* 10.

This is almoſt triangular, about half an Inch long, and one fourth Part of an Inch broad at broadeſt, having here and there ſome Angles and Eminences, and is ſharp at both Ends; it is of a purple Colour with ſome yellow Streaks. When the Worm or Caterpillar has fed it ſelf full it creeps to a Place free from Wind, and there faſtens one End to the under Part of a Stone, Twig, *&c.* and the other End hangs in a String like that of a Spider's Web, where it takes this Figure and comes out.

III. *Papilio ſulphureus, maculis argenteis & fuſcis notatus. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 11 *&* 12. *Papilio ſulphurea Jamaicenſis major. Raij Hiſt. Inſ. p.* 112.

The common yellow Butterfly.

This was about an Inch long from the Head to the Tail, about twice as much from Wing to Wing extended; it had ſix Feet, three of each ſide, it had two brown *Antennæ*, three quarters of an Inch long went out of its brown Head, and two large brown globular Eyes. It had hanging out of its Mouth a long ſpiral twirling *Proboſcis*, of a brown Colour; the Body was cover'd over with a long yellow Down and the Wings with a ſhorter, there were in the Middle Part of each of the four Wings, two ſilver Spots or Eyes, incloſed in a brown, Circle, or *Iris*, beſides ſeveral other brown Spots or Lines, here and there, eſpecially on the Margin of the Wings on the upper ſides. On that Pair of Wings neareſt the Head, or the upper Pair, were by the out ſide, two brown Spots as big as a large Pin's Head.

The *Eruca* of this Butterfly above deſcribed, N°. I. feeds on what they call here Wild Indigo, or *Sena minor herbacea, plerumq; hexaphylla, folio obtuſo. Cat. Jam. p.* 14. and of this Hiſtory, *p.* 41.

They are the moſt common of all Butterflies.

IV. *Papilio minor luteus alis ad Angulum exteriorem fuſcis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 27. 28, *An Papilio Marianus minor luteus extremitatibus ſuperne, nigris, Muſ.* Pet. N°. 504. *p.* 49?

The

The ſmalleſt yellow, brown and white Butterfly.

The Body is not over half an Inch long, and of a brown Colour, the *Antennæ* are one third Part of an Inch long and brown, the Legs ſmall, the Wings four, the Tips of the firſt Pair above are brown, the other Parts are yellow, with one brown Stroke, and another orange at their Ends, the ſecond Pair is all white only the round outward Margin is brown, the underſide of both Pairs of Wings are yellow, 'tis not over an Inch from Wing to Wing extended, and they are about half as long.

'Tis to be met with near the River. This Sort friſks up and down never taking a long Flight.

V. *Papilio pallide luteus, alarum marginibus faſcis.*

The pale yellow or white Butterfly with brown Edges to the Wings.

The Body of this Butterfly is about three quarters of an Inch long, of a dark brown Colour, the *Antennæ* of the ſame Colour, and half an Inch long, the Wings of a pale yellow or rather white, the Margin of the firſt Pair being brown, the Wings four, an Inch and a half diſtant when extended, and about three quarters of an Inch broad.

They are very common all the Year in the Savannas.

VI. *Papilio minor albidus, alis ſupina parte maculis coccineis & nigris variegatis.*

A ſmall white Butterfly with ſcarlet Spots and ſome few black ones.

This is in Body three quarters of an Inch long, whitiſh with black Spots, has two round black Eyes, the Wings from End to End extended, are an Inch and half long and half as broad. They are on the upper ſide, of a white Colour, with many ſcarlet colour'd Spots and ſome black ones, underneath of a ſcarlet Colour with ſome black ones likewiſe.

'Tis common in the Savannas, friſking up and down, and taking no long Flight.

VII. *Papilio major, alis e flavo albidis, ſuperioribus marginibus fuſcis. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 11, *&* 12. *Elegans Papilio, Mer. met. Inſ. ſurin. p.* 51. The Surinam Brimſtone Butterfly. *Papilio Surinamenſis flavus. Pet. Mem. Cur.* 1708. *p.* 189. *An Papilio Surinamenſis e flavedine albeſcens. Ej. ib.* N°. 1. or, the whitiſh Surinam Butterfly. *Mer. met. Inſ. Surin. Tab.* 58.

The whitiſh Butterfly.

This is three quarters of an Inch long, and an Inch and half from the Tip of one Wing to the other extended; the Head, *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, blackiſh brown, the *Thorax* large, the Eyes ſphærical and chryſtallin, the Legs ſix iſſuing from the *Thorax*, Wings four, thoſe under of a whitiſh yellow Colour, above white, the Edges of the upper brown or blackiſh; the *Antennæ* are half an Inch long.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

I believe this to be rather a Variety in Sex, than a differing Inſect from that above deſcrib'd, N°. III. and that *Merian* hath figur'd it twice, *viz. p.* 51 and 58.

VIII. *Papilio Jæmaicenſis major, alis ampliſſimis, media parte fulvis, cum nervis nigris, marginibus nigris maculis & punctis albis crebris pulchre reſperſis. Raij Hiſt. Inſ. p.* 138. *Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 5, 6. *Papilio Carolinianus rufeſcens limbis nigris albis guttulis aſperſis. Pet. Muſ. p.* 52. N°. 527. *An Papilio novæ Angliæ Aurantiacus, maculis albis limbis & venis anguſtis nigricantibus. Ejuſd. ib. p.*51. N°. 525. An *Papilio Marianus aurantiacus maculis albis limbis & venis latis nigricantibus. Ej.* N°. 526.

The common ferrugineous black Butterfly with white Spots.

This is an Inch long in the Body, has two *Antennæ* three quarters of an Inch long, largeſt at the farther End, a long black *Proboſcis*, two hemiſphœrical black Eyes, the Breaſt is large and its Head black, with white Spots, the Breaſt is Prominent giving Original to its Legs and four Wings, the laſt Pair being two Inches long when extended, having black Nerves or Ribs running through them, of a ruſty ferrugineous Colour, the Margins round being black with white Spots, the Body is of a ruſty Colour, made up of ſeven *Annuli* as other Butterflies.

'Tis very common in all the Seaſons of the Year in the *Savannas*. They are ſometimes ſmaller in all their Parts, which perhaps are Males.

IX. *Papilio Jamaicenſis major fulveſcens imis alis, limbo nigro, guttulis albis aſperſo cinctis. Raij Hiſt. p.* 139, *Papilio Carolinianus rufeſcens, albis guttulis aſperſis, bimaculatus. Pet. Muſ. p.* 52. N°. 528.

It is found with the former,

X. *Papilio mediæ magnitudinis alis utrinque fulvis ſupina parte maculis rotundis nigris, prona argenteis oblongis ſplendentibus, notatus, Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 23, 24. *Papilio media, alis pronis præſertim interioribus maculis oblongis argenteis perbelle depictis Raij Hiſt. p.* 136. *Pulchra Papilio, quarum latus interius croceo, exterius flavo, rubicundo, fuſco tinctum erat colore adſperſo maculis argenteis. Mer. Met. Inſ. ſurin. p.* 25. *Mem. Cur. p.* 295. N°. 34. 1708.

The ſame with black Spots above, and ſilver ones beneath.

This for Bigneſs, Shape, Colour, *&c.* is the ſame or very little different from the former, only on the upper ſide of the Wings are a great many roundiſh black Spots, and underneath are a great many oblong ſilver ones, as if, or better than if they had been ſilver'd over by the beſt Artificer, and beſides there are two long ſcarlet Spots on the Foremoſt Parts of the firſt Pair of Wings.

This is very common during the Seaſon for Flowers.

There is a Variety of this larger, which perhaps may be the Female.

XI. *Idem pluribus maculis nigris utrinq; notatus.*

The ſame with more black Spots above and beneath.

This is ſomewhat ſmaller than the two foregoing Sorts and withal hath black Spots both on the upper and under Sides of the Wings, which are longer, and not ſo broad as thoſe of the Precedent.

'Tis

'Tis not ſo common as the foregoing Sorts.

XII. *Papilio minor e fulvo fuſcus, oculatus. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 28, 29.

A ſmall dark brown colour'd Butterfly, with black Spots like Eyes and ſome ruſty Marks.

The Body of this Fly is not over half an Inch long, of a dark brown Colour, changeable to green; 'tis about an Inch and an half from the Point of one Wing to that of the other extended, and each Wing is about half as broad, the upper ſide is dark brown, changeable to green, with one large round, black Eye or Spot, with a blue Speck like a Pupil, a reddiſh or ruſty colour'd *Iris*, and ſome more of the ſame colour'd, and pale Marks; the underſide in every thing is the ſame, only lighter colour'd, and hath an *Area* or *Faſcia* on it of a light Colour, which varies in Bigneſs.

'Tis to be met with plentifully in the *Savannas* where it friſks up and down taking no long Flight.

XIII. *Papilio major utrinque fulvus, alis ſubtus lineis aliquot fuſcis, undatis, notatis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 21, 22.

The Saffron, or, *ruſty colour'd Butterfly.*

This is three quarters of an Inch long, has half an Inch long *Antennæ*, ſix legs, two dark brown hemiſphœrical Eyes; the Wings are four, two Inches from the End of one to the End of the other extended, and about half as long, above of a ſhining Saffron or deep ruſty Colour, and of a paler, with ſome wav'd brown Spots underneath.

It is very common among the Flowers after a rainy Seaſon.

XIV. *Papilio major cinereus, alis ocellis ſex donatis, lineis fuſcis & fulvis crebris undatis oblique ductis, variegatis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 13, 14. *An Papilio Alpinus, ex albo nigroq; variegatus, iride rubente oculatus. Pet. Muſ. p.* 49. N°. 502. *An Papilio Alpina major, alis albicantibus exterioribus maculis, nigris notatis, interioribus Maculis ophthalmioidibus, iride rubra. Raij. Hiſt. p.* 189.

The light colour'd brown Butterfly, with ruſty Spots and dark brown colour'd waved Lines.

This has a dark brown colour'd, three quarters of an Inch long Body, half an Inch long *Antennæ*, four Wings two Inches long when extended from End to End, three quarters of an Inch and more deep, above of a light brown colour, with black and waved Lines, ruſty colour'd Spots, ſome few black ones and ſome whitiſh; the underſide is the ſame only paler, and the Body white, with ſix Legs.

'Tis very common every where after Rain.

XV. *Papilio caudatus Jamaicenſis nigreſcens, utrinq; ex viridi aureo ſplendide ſtriatus. Pet. Muſ. p.* 50. N°. 509. *Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 11, 12. *Venuſta Papilio, variis picta coloribus, nigro, viridi, cæruleo & albo, atque auri & argenti inſtar fulgens. Mer. Met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 29. The green ſtreak'd *Jamaica page. Pet. Mem. Cur. Oct.* 1708. *p.* 292.

The

The black and green changeable colour'd Butterfly.

This is not an Inch long in the Body, of a dark brown Colour, the *Antennæ* almoſt an Inch long, the Ends of the extended Wings are diſtant two Inches and an half, the ſecond pair of Wings are an Inch and a half long, from their Beginning to the End of their *Appendices* which are a quarter of an Inch long, the underſide of the Body is grey, the upper Part of the Wings is blackiſh, with tranſverſe Strokes of a ſhining green changeable Colour, having one large Spot with an Eye of purple, on the under ſide of the ſame, but much lighter. Beſides the two one quarter of an Inch long *Appendices*, are ſeveral others ſmaller along the Margin of the ſecond pair of Wings.

'Tis to be met with in the inland Woods, whence 'tis blown by the Norths into the *Savanna*'s, tho' not very commonly.

'Tis one of the moſt elegant Sorts of Butterflies I ever ſaw.

XVI. *Papilio major e viridi nigricans alis laciniatis, quarum ſuperiorum margines utrinque maculis luteis notantur, inferiores annulis croceis inſigniuntur. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 19, 20. *An Papilio nigricans & ex albo rubroque maculata. Mer. met. Inſ. ſurin. p.* 17. Red ſpotted, black Carol. *Papilio dentatus niger, ſurin. maculis rubris. Pet. Mem. Cur. Oct.* 1708. *p.* 239?

The dark brown colour'd Butterfly inclining to green, with yelloviſh Spots round the Margin.

The Body of this Butterfly is near an Inch long, black or dark brown above, tho' underneath it has all along *Thorax* and Belly ſcarlet Spots; it is two Inches and a half from the End of one Wing to that of the other, being both extended; the Wings are four, and they are about an Inch deep and wav'd. All the upper ſide is of a dark brown Colour or black and green changeable, with pretty large yellowiſh Spots round the Margin of both Pairs; the underſides are of the ſame Colour, only has ſeveral ſcarlet Spots within the yellow ones, and the Ribs are black. This Fly has a ſpiral long black *Proboſcis*.

'Tis not uncommon in moſt Places about the Town.

XVII. *Papilio maximus odoratus, oculatus, alis utrinque e fuſco purpureis, lineis undatis fuſcis variegatis. Tab.* 236. *Fig.* 13, 14.

The largeſt brown and purple ſweet ſmelling Butterfly.

The Body of this Butterfly is not over an Inch long, 'tis big, and all except the Head cover'd over with a brown Wool pretty long, the Head has two Inches long *Antennæ*, and two hemiſphœrical large Eyes, the *Thorax* is large and gives original to ſix long Legs, the Joint next the Body or Thigh being cover'd with a long downy Wool, the other Joints being brown. It hath four Wings, when extended from the one to the others End they are three or four Inches long, and an Inch and a quarter broad, covering much more than the *Abdomen*. Underneath they are of a fine purple Colour, variegated with brown Lines, waved and changeable, and have ſome brown Marks at their Margin, above of the ſame Colours but they are darker. They have two Spots on each of the firſt Wings, half way down their upper ſides, with two Eyes black with a brown *Iris*. The whole Butterfly ſmells very

very gratefully, ſomething like Musk or *Vagnilias*; the Ends of the Wings are waved, laciniated or jagged.

It is frequently to be met with in large waſte Houſes, Churches, *&c.* in *Jamaica*.

XVIII. *Papilio maximus fuſcus, margine laciniato, alis maculis magnis oblongis e luteo pallide vireſcentibus utrinque notatis, prona parte faſciis fulvis tranſverſis & oblique ductis, inſignitis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 9, 10. *Papilio Jamaicenſis e fuſco luteſcens, ſubtus vireſcens, Croceo mixtus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 1. *Jamaica tricolor ejuſd. cat. top. & claſſ. p.* 63. *Papilio diurnus flaveſcens, pulchriter ſplendens, viridibus maculis ornatus. Mer. met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 2. or, the Graſs Butterfly. *Papilio Surinamenſis e vireſcente & nigredine mixtis. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 290. N°. 13.

The largeſt yellow and brown Butterfly.

The Body of this is not an Inch long and ſmall, the *Antennæ* are black, three quarters of an Inch long, the Eyes brown, the Body black, above, whitiſh underneath. The Legs are ſix, the Thighs, Belly and Breaſt have a white down, the Wings are four, two Inches and a half from End to End extended, and one Inch and a quarter long, being waved on the Ends, and having one large *Appendix* there, they are of a dark brown Colour, with large yellow *Areæ* or Fields and Spots on the upper ſide, of the ſame lighter or yellowiſh green ruſty Colour and white underneath, making a very pretty Variety.

They are to be met with very often, eſpecially in the Woods.

XIX. *Papilio minor nigricans, alis faſciis oblongis quinque, & maculis parvis luteis utrinque donatis, interioribus prona parte maculis quibuſdam coccineis parvis inſignitis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 15, 16. *Papiliones ex atro maculatæ & tranſparentes, Merian. met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 19. *Guava longale. Papilio longipennis, Surinam. niger campis tranſparentibus. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 294. N°. 29. *An Papilio nigricans cujus duæ anteriores alæ ſulphureo, duæ poſteriores coccineo erant imbutæ colore. Merian. met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 30. The *Tricolor longale. Papilio longipennis, Surin. e nigro luteo ac inferius rubro mixtus. Pet. ib.* N°. 31. *Papilio Surinamenſis ex aurantio nigro luteoque mixtus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 12. *Fig.* 8. *Vincent's ſurinam. long tricolor, ej. Cat. Top. & Claſſ. p.* 93 ?

A ſmaller yellow and brown Butterfly, with ſcarlet Spots.

This is not over a quarter of an Inch long, the Body very ſlender, the *Antennæ* black, almoſt three quarters of an Inch long, the Head, Breaſt and *Abdomen* (which is made up of *Annuli*) of a yellowiſh and brown Colour mix'd, the Ends of the Wings extended diſtant from each other two Inches, not over half an Inch deep; they are four, and are on both ſides dark brown, with yellow intermix'd longways, and on each Pair of Wings near the *Thorax* are one long and four round ſcarlet Spots.

They are a very fine Ornament to the Woods of *Jamaica* with their various Colours, and are frequently to be met with there.

XX. *Papilio major fuſcus caudatus, alis ſupinis tribus faſciis tranſverſis, albidis, obliquis, exterioribus tribus maculis albis ad angulum extre-*

extremum notatis, pronis, faſciis crebris, obliquis, albis fulvis & purpuraſcentibus variegatis. Tab. 239. *Fig.* 1, 2.

The dark brown colour'd Butterfly, with waved lighter brown Lines.

This is not over half an Inch long, the Body of a dark brown Colour, the *Antennæ* almoſt as long, of the ſame Colour, more than two Inches from Wing to Wing extended, and half as much each Wing is long counting the *Appendix* which is to the ſecond Pair of Wings. They are of a dark and light brown Colour waved and pleaſantly mix'd, each of the upper Wings at the upper Angles have three whitiſh Spots, and each of the *Appendices* have a ſcarlet Spot, the Horns and under Part of the Body are white, the underſide of the Wings light brown, white and purple changeable, and very curiouſly intermix'd.

This is ſometimes, but very ſeldom, to be met with in Woods, where it takes no great Flight, only from Leaf to Leaf.

XXI. *Papilio caudatus major fuſcus, alis utrinque ſtriis & maculis e cæruleo vireſcentibus inſignitis, interioribus maculis & lineis coccineis notatis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 17, 18. *Venuſta Papilio. Page de la Reine. Mer. met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 43. *Red-ſtreak'd Maryland Page. Papilio caudatus Marianus fuſcus, ſtriis palleſcentibus, linea & maculis ſanguineis ſubtus ornatus. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 239. N°. 24. *Muſ. Pet.* N°. 508.

The Body of this Butterfly is blackiſh, and underneath variegated with white. The Wings were two Inches and a half long, counting from the ſetting on the Shoulders to the End of their *Appendices* or Tails. They are of a brown Colour on each ſide, with yellowiſh green Lines and one large Spot in their Middle, and leſſer Spots on their Margins. The under Pair of Wings hath two long ſcarlet Lines and ſeveral ſcarlet Spots on their under ſides, and two ſcarlet Spots on their upper ſides.

I brought it from *Jamaica*.

XXII. *Papilio mediæ magnitudinis, alis ſupina parte fuſcis, ad angulum exteriorem unica area lutea notatis, infra lineis albidis purpureis & fuſcis undatis variegatis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 3, 4.

A middle ſiz'd Butterfly, with one large and long yellow Belt on the firſt Pair of Wings.

This is an Inch long in the Body, the Eyes reddiſh brown, the Horns as if white enamell'd, the *Antennæ* brown and almoſt an Inch long, the Legs ſix, the upper Part of the Body brown, the under Part white, the Wings four, two Inches diſtant from End to End when expanded, on the upper Part altogether brown, except on the firſt Pair of Wings, which have long yellow Belts or Streaks, and two ſmall yellow Spots the under ſide is brown and purple waved, except two pale yellow Belts anſwering the yellow Streaks on the upper Part of the firſt pair of Wings.

'Tis now and then, tho' rarely to be met with, in the Woods.

XXIII.

XXIII. *Papilio minor, alis fuſcis ad exortum fulvis, & faſcia tranſverſa alba, ad exteriorem angulum, notatis. Tab.* 239. *Fig.* 25, 26. *Papilio Cartagenius nigreſcens alba linea prope extremitatibus alarum. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* vi. *Fig.* 7. The black *Darien* Butterfly with two Spots. *Ej. Cat. Top. & Claſſ. p.* 93.

This is much the ſame only leſs, the Wings are all of a dark brown Colour, with two large Spots at their Ends, and two Saffron colour'd Streaks at their Beginnings.

'Tis common with the former, and was ſent from *Cartagena* on the Continent of *America*, to Mr. *Petiver*.

XXIV. *Papilio ingens alis utrinque fuſcis, ſupina parte cæruleſcentibus & duabus lineis undatis flaveſcentibus prope extremitates inſignitis, prona parte oculatis & lineis flaveſcentibus variegatis. Parvus Atlas Merian. Met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 23. *Papilio Surinamenſis maximus ſubtus perbelle oculatus & marmoreatus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 28 *Fig.* 1. *Buff Atlas ejuſd. Mem. Cur.* 1708. *p.* 292. N°. 22. *Vincent*'s large *Surinam* Peacock's Eye. *Ej. Cat. Top. & Claſſ. p.* 93.

This is about ſix Inches long from Wing to Wing extended and about three from the Head to the End of the Wings. The upper Wings are dark brown, excepting two parallel waved Lines of *Faſciæ* of a yellowiſh Colour towards their Outſides, and a large Field or *Area* of changeable blue towards the Body continued to the under Pair of Wings, which are all of that Colour except their exterior Parts, which are dark brown, with a yellowiſh Margin. The under Sides of the lower Pair of Wings have on each two Eyes, the lowermoſt about half an Inch Diameter, and on that Side they, as well as the upper, are of a dark brown Colour, variegated with great Numbers of yellowiſh *Faſciæ* Lines or Spots.

I found it in *Jamaica* where were many of the ſame Sort.

XXV. *Phalæna maxima cinerea, cauda & alis acutis, utrinque lineis undatis tranſverſis, fuſcis, crebris, variegatis. Panapanamucu. Marcgr. p.* 249. *Mouche qui a deux trompes, Rochef. p.* 150. *Phalæna ſpadiceo tincta colore. Merian. met. Inſ. Surinam. p.* 14. The Sowr-ſop Hawk Moth. *Accipitrina minor Surinam. marmoreata Corpore macalato. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 331. N°. 13. *An major ejuſd. ib. p.* 330. N°. 12? *Vel nigricans, albicans Papilio nocturnus. Merian. met. Inſ. Surin. p.* 3? *Vel an magna Phalæna, ejuſd. ib. p.* 38? *Vel Accipitrina longipennis cinerea Surinam. undis nigricantibus. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 330. N°. 10. Orangeſpotted Hawk Moth.

The largeſt Night Moth of a dun Colour, or, ſometimes light brown.

The Body of this is an Inch and a half long, as big as ones middle Finger, the *Abdomen* made up of ſix *Annuli*, tapering to the End, mark'd with yellow and white Spots. Out of the Mouth goes a very long ſpiral *Proboſcis*; it has ſix Legs and four Wings near four Inches from one End to the other extended, the firſt Pair or upper far larger and longer than the under; the firſt are not over an Inch long, all above is of a grey Colour with waved Lines or Spots of a dirty brown or dun Colour, underneath of a light brown or grey Colour, with ſome few black Spots.

'Tis

'Tis common in the Night Time flying every where.

There is another Sort of this much the ſame in Bigneſs, only of a dark brown Colour, with yellow Spots here and there on it.

'Tis frequently with the former.

XXVI. *Phalæna minima cinerea ſplendens, guttulis nigris variegata.*

A ſmall Night Moth of a ſhining light brown Colour with black Spots.

This is not over a third Part of an Inch in Length of Body, nor over three quarters of an Inch from Wing to Wing extended, it has four Wings and is all over of a grey ſhining Colour, with black mealy Spots, the Wings are about half an Inch long.

They flutter about and kill themſelves in Candles at Night when dark.

XXVII. *Eruca maxima cornuta. Tab.* 234. *Fig.* 6, 7.

This was upwards of four Inches long, whitiſh with an Eye of brown, larger than ones Thumb. It was made up of about twelve *Annuli* which were very near of an equal Bigneſs only ended blunt both at Head and Tail. The *Annuli* or Rings were ſmooth, the firſt had one Horn about its Middle on the upper ſide of the Worm, about half an Inch long, it was whitiſh brown at Bottom, and black and branch'd or prickly at Top; the two following Rings had on their upper ſides each of them four Horns of the ſame Make and Colours; only about two were upwards of an Inch long and two were ſhorter, or about three quarters of an Inch long, placed on the upper Parts of the *Annuli*. Each ſubſequent Ring had about five ſhort Horns or Prickles, black like in every Thing to the Top of the others before deſcribed, and two oval *Trachеæ* on the Edges, the laſt *Annulus* had a larger black prickly Horn and a Flap to cover the *Anus*. On its Belly in the Middle were eight *Papillæ*, at the End by the *Anus* two *Papillæ*, and towards the Head were ſix Protuberances, *Papillæ*, or Feet.

It was brought from *Jamaica*.

XXVIII. *Eruca minima e rubro fuſca.*

The Worm eating the Sugar Canes.

This is not over one third of an Inch long, and not ſo thick as a Hens Quill, reddiſh brown of Colour. It is convey'd in at firſt by a round Hole made in the green Sugar Cane, and thence makes a two or three Inches long, round, red Cavity the length of the Cane whence when perfect it comes out.

It is in Probability a Sort of a Butterfly, Moth, Beetle or Weevill, which thruſts in the Egg, then 'tis hatch'd and feeds on this Cane till it be ready to be turn'd to an *Aurelia*, whence it comes out and leaves a greyiſh Skin which I have often found in the Canes ſo ſpoil'd.

The Canes ſo eaten are not fit to make Sugar, and therefore are ground to make Rum, or given to the Hogs to feed on.

Sometimes Ants eat into the Canes, and have their Young in them.

CHAP. VI.

Of Inſects with membranaceous Wings, as Ants, Bees, Waſps, Flies, and Gnats.

I. *Formica maxima nigra, alata, circa arborum truncos & ramos nidiſicans. Tab.* 238. *Prægrandes formicæ, Merian. Met. Inſ, Surinam. p.* 18. *Uſſa ete Abbeville p.* 255. *An Araraa. Ej. ib ? Formicæ edules. Laet. p.* 333, *&* 379. *Gros Fourmies, Capiana. Roulox. Baro p.* 215. *Poux de Bois, Tertre. p.* 345. *Rochefort. p.* 270. *Labat. T.* 2. *p.* 331. where they are ſaid to feed Poultry. *Formica volans, Marcgr. p.* 252. *Fourmis noires, Tertre. p.* 344. *An Fourmis Chiens. ej, ib.*

Theſe, which are very large, black and winged Ants, to avoid the great Rains which fall in ſome Months, and cover the Plains ſeveral Inches deep in Water, make themſelves Neſts on Trees with a cover'd Way for them to go up on the Lee Side of the Tree. Theſe Neſts are roundiſh on the out Side, plaiſter'd and ſmooth, made of light brown Earth, and are larger than a Buſhel, and inwardly have many ſinuous Caverns or Lodgings communicating one with another, as expreſs'd in the Figure. *Tab.* 238. The Spaniards in the *Weſt-Indies* have a very highly valued Medicated Earth call'd *Makimaki*, which I think may be made of this Neſt.

I ſaw once on the Red-hills a Cave wherein were Indian Urns, and where was buried the Body ſuppos'd to be of a Spaniard or Indian which had been all eaten, excepting the Bones, by the Ants who had their Neſts in this Cave. They had even enter'd the Thigh Bones by the round cartilaginous End, and eaten into the Hollow to devour the Marrow contain'd in them. If you thruſt a Thigh Bone of any Creature into a common Ants Neſt, the Wood Ants will come and kill the other Ants for Love of the Marrow in the Bones. If you put Sugar into a Room troubled with Bugs in *Jamaica*, the Ants will come for Love of the Sugar and at the ſame Time deſtroy the Bugs.

Ants far larger, building Neſts like Bee-hives with Avenues or Galleries, going out inſenſibly to avoid Cockroches and Lizards watching them. *Ligon, p.* 65.

The great Ants are fricaſied, *Abbeville* of *Noronha.*

Theſe Ants are ſo large as to be ſold in the Markets in *New Granada*, wnere they are carefully look'd after and brought up for Food. *Laet. p.* 333, and 379.

The Ants in *Siam* neſtle in Trees becauſe of the Inundations and Water, *Loubere. p.* 44.

Indians bake their earthen Ware by the Neſts, and Surgeons ſweat hydropical People with them. Theſe Ants take Wing, *Tertre.*

They cut and throw down the Leaves of Trees for their Young, deſtroy every thing, and even Men themſelves, *Merian.* where is a very good Cut, or Figure of them upon a Tree. *p.* 18.

Theſe and all Ants (in *Noronha*) eat the Seeds ſow'd in the Ground unleſs look'd after, *Abbeville.*

Theſe Ants will deſtroy all the Seeds of a Field ſow'd with Tobacco, *Tertre.*

Negroes feed on the *Abdomen* of theſe Ants in *Braſile*, *Marcgr.*

II. *Formica minima rubra. Jaſure, Abbeville, p.* 256. *Uſſaouve. Ejuſd. ib. p.* 255. *Petites Fourmies rouges, Tertre. p.* 344.

This is much the ſame with the common red Ant of *Europe*, only ſmaller.

They live and neſtle in Woods by the Roots of Trees, and bring up the Filth, Earth, *&c.* out of their Habitations as thoſe of *Europe*.

Theſe Ants make a Sort of Cochineel, *Abbeville.*

III. *Formica major rubra. An Cangheave, Abbeville. p.* 256?

This is much the ſame with the Precedent, only much larger.

They hurt the Inhabitants, *Abbeville.*

There are great and red Ants in *Ethiopia* that do bite, and are ſo many, that they do not let the Inhabitants ſleep. *Bermudez, Purchas, p.* 1199.

IV. *Formica major nigra:*

This is the ſame with the foregoing large red Ant, only ſomething ſmaller:

V. *Formica minor nigerrima ſylvatica, Abdomine triangulari.*

This is as black as Jet, and hath a triangular *Abdomen.*

It is found in the Woods.

VI. *Formica fuſca minima, antennis longiſſimis.* Little Ants, *Smith's Virginia. p.* 149. Ants very little and black, *Ovied. Summ. apud Eden. p.* 200. Ants of *Linſchot, Ligon, p.* 63.

This is of a dark brown Colour, very ſmall, and hath two very long *Antennæ.*

They devour every thing; I attempted to preſerve the Skins and Feathers of Humming Birds, and was oblig'd, to keep them from theſe Ants, by hanging them at the End of a String from a Pully faſten'd in the Cieling and yet they would find the Way by the Cieling to come at and deſtroy them.

I have ſeen them when one of theſe travelling about hath found a dead Cockroch, he hath gone back to his Hole from whence came great Numbers to it, and having ſome pull'd, ſome ſhov'd it towards the Mouth of their Hole, there they disjointed it to carry it in by piece-Meal, what would not go whole.

They earneſtly covet Sugar. Sometimes Ants eat into Sugar Canes and hatch their young in them.

In *New-England*, for preventing the Ants doing Miſchief to their Figs, the Inhabitants anoint their Frame Bottoms with Tar.

They make Hillocks in the Fields of a very hard Conſiſtence, as high as a Man, or their Holes are under Ground far from Woods, to avoid the Ant-Bears, *Oviedo.*

Ant-hills in *Gambra* are twenty Foot high. *Jobſon, p.* 43.

Ants do much Hurt to the Canary Birds at *Goa*, *Linſchot.*

White Ants in *Senega*, make Houſes like Ovens. *Aluiſe de Cadamoſto. p.* 112. *ed. lat. p.* 28.

In the Fields about *Buenos Ayres*, formerly there were many Vineyards planted by the firſt Spaniſh Inhabitants, which are now ruin'd by the great Ants which eat the Fruit before it was ripe, now there are only ſome Vines whoſe Feet are defended by Water. *Feuillee. p.* 246.

Ants

Ants have all one Soul, are ubiquitaries, Cupboards are ſet in Hollows of Water to prevent their coming to them, and yet they will make Bridges of one another to come at them, and go up to a Ceiling to go down, to hinder this the Inhabitants tar the Strings by which any thing hangs. They inform one another of Sugar, *&c.* on a Table, *Ligon.* They eat their Hangings there, *id.*

Pyrard de la Val of the *Maldives*, *p.* 87. tells us, that there the Ants with Rats, *&c.* deſtroy their Proviſions and Merchandize ſo as to be forc'd to make Magazines in the Sea two or three hundred Paces from Shore on Piles to hinder their Deſtruction, and that they are alſo troubled with them ſo as to be forc'd to uſe cover'd Plates.

Loubere ſays they are forc'd to japan the Covers of their Books in *Siam* to preſerve them from the white Ants. *p.* 45.

Great Heaps as Haycocks are made by Ants. *Moriſot. Nott. in Roulox Baro.*

The Ants are call'd *Reyes do Braſil*, becauſe of their being every where and deſtroying every thing. The Negroes feed on the Bellies of them. *Marcg.*

About *Sena* near *Sofala* is a Worm call'd *Inharara*, feeding on the Ants. *Sanctos ap. Purch. p.* 1545.

VII. *Scarabæis affine Formicæ ſimile Inſectum. Tab.* 237. *Fig.* 20.

This was near an Inch long, not half ſo broad, all over black. The Eyes were grey, the Head and *Thorax* ſmooth, the *Vaginæ* of the Wings channel'd or ſtriated. The *Antennæ* were globular, half an Inch long. The Legs ſix, two pair ſeeming to iſſue from the *Abdomen.*

I had it in *Jamaica*, and apprehend it may be the ſame with N°. IX. or *Scarabæis affine Formicæ ſimile Inſectum*, deſcrib'd in this Volume, *p.* 206.

VIII. *Bombylius totus e viridi cæruleus. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 1. *An Abeilles, bleves. Rochef. p.* 161? *Eyreouue, Abbeville, p.* 255.

The great green Humble-Bee.

This was an Inch long from the Head to the End of the Tail, the Head was join'd by a ſmall Thread or *Fiſtula* to the *Thorax* and that to the *Abdomen*, the Head was large, on each ſide of which were two large oval Eyes, between which aroſe two *Antennæ* a quarter of an Inch long, and crooked, the *Thorax* was about one third of an Inch long, and gave original to ſmall membranaceous Wings which took their Beginning from two ſmall round Knobs, the Feet proceeded from hence likewiſe they were ſix, the two foremoſt were ſhorteſt, and had two Joints, the firſt whereof was of a dark greeniſh blue Colour, as was the Head and *Thorax*; the two middlemoſt Legs were in every thing like the others, only longer, theſe two Pairs, had their ſecond Joints cover'd with a black Hair, the third Pair of Legs were longeſt and very thick cover'd with a green long Hair, and all the Legs had Claws to them, ſtanding forked and crooked. The *Abdomen* was half an Inch long and one quarter broad, it was green and had five Sections or broad Scales coming one over another. It was rough about the *Anus* and ſhew'd a long Sting, and had a ſmall *Proboſcis.*

It goes from Flower to Flower, and ſucks ſomething from them, making ſuch Noiſe as our Engliſh Bees only ſtronger.

They build in Crannies of Rocks and hollow Trees, make black Wax, and have no Stings. *Rochef.*

IX.

IX. *Veſpa e fuſco lutea. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 23. *p.* 284. *Gueſpes. Rocheſ. p.* 266. *Tertre.* Waſps of an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile. Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1320. *Aviſpas, Lop. de Gomara, cap.* 80.

A ſmall brown and yellow Waſp.

This is about an Inch long, the Head is brown, only the Flap over the Mouth is yellow. The *Thorax* is brown, with ſome yellow Spots. It hath ſix yellow Feet and Legs, four membranaceous, browniſh blue, ſhining Wings; the firſt pair large, covering the *Abdomen*, which is tack'd, as it were to the *Thorax*, by a very ſlender Pipe or *Fiſtula* joining them, two jointed crooked *Antennæ*. The *Abdomen* ends ſharp, and is made up of ſeveral brown and yellow *Annuli* or Joints.

This is every where on moiſt ſandy Grounds.

There is a Difference in Magnitude between the Flies of this Kind.

X. *Veſpa-ichneumon mediæ magnitudinis, tota cærulea ſplendens. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 5.

This is the ſame in every reſpect with the following, only it is conſiderably leſs.

I had it with the former.

XI. *Veſpa-ichneumon major tota cærulea ſplendens. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 4. *Panaau-raen Abbeville* of *Noronha. p.* 255. *Veſpa Braſil. Chalybis lucente. Pet. Gaz Nat. Tab.* 60. *Fig.* 5. Steel-Waſp. *Paipai guacu. Braſil. Marcgr. p.* 255.

The long blue Bee.

The Body of this is about an Inch and half in Length, and pretty thick, thicker than a Swan's Quill, the Head has on it two jointed *Antennæ*, the firſt Joint blue, the reſt yellow, the Eyes are large and hemiſphœrical, the Head is join'd very eaſily to the Body by a ſmall Thread or *Fiſtula* and ſo is the *Abdomen* to the *Thorax*, the uppermoſt Wings are largeſt, membranaceous, near an Inch long, the Legs ſix, the hindermoſt two Inches long, and all the whole Inſect is of a very dark blue Colour, it has a tapering Snout, ſhining and hard.

It is to be met withal frequently amongſt the Flowers, going from one to another, ſucking them as Bees do.

XII. *Muſca carnaria major vivipara.*

I have ſeen in *Jamaica* frequently a large grey Fleſh-Fly, lay tapering ſmall Worms alive, which I believe produc'd Flies like the Mother after Nouriſhment in a ſhort Time.

XIII. *Muſca minor cinerea alis purpureis.*

A ſmall grey Fly.

This is ſmaller by much than our European Flies, has two crooked *Antennæ*, a large Head and *Thorax*, ſix Legs, the laſt pair longeſt, the *Thorax* and

and *Abdomen* ſeparated by a very ſmall Thread or *Fiſtula*, four membranaceous purple Wings, larger than the *Abdomen* which is all of a light brown or grey Colour.

It is commonly on ſandy Ground.

XIV. *Culex e fuſco cinereus major. Marigoui ou Maringouin. Abbeville. An Jation, Ej?*

The Merrywing, or, *Common Muſquito.*

The Body of this is not over one third of an Inch long, all made up of brown and white Rings, the Legs ſix, the laſt Pair the largeſt, a *Proboſcis* with which it ſucks Blood, and two *Antennæ*, the Legs have black or brown and white Rings, the Wings are of a purpliſh Colour, and two in Number, it looks finely in the Microſcope, eſpecially its *Antennæ*, blue large Eyes, and bloody *Proboſcis*.

They are every where after Rain, in a Day or two's Time, and are bred from ſuch a friſking ſmall Worm hatch'd in Water as *Swammerdam* figures in his Book of *The Generation of Inſects*.

It is a very troubleſome Inſect, eſpecially towards and in the Nights, as much by its Wings, making a ſinging Noiſe, as by its Biting, upon which the Places ſwell into a very hard Bump.

The Legs of this Inſect are twice as long as the Body.

Maringouins de Rochefort, p. 265. *Du Tertre, p.* 268. They bite, with Noiſe. To avoid them the Inhabitants build in airy Places, or free themſelves by Smoak, or rub the Part bitten with Vinegar or Lime Juice.

Muſqueto and Merry-wings are called ſo from their humming Noiſe.

Hughes, p. 140. They are moſt troubleſome in Woods, *p.* 141. and good for the Health in hot Places by helping Perſpiration.

Moſquitos are in *Cumana. Laet. p.* 673.

This Inſect is called *Mapiery*, and is a Plague in *Guiana*. Fire is the beſt Remedy, againſt it. *Laet. p.* 641.

The *Talapoins* have Gauze Beds to hinder their killing Couſins. *Loubere, Tom.* 2. *p.* 57.

The Indians make a Hole in the Sand, covering themſelves in the ſame, to avoid the Bitings of Mouſtiques, *Luſſan. p.* 268.

Maringouins, du Tertre, p. 268. the beſt Remedy is Smoke or a netted Pavillion. *An Mouſtiques. Ej? p.* 287?

Moſcites, Luſ. Braſ. Marigue Piſ. p. 38.

Nhatiu, Braſil, Marcgr. p. 257. Theſe Flies have two Wings, ſting thro' Linen, and are called *Yatium* and *Mariguoy*.

Musketos ſting, *Merrywings* make a Noiſe, *Ligon* of *Barbados p.* 62.

It rains nine Months and is hot in *Takaſco*, whence *Culicum copia generatur. p.* 276. *Laet.* which are very troubleſome there. 277. as alſo *Culices in Guatemala. p.* 330. *Yeti ejuſd. p.* 555. *Maregues, ejuſd. p.* 575. who takes Notice they are found by the *Mangroves* in *Braſile. Maringouins de Loubere* in *Siam. p.* 45. where he ſays they pierce thro' *Chamois* Leather.

Mouſquites, or, *Couſins*, ſays *Pyrard. p.* 87. are troubleſome in the *Maldives*.

Many new Comers are troubled with Muſquetos at *Vera Cruz*, where they ſwell after being bit. *Hawks. p.* 462.

Garapatas Chinches con alas. Gom. cap. 67. where are reckon'd four ſorts of Moſquitos, *cap.* 80.

The Inhabitants are troubled with Muskytos in 66° *N. Lat. Forbyſher. p.* 500. HouſholdFlies or Gnats with long Bills, prick them and make them ſwell, *Tomſon* of *New-Spain, p.* 449.

Muskytos are call'd by the Indians *Tequani*, *Philips*, at *Rio de la Hacha, p.* 475.

Musketos are in *Ruſſia, ib. p.* 532.

Gnats *Maragui* are in *Braſile*, the Remedies againſt them are Fire and Dirt. *Purchas. Anonymus Portugal, p.* 1316. Flies and Gnats, *ej. ib. lib.* 7. *cap*, 1. *p.* 1320. ſwelling the Part when the Blood is freſh and tender, with the Fare of *Portugal.*

They make ſmoaky Fires all Night in *Motecalo* againſt Gnats and Flies, ſecond Dutch Voyage, *ap. Purchas. p.* 714.

Muskitas of *Davies* at *Selinama*, *ap. Purchas. p.* 1287.

Culices colonias in locis paluſtribus ſitas infeſtantes. Petr. Martyr. who ſays they were hunted by the Fire-flies.

Coulſins and *Moucherons* are troubleſome about *Aſtracan*, *Lambert. p.* 149.

Flies which lame People by their Bitings, *Linſchot*, *Deſcript. de l'Amerique.*

Flies keep a Country from Inhabitans, *Mandeville, p.* 137.

Showers of Rain near the Equinoctial breed Moths. *Terry, p.* 9.

Musketas are troubleſome in *New-England*, *Smith. p.* 234.

Musketos and Flies are too buſie in the *Summer-Iſles*, *id. p.* 170.

Moſquitos ſometimes kill in *Mexico. Laet. p.* 238.

They are (in the Iſland *Noronha*) amongſt the *Mangroves. Jation* brings Bloood by a long Snout, *Abbeville.*

XV. *Culex niger minor.*

A Bottle-Arſe.

Mouſtiques de Rochefort which bite without Noiſe, and cauſe ſcratching and Ulcers, 265.

This Fly is very ſmall, no larger than a Pin's Head, the Body is very black, the Wings grey, the other Parts ſcarce perceivable.

It fixes on a Part, and when you will ſcarce feel the Bite, if you look, for Inſtance, on your Hands, you'll find them full of bloody Spots.

It is very common near black River Bridge.

A Small Fly like it.

There is a Variety of this exactly like it, only the bloody Spots are not ſeen here as after the former.

It is every where after Rain, eſpecially in the *Savannas* where they ſtick very much to Peoples Garments in an Evening.

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK III. PART II.

OF Teſtaceous Animals.

CHAP. I.

Of LAND and RIVER SHELLS.

I. *COCHLEA terreſtris maxima, compreſſa, fuſca, ore unico dente donato. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 6, 7. *An Cochlea & faſciis & ipſo ore nigricante unico dente columella diſtincta. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 95. N°. 96? *Cochlea Jamaicenſis major compreſſa unidens. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 98. N°. 12.

This Shell was dark brown on the upper Side, and lighter brown on the under, with one dark Belt or *Faſcia.* It was about an Inch and a half in Diameter, compreſs'd, or a very little raiſed, had about ſix ſpiral Circumvolutions, which had on them capillary oblique *Striæ.* The Mouth was a little purpliſh, and had in it one Tooth. This varies in Magnitude being found ſometimes not over half the Bigneſs of this here deſcrib'd.

I found it in *Jamaica* and brought it thence.

II. *Eadem paulo minor alba, ore duobus dentibus donato. Cochlea bidens ex parte tantum columellæ, margine obtuſiore clavicula compreſſa. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 83. N°. 87. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis depreſſa bidens. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 21. *Fig.* 6. *Cat. p.* 576. *Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. N°. 13.

This is about one third Part leſs and whiter, otherwiſe the ſame in every Reſpect.

I had it with the former.

III.

III. *Eadem umbilicata depreſſior. Cochlea Jamaicenſis depreſſa, bidens, umbilicata. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 71. N°. 10. *Cat.* N°. 563. A flat button'd *Jamaica* Shell with double Teeth. *Ej. p.* 7.

This is the ſame only ſomewhat leſſer, umbilicated and more depreſſed.
I had it from *Jamaica.*

IV. *Cochlea terreſtris major, compreſſa, fuſca, ore duobus dentibus donato.*

This is not over half the Bigneſs of the firſt, and hath two Teeth in its Mouth, and is of a brown Colour, otherways exactly like it.
I had it with the others.

V. *Cochlea terreſtris mediæ magnitudinis, compreſſa, albida, ore duobus dentibus donato. Cochlea leviter umblicata margine valde acuta clavicula compreſſiore bidens ex parte tantum columellæ, Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 90. *Fig.* 90. *An Cochlea bidens, ſubrufa clavicula paululum exerta, vel turbo dentatus margine acuta. Ej. ib. Tab.* 96. N°. 97 ?

This is much the ſame only leſs than the Precedent, they are both browniſh and white, which may come from their being freſh gather'd, or having lain in the Sun and Weather.
I found it with the others.

VI. *Cochlea terreſtris minor, fuſca, compreſſa, ore quatuor Dentibus donato. Cochlea ſubrufa, quatuor dentibus donata, quibus tamen extra duo tantum ſinus reſpondent, Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 98. N°. 99.

This is leſs than the Precedent, the *Spiræ* a little more rais'd, and one, two or thre *Sinus's* or Hollows on the Out-ſide, over againſt or anſwering the Teeth.
I had it with the former.

VII. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis minor, ore tetra dentino. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 98. N°. 11. *Cochlea ſubfuſca quatuor dentibus ex parte columellæ donata, adverſus quos extra totidem Sinus conſpicui, Liſt. Hiſt. Cochyl. Tab.* 97. N°. 98.

This a Variety of the former wherein are four *Sinus's* correſponding to four Teeth.
I took it from the Crevice of a Lignum-Vitæ-Tree in *Jamaica.*

VIII. *Cochlea terreſtris umbilicata, minor, albida, compreſſa, ore rotundo, operculo donato. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 8. 9. *Cochlea umbilicata minor ſubrufa, ore circinato & operculato. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 55. N°. 51. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis media alte umbilicata. Pet. Mem. Cur.* 1708. *p.* 97.

The ſmall Mountain Snail.

This is about half an Inch Diameter, is compreſs'd, or at leaſt the *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions are three, and very little raiſed, the Shell was very thin, ſmooth, and of a browniſh white Colour. It had a Hollow or *Umbilicus* in the Middle of the under Side, and the Mouth was round, and cover'd with an *Operculum* which was pretty ſtrong. The Snail it ſelf

ſelf was of a whitiſh Colour, about an Inch long, and had two Horns. It was a true *Domiporta*, for it carried its Shell wherever it went.

I found it in the mountainous Parts of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Cochlea fuſca, terreſtris, major, compreſſa, faſciis albidis, non dentata. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 18, 19, 20, 21.

This is as the firſt, only ſmaller and without any Teeth, there is toward the outward *Spira* a Ring or *Faſcia* which is white. There is a Variety of this, or rather diſtinct Sort, which is umbilicated. They are often fill'd with Hermit Crabs.

I brought both Sorts of them from *Jamaica* where I found them.

X. *Cochlea Terreſtris, fuſca, compreſſa, minor clavicula parum elata, non dentata. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 22, 23.

This is very like the foregoing only leſſer, the *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions are ſix, and a little more raiſed. 'Tis without Teeth, is brown on the upper Side, and whitiſh underneath, with a white Line on the Margin.

I had it with the former.

XI. *Cochlea terreſtris, maxima, albida, ſpiris parum elatis, ore tribus dentibus donato, repando. Cochlea tridens ex parte columellæ omnes juxta poſiti labro promiſſo. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 94. N°. 95.

This is two Inches long, about an Inch and a half broad, it conſiſts of three Circumvolutions or *Spiræ*, more raiſed than any of the former, and they end in a large, wide, browniſh Purple Mouth, in which are three Teeth ſet cloſe together.

I had this Snail in the Inland Woods, where it was feeding on the Leaves of Trees.

XII. *Cochlea terreſtris, maxima, faſciis albis & fuſcis variegata, ore albo. Cochlea pulla faſciata capillaribus ſtriis leviter exaſperata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 42 & 43. N°. 40.

This is a roundiſh very large Snail, as big as a Tennis Ball, the Circumvolutions are about four, more rais'd than the foregoing, and it is alternatively faſciated with brown and white colour'd Streaks. The Mouth is very wide, and has a white Margin, or ſmall Lip which ſurrounds it. The Colours vary ſometimes, being more worn out, when 'tis more whitiſh, and ſometimes 'tis more ponderous, ſometimes lighter.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIII. *Trochus, ſive Cochlea terreſtris, minor, alba, rotunda, teſta tenui. Cochlea alba ſex orbium, margine primi orbis pulvinata, ſive Trochus Jamaicenſis. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 62. N°. 60. *Fibula Jamaicenſis, Gaz. Nat. Pet. Tab.* 75. 10. *Cat.* 577.

Jamaica Button Shell.

This is all white, and hath about ſix or ſeven *Gyri* or ſpiral Circumvolutions, raiſed one above another, in all being as large as a Nutmeg. The Shell is very thin, and the Mouth ſtrait.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIV. *Trochus terreſtris, ſubluteus, minor, ſtriis & lineis fuſcis, variegatus. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 10, 11. *An Cochlea ſublivida nigris lineis undatis deſcripta. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 583. N°. 38. *An Buccinum minus Jamaicenſe, meandris ſtriatum. Pet. Mem. Cur.* 1708. *p.* 98. N°. 18?

This is about threee quarters of an Inch long, tapering from a broad Mouth, to the End, of about five Circumvolutions, the firſt of which is ſharp. The Shell is very thin, yellowiſh with black Lines on it. It hath a thin black *Operculum.*

I found it feeding on the Leaves of the Mangrove-Trees near *Paſſage-Fort* in *Jamaica.*

XV. *Trochus cinereus terreſtris minor, ore patulo, labro repando, lineis fuſcis variegatus. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 14, 15.

This is much leſs than any of the foregoing, being no bigger than a ſmall Hazel-nut, it hath a wide open Mouth, and is of a grey Colour, with brown Lines following the Windings of the *Spiræ.*

I had it in *Jamaica* if I rightly remember.

XVI. *Buccinum terreſtre, minus, e fuſco cinereum, cancellatum, ore rotundo fimbriato. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 12, 13. *Buccinum tenuiſſime ſtriatum, ipſo ore circinato, cujus etiam limbus, latus & ſtriatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 26. N°. 24. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis reticulata, ore circinato. Pet. Mem. Cur.* 1708. *p.* 98. N°. 16.

The long Wood Snail.

This was about an Inch long, and of a greyiſh brown Colour. It had about five Circumvolutions, which were raiſed like the *Buccina*, and tapering, all over cancellated or chequer'd by *Striæ* running athwart or croſſing one another. The Mouth was round and had a very broad margin growing round it, and it alſo had an *Operculum* to cover it.

I found it in the Woods of *Jamaica.*

VII. *Buccinum terreſtre ventricoſum undecem orbium, ore ſubrotundo. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 21. N°. 17. *Olivaris Jamaicenſis ſtriis capillaribus. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708, *p.* 98. N°. 15.

This was an Inch long, almoſt round, as big as a Gooſe Quill, a little tapering to both Ends and big in the Middle. It was made up of about eleven or twelve Circumvolutions, and was all white.

I found it in *Jamaica.*

XVIII. *Cochlea fluviatilis major, e fuſco flava, faſcijs fuſcis angustis variegata, ore patulo. Cochlea e viridi ſubflava, clavicula leviter compreſſa, faſciis anguſtis donata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 130. N°. 30. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis major faſciata. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 97. N°. 2.

This is of ſeveral Sizes, ſome as large as a Wallnut, it hath about four Circumvolutions a little rais'd towards the End, and very wide at the Mouth. There are many narrow brown *Faſciæ* or Streaks, which variegate the *Spiræ* of it.

I found them in the River in Sixteen-Miles-Walk, and have had them from *Siam*, and ſeveral Places of the Eaſt-Indies, differing in Magnitude and other Varieties.

XIX.

XIX. *Buccinum fluviatile minus ſubviride, lineis nigris variegatum. Buccinum ſubviride, brevibus lineolis ſubrufis velut faſciatim depictum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 109. N°. 2. *Buccinum minus Jamaicenſe, faſciis catenatis. Pet. mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 98. N°. 21.

This is near an Inch long, is tapering from a narrow oblong Mouth to a Point, where ends about ſeven Circumvolutions. 'Tis greeniſh brown, and ſmooth, and hath ſeveral ſhort dark *Faſciæ* which variegate it.

I had it with the former.

XX. *Buccinulum recurviroſtum nigrum fluviatile, ſtriatum & aſperum minimum. Tab. mut. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl.* 1018. N°. 81. *depict.*

This is not over half an Inch long, all black tapering, and hath *Striæ* on it, and is here and there rough, by ſmall *Apices* extant.

I had it in *Jamaica.*

CHAP. II.

Of *Patellæ*, or, *Limpets.*

I. *Patella minor elata, radiis vel faſciis rubris, vertice aperto. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 529. *depict.*

This is ſmall, oblong and high or rais'd, the Sides being as it were ſqueez'd together. It hath an open Top, from whence proceed Rays or broad Girdles, of a white and red Colour alternatively, and of this there are Varieties, with narrower and broader Belts, with more extant or ſmooth *Striæ*, and leſſer or greater Heighth.

I found it on the Shoars of the Iſland *Jamaica.*

II. *Patella minor albida fere levis. Patella albida intus citrina, extra raris puncturis ſanguineis eleganter depicta. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 537. N°. 18.

This is a ſmall *Patella* almoſt ſmooth, with no Aperture at its Top, of a whitiſh Colour. It hath ſometimes red Spots on it and ſometimes ſome *Striæ.*

I found it with the former.

III. *Patella minor rotunda, nigra, elata radiis albis diſtincta. Patella nigra ſtriis majuſculis albis alternatim fere inæqualibus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 539. N°. 23. *Patella Galeata parva coſtis albis inæqualibus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 157. N°. 4. *Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 80. N°. 10. *Cat.* 583.

Small

Small white ribb'd *Barbados Limpet.*

This was very ſmall, round and much raiſed, the Top was not perforated but moſtly white, tho' ſometimes black. It had white and black *Faſciæ* on its Margin.

I found it with the former.

IV. *Patella major tenuis compreſſa, ſtriata, cinerea, maculis crebris e rubro fuſcis variegata, vertice albo. Tab.* 240. *Fig.* 16, 17.

This was a little oblong, thin, compreſſed, of an Aſh Colour, variegated with many reddiſh black Spots. It had Ribs or *Striæ*, and an orient Pearl colour'd white Top, ſtanding not in the Middle but towards one End of it.

V. *Patella alba, paucis & valde eminentibus ſtriis ſtellata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 532. N°. 11.

The Figure of this ſmall *Patella* was oval, not half an Inch longways, and a quarter of an Inch broad. It was of a grey Colour and very thick ſet with very extant or eminent Ribs or *Striæ*, from the Centre or *Apex* to the Circumference.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Barbados*.

VI. *Patella albida cancellata lateribus paululum compreſſis. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 537. N°. 20.

This is a very thin tranſparent Shell, oval, about three quarters of an Inch long. It is flat, the *Vertex* being more to one End than the other. The *Striæ* run from the *Vertex* to the Circumference, and are croſs'd by ſome others which are circular and concentric to the *Vertex*.

I had it in *Jamaica* on the Shoars of that Iſland.

VII. *Patella minor compreſſa, oblonga, cinerea, vertice perforato. Patella admodum depreſſa ſinu quodam ad marginem donata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 528. N°. 3.

This Shell is a little oblong, about an Inch long, half as broad, flat, of a grey Colour. It hath very ſmall fine *Striæ* running from the open *Apex* as from a Centre to the Circumference: It hath as other Sea-ſhells of *Jamaica*, a red or grey Incruſtation here and there upon it.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, where they differ in Magnitude.

VIII. *Patella cinerea minor, vertice aperto elato, ſtriis nodoſis donata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 528. N°. 6. *Patella Barbadenſis, rugoſa. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 80. *Fig.* 12. *Cat. p.* 4. N°. 580.

The Wart ribb'd *Barbados Limpet.*

This is a ſmall round Shell of a grey Colour, it is more rais'd than the Precedent, hath fewer *Striæ* and here and there Lumps or Knots on them. The *Striæ* begin at the open Top, and end in the Circumference.

I found it with the former.

IX.

IX. *Patella cinerea cancellata, vertice elato, aperto.* Patella *cancellata denſe admodum ſtriata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 527. N°. 2. *Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 80. N°. xi. *Cat.* N°. 58. Barbados *Thimble Limpet. Patella reticulata Bon. p.* 90. No. 6. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 463. No. 6.

This is a ſmall *Patella* of a greeniſh grey colour on the outſide, the Top of it is raiſed and perforated, and from it run many ſmall *Striæ* to the Circumference, which are croſs'd by others at right Angles which are circular.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

X. *Patella ſtriata, mediæ magnitudinis e rubro cinerea vertice aperto. Patella foramine circinato conſpicua, maculata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 528. N°. 7.

This is larger than any of the Precedent, and hath frequent *Striæ* from the open Top to the Circumference, with here and there ſome little Aſperities and Spots of a reddiſh Colour.

I found it with the others.

XI. *Patella oblonga articulata, articulis ſtriatis, extus ſubfuſcis intus e viridi-cæruleis. Oſcabrion Carolinianus per elegans ſquamis bifariam variegatus Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 3. *Limax matina Rumph. Theſ. Anim. Tab.* X. No. 4.

This which ſticks to Rocks under the Sea Water in *Jamaica* after the manner of Limpets, is about two Inches long, one broad, made up of eight Pieces or Joints laid over one another. Each of the ſix middlemoſt Joints is ſtriated two Ways on each ſide, and ſmooth in the Top or Middle, of a dark brown Colour above, and bluiſh green underneath. The whole Margin is made up of a Skin, on which are many round rais'd Points, which are alſo on the firſt and laſt Joint of the Shell.

I found it of ſeveral Magnitudes ſticking to the Rocks under Water, on the North-ſide of the Iſland of *Jamaica* near Don *Chriſtopher*'s Cove. I have had Joints of it from *Nieves.*

XII. *Patella oblonga, articulata, articulis extus albidis, intus, e viridi fuſcis.*

It is the ſame in every Reſpect, only the Colour on the Outſide is white and hath no *Striæ*, whether naturally, or, that a Matter precipitated from the Sea Water hath filled it up, I cannot determine.

I found it with the former, and have ſtruck it off the Rocks in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*, where it ſtuck after the manner of European Limpets. When they have lain aſhore expos'd to the Weather they turn ſometimes yellowiſh.

CHAP. III.

Of *Tubuli Vermium.*

I. *Vermiculus Jamaicenſis rectus maximus an Rumph.* 41. 3. *Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 126. N°. 30.

This was about ſeven Inches long, almoſt ſtreight, whitiſh and ſmooth on the outſide and inſide. It was round, the Diameter more than half an Inch, a little tapering, very ſolid and ponderous.

It was brought from *Jamaica* to Mr. *Petiver* who gave it to me.

II. *Tubuli Vermium albidi, vel e rubro fuſci. Vermiculus Barbad. tortilis fuſcus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 126. N°. 32. *Vermiculus rufeſcens leviter ſtriatus ſive cancellatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 547. *Fig.* 4. *Tubuli Vermiculares, Bon. p.* 92. No. 20. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 437. No. 20.

Theſe are white or reddiſh brown, a little corner'd here and there, wrinkled or corrugated, and of the Bigneſs of ſmaller or larger Earth-Worms. They are ſometimes almoſt ſtreight, oftener make ſome Circumvolutions very thick together reſembling a Snail, or at other Times they are waved or undulated as Earth Worms when in Motion. They are of the hard Conſiſtence of Sea-ſhells, and ſometimes tranſparent, and are round in the Hollow, and taper to the End.

They ſtick to Stones, Shells, *&c.* in the bottom of the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and are ſometimes flat on one ſide where they have adhered to them.

CHAP. IV.

Of *Conchæ Veneris.*

I. *Concha Veneris major fuſca, cui maculæ fuſcæ albis circulis circumdatæ. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 698. N°. 45. *Concha Veneris Jamaicenſis major maculata. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 157. N°. 9.

This is about three Inches long, near half as broad in the Middle where broadeſt and whence it tapers to both Ends. It is ſmooth and ſhining brown all over, excepting ſome large Spots of a white Colour, ſome of which have a black Spot in their Centre. The Belly or under ſide is a little whiter, and the Slit, for the Length of it is beſet with brown Teeth, and at the End, where is the Head of the Fiſh it is wider and hath a *Sinus* on one ſide. It differs in Magnitude.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

II.

II. *Concha Veneris, lævis, ſubfuſca, trifaſciata major, maculis majuſculis albis notata. Eadem cum proxime ſuperiore tamen faſciata, & majoribus maculis. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 699, N°. 46.

This is the ſame in every Reſpect only ſomewhat larger and lighter colour'd. It alſo differs in having three large and broad *Faſciæ* or Belts on its upper Side. It is of various Magnitudes.

I found it with the former.

III. *Concha Veneris ex viridi fuſca, lata, valde gibboſa, maculis fuſcis latis depicta. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 687. N°. 34. *Concha Veneris major maculata, dorſo gibboſo. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 15. N°. 10.

The Back is highly raiſed, otherwiſe much the ſame with the former.

I found it with the former.

IV. *Concha Veneris, parva, ſubfuſca, lævis, elato dorſo, bifaſciata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 670. N°. 16. *Concha Veneris fuſca, valde levis, duabus faſciis albidis exornata. Ej. ib. Tab.* 667. N°. 11. *Concha Veneris Jamaicenſis fulva faſciata, rima rufeſcente. Gaz. Nat. Pet. Tab.* 80. N°. 8. *Cat.* N°. 585. Jamaica *Buff Goury, with a purple Mouth.*

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad in the Middle where broadeſt, and whence it decreaſes to both Ends. 'Tis high and of a reddiſh brown Colour, with two tranſverſe broad whitiſh *Faſciæ* going from ſide to ſide and Teeth on each ſide of the Belly or Mouth which is ſometimes purple.

It varies very much in Bigneſs and Colour.

I found it plentifully on the Shoars of *Jamaica.*

V. *Concha Veneris parva, alba, craſſa, maculis croceis donata. Concha Veneris Jamaicenſis minor, maculis flaveſcentibus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 13. *Concha Veneris Barbadenſis minor, maculis flaveſcentibus. Ej. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 95. N°. 13. *Cat.* 586. *Small yellow ſpeckled* Barbados *Gowry.*

This is about three quarters of an Inch long, more than half as broad, rais'd, light and white. It is pretty deep for the Bigneſs, and hath on its upper ſide ſeveral ſmall Saffron coloured round Spots, eſpecially on each ſide of the Slit or *Rima*, which runs its Length. It hath there on each ſide of it white Teeth, as in others of this Kind. It differs in Magnitude.

I found it with other Shells upon the Shores of *Jamaica.*

VI. *Concha Veneris ſtriata, cui ſummo dorſo ſinuato, fuſcæ maculæ. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 706. N°. 56. *Concha Veneris Americana, ſtriata, dorſo ſinuato. Pet. Muſ. p.* 5. N°. 18. *American Nuns.*

This is half an Inch long, not quite ſo broad, deep or raiſed of a light reddiſh Colour, having crooked Ribs *Striæ*, or Eminencies all over it, both Back and Belly. There are ſome black Spots upon it and a little hollow on its Belly.

I found

I found it in *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Scotland*, where it is found upon the Coaſt.

VII. *Concha Veneris exigua, alba, ſtriata. Liſt. Hiſt. An Angl. p.* 68. *Fig.* 17. *Concha Veneris exigua ſtriata leviter admodum rufeſcens, cui ſummo dorſo integro maculæ rufeſcentes. Ej. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 707. No. 57. *Grew. Muſ. Reg. p.* 138. *An Concha Veneris Americana, ſtriata, exigua, carnea. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 157. N°. 16.

Theſe are much ſmaller and all over reddiſh. They are found ſometimes in *Jamaica*, and likewiſe in the *Orkney* Iſlands, and are call'd there *John* of *Groat's Buckies.*

VIII. *Concha utroq; latere ſe colligens, umbilicata ex fuſco maculata, labro ſinuoſo. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 714. N°. 72. *Veneroides Barbad. minor marmorata. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 50. N°. 13. *Barbadoes Diper. Ej. Cat. Claſs. Top. p.* 94. N°. 584. *Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 18.

This Shell is about an Inch and half long, half as broad, it is almoſt round, is thin, whitiſh, and all over marbled, with Variety of reddiſh brown Spots of no certain Figure or Magnitude. The *Rima* towards the End is narrow, and towards the Mouth is very wide without any Teeth, and ſinuous or oblique. It is of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I brought it from the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Barbados* the *Caribe* Iſlands, *Siam*, and the Coaſt of *Guinea.*

IX. *Concha Veneris lævis, magna, ſubcinerea vel ſublivida, in dorſo trifaſciata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 669. N°. 15. *Concha Veneris Jamaicenſis, lævis & perlevis faſciata. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 11. *Rhombus tenuis, ex fuſco faſciatus ore interno, ex viola purpuraſcente. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 741. N°. 37. *Concha venerea, levi & fragili teſta, Faſciata. Bon. p.* 147. No. 266. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 465. No. 265.

This is about three Inches long, half as broad in the middle, whence it decreaſes towards both Extremes. It is very light, of a grey colour, with three or four very dark brown broad *Faſciæ* going tranſverſly from one Side to another. There appear five Twirls or Circumvolutions on the End oppoſite to the Mouth. The Slit is beſet with brown Teeth and is pretty open.

I found this on the Shores of *Jamaica* of ſeveral Magnitudes and Varieties.

X. *Perſicordes Jamaicenſe guttulis perlatis, maculis, marginaliter flavis. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 29.

This reſembles the *Conchæ Veneris* very much, and is more than half an Inch long, about a quarter broad, very ſmooth, of a very faint purple colour with ſmall white Spots, and two or three yellow ones. It is at the Mouth very white as Ivory and ſhining when the upper Cruſt is rubb'd off, the End hath ſeveral extant Circumvolutions or ſpiral Lines ſtanding oppoſite to the Mouth, which hath ſome Teeth on the Side and End of the *Rima* or Slit. The Slit at the further End of the Mouth is wider than in other proportionably large *Conchæ Veneris.*

I found it with the former.

CHAP. V.

Of *Nerits.*

I. *NErita utrinque dentatus ore citrino, eleganter & undatim variegatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 600. N°. 17. *An Nerita albidus, ore Citrino, minutulis faſciis, inæqualibus depictus. ej. ib. Tab.* 603. N°. 21. *Opregte Wiidmoud. Rumph. Theſ. Anim. Tab.* 22. N°. 8. *Cochlea marina exotica marmorea. Fab. Col. purp. p.* 18, 19, 20.

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad, white, thick, and all over mark'd with undulated and variouſly ſhap'd *Faſciæ* or Belts of a dark brown Colour. The Mouth is tooth'd towards the *Volutæ* and yellow. It hath two or three ſcarce appearing *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions, and is all over ſmooth.

I found it in *Jamaica* with black and purpliſh *Faſciæ*, and have it with yellow and reddiſh *Faſciæ*. It comes alſo from the Iſland *Mauritius* near *Madagaſcar*.

II. *Nerita Capillaceis nigris lineis undarum modo criſpatis eleganter depictus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 605. N°. 32. *Nerita major reticulatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 605. N°. 30.

This Shell is near an Inch long, more than half as broad, the Circumvolutions are raiſed or extant ſome length and taper. It hath Teeth on the Side of the Mouth next the Clavicle, and hath many undulated, black or purple and bluiſh Lines upon it, very thick, with ſome white Spots, whereof ſome are larger and ſome ſmaller. The Mouth is cover'd with a long *Operculum.*

I found it in *Jamaica.*

III. *Nerita fluviatilis lævis, totus niger, ore edentulo luteo. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 143. N°. 37. *depict.*

This Shell is thin, light, black and ſhining, about half an Inch long and a quarter broad. It is as to the Circumvolutions the ſame as the other *Veritæ*, having one or two oppoſite to the Mouth, which is yellowiſh, long, without Teeth, and ſhut up with an *Operculum* of the ſame Shape.

I found it at the Mouth of a River running into *Port-Royal* Harbour.

IV. *Nerita reticulatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 604. N°. 28. *Nerita Barbadenſis inſtar plumæ eleganter maculata. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 11. *Fig.* 4. *Barbadoes Partridge Nerit. Cat. Claſſ. & Top. p.* 94. N°. 580. *Neritula Braſil, nitide punctata. Ej. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 67, 4. *Neritula Braſilia nigra, punctulis albis. Ej. ib. Tab.* 67. 5. *Claſſ. & Top.* N°. 568. & 571. Varieties of Nerit Shells from *Braſile. Nerita ebeni nigredinem ſuperans lacteo colore punctata. Bon. p.* 141. N°. 218. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 462. N°. 218.

This reſembles the laſt but one in every thing, only is much blacker or darker colour'd, and looks ſo from the many dark Lines upon it, with ſome white round Spots. 'Tis ſmooth, and hath a Mouth and Covering to it like others of this Kind. Whether the three laſt be not only Varieties I am not certain.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*.

V. *Nerita vel Citrinus, vel coloris caſtanei. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 607. N°. 39.

This *Nerita* is ſmaller than any of the former, round, ſmooth and yellow.

I found one of theſe in *Jamaica*, and have had them from the Coaſts of *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *England*, as well as from *Nova Zembla*, by Captain *Wood*, who was ſent to diſcover a Paſſage to *China* by the North-Eaſt.

VI. *Nerita exiguus, nigro lineus ore ſubcroceo. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 605. N°. 31. *Nerita Jamaicenſis alba, parva, ſtriis caſtaneis. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 15. N°. 8. Small *Jamaica* Saffron mouth'd *Nerit. Ej. cat. claſſ. top. p.* 94. No. 581.

This is about a quarter of an Inch Diameter, ſmooth, white, with a great many oblique dark brown or blackiſh Lines running over its outſide. The Mouth is wide and yellow.

I found this plentifully on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and ſometimes with the Lines rubb'd out.

VII. *Nerita maximus variegatus, ſtriatus ad Columellam ex auro & croco rufeſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 595. No. 1. *Nerita Americanus e nigro rubedine undata. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 126. No. 12.

This hath the Twirls or Circumvolutions of the Shell prominent at its Top, and is about an Inch Diameter. It is white, ſtriated after the manner of the courſe of the *Spiræ* lengthways, and mark'd with tranſverſe black or purpliſh colour'd crooked or undulated *Faſciæ* or Belts. It is tooth'd on the Side of the Circumvolutions, and is there a little Saffron colour'd.

I found this on the Shoars of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

VIII. *Nerita profunde ſulcatus, e nigro, albo, & purpureo variegatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. Mut.* 596. No. 7.

This is much the ſame with the former, only the *Sulci* are deeper, the Spots are black or Purple, and not continued in Belts. The whole Shell is ſmaller.

I found them with the former, with their long *Opercula* with, Hermit Crabs in them and all white, I have alſo had them from *Siam*.

IX. *Nerita profunde ſulcatus, ex albo nigroque variegatus, paucis & exiguis dentibus ad columellam ad roſtrum multis & longe deductis. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 597. No. 9. *Nerita Jamaicenſis ex albo nigroque teſſelatus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 12. *Barbadoes* Lettice-pied Nerit. *Ej. Cat. p.* 94. No. 579. *Mem. cur. Ann.* 1738. *p.* 126. No. 11. *Valvata ſulcata nigra. Rumph. Thef. Anim. Tab.* 22. *lit N. Nerita magis aſpera. Bonan. p.* 141. No. 220. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 462. N°. 220.

This

This is commonly ſmaller than the foregoing, tho' ſometimes as large, is deeply furrow'd, all over white and black. It hath an *Operculum* fitted to the Mouth which hath long Teeth many towards the *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions, and few on the oppoſite ſide.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, where I ſaw one which was all black.

I have had it likewiſe from *Siam*, or at leaſt one ſcarce different from it.

CHAP. VI.

Of *Sea-Snails* and *Trochi*

I. *Cochlea nivea, nitida, rarior Fab. Col. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 571. No. 22. *Cochlea nivea, exotica. Fab. Col. Obſ. aq. p.* L. 11. *An Cochlea ſubflava unicolor. Liſter ib. Tab.* 566. 14. *Cochlea valvata. Herm. Muſ. p.* 50. No. 449. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis alba, craſſa, umbilico pulvinato. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 125. No. 2. *Cochlea Jamaic. ſubflava vel alba & craſſa. Ej. ib.* No. 3.

This Shell was not over three quarters of an Inch long, about half an Inch broad, all milk white and ſhining as turn'd Ivory. It had only three *Volutæ* which began from a long Mouth, near which it was umbilicated, and ended in a depreſs'd *Vertex* after three Turnings.

It is ſometimes of a light brown yellowiſh colour, giving the Variety mentioned above from Mr. *Petiver*.

I found this Shell on the Coaſt of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

II. *Cochlea marina e cæruleo purpuraſcens, compreſſa, lævis, tribus volutis conſtans. Nat. Hiſt. Jam. p.* 32. *Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 4. *Cochlea e cæruleo purpuraſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 572. No. 23. *Carina Holuthuriorum. Rumph. Theſ. Tab.* 20. *Fig.* 2. *Cochlea Jamaic. purpurea, fragilis. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 125. No. 6.

The largeſt of theſe, which are all very light, thin and brittle, that I have met with, is of an Inch Diameter, more than half as deep from the Baſe, where is the Mouth, which is very wide, to the End of the *Volutæ* on its Top. It hath not over three Circumvolutions or Turnings, and is at the Top of a light bluiſh or purple Colour and ſmooth, on the under, purple and ſtriated.

I found it ſwimming on the Top of the Sea, with Bubbles out of its Mouth which was uppermoſt, near *Barbadoes*, and have found it at *Jamaica*, and have had it ſent me from the *Caribe Iſlands*, and *Fort St. George* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

III. *Cochlea marina Janthina, Fab. Col. purp. p.* 12, 13. *Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 572. No. 24.

Theſe

Theſe are much the ſame only more ſtriated than the former, and the Clavicle generally more raiſed or extant and prominent.

IV. *Eadem ore magis patulo e freto Magellanico. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 572. No. 23.

This differs only in having the Mouth wider, and being in Colour ſomewhat darker. Mr. *Handyſide* gave me ſeveral of theſe which he found in the Streights of *Magellan.*

V. *Trochus maximus, lævis, ex nigro maculatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 640. No. 30. *Trochus Barbadenſis magnus ex albo nigroque undatus. Pet. Muſ. p.* 88. No. 845. *Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 70. *Fig.* 9. The large *Barbadoes* Magpie Top-ſhell. *Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 126. No. 21. *Cochlea umbilicata, Bonan, p.* 117. *Fig.* 29, 30, *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 451. N°. 29, 30. *Trochus Jamaicenſis minor alte umbilicatus. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 126. No. 22. *An Trochus Jamaicenſis minor, marmoratus, ore quaſi denticulato. Ej. ib.* No. 23.

This Shell is three Inches diameter at the round Baſe, whence, by about ſix Circumvolutions it ends pyramidally in an *Apex* which is two Inches high. It is umbilicated by the round Mouth by a Hole which ſeems to be continued to the *Apex*, like the Well of a Stair-caſe. It is very ſolid and ponderous, ſmooth, within white and ſhining, as if ſilver'd over. The outſide is of the ſame ſhining Colour, under a Cruſt or outward skin'd marbled, or variegated with white and black Spots and Streaks.

Theſe are common in the Seas of *Jamaica*, and are eaten by ſome People, being of various Sizes. They are alſo found in the Seas near *Barbadoes*, *Nieves*, the River *Miſſiſipi* and the *Bahama* Iſlands.

VI. *Trochus minimus ſtriatus, albidus.*

This is not over a quarter of an Inch in diameter, and about as high from the round Baſe to the *Vertex*. 'Tis all whitiſh and ſtriated by ſmall Ridges and Furrows, for the whole Duct or Courſe of the *Volutæ* which end pyramidally in a Point.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica.*

VII. *Trochus parvus, ſtriatus, undatim ex fuſco denſe radiatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 641. No. 31. *Trochus crebris ſtriis fuſcis & tranſverſe & undatim diſpoſitis donatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Animal. Angl.* 166. *Tit.* 15.

I found this on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and could obſerve no Difference in it from that met with on the Coaſts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Nova Zembla*, from all which Places I have had it brought me.

VIII. *Trochus planior pyramidalis, ſtriatus, muricibus radiatim ad marginem. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 622. *&* 623. No. 9. *Trochus ſinuoſus, orbibus ac baſi muricatis, e Miſſiſipi. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 128. No. 19. *Cochlea depreſſa, Bonan. p.* 165. N°. 366, 367. *Muſ. Kircher, p.* 437. N°. 366, 367.

The

The Diameter of this at the Baſe which is a little ſinuated, is an Inch, 'tis half as high from the Baſe to the *Apex*. It hath ſeveral long *Apices* or extant Points, along the Margins of the *Volutæ*, is white and ſhining like Pearl, when the outward whitiſh rough Skin is taken off.

I found this with other Shells upon the Coaſt of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Trochus pyramidalis, albidus, ſtriatus, muricatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 628. No. 14. *An Trochus pyramidalis, rugoſus, baſi aſpero e fluvio Miſſiſſipi. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 128. No. 18?

This is about an Inch Diameter at the Baſe, about an Inch and a half high from the Baſe to the *Apex* or End of the circumvolutions, which are muricated for their wholeLength as the former, and have beſides tranſverſe Ridges and Furrows very frequent of a reddiſh white colour.

I found one of them on the Shoar of *Jamaica*, with a Hermit Crab in it.

X. *Trochus major variegatus, ex viridi rufoq; baſi lævi, ſtrijs multum extantibus diſtinctus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 646. N°. 38. *Trochus Jamaicenſis coſtis ſinuoſis, e vireſcente verſicolor. Pet. Mem. Cur. Anno* 1708. *p.* 128. N°. 20.

This is about anInch and a half in diameter at theBaſe where it is ſmooth. It is about an Inch high from thence to the *Apex* or End of the *Volutæ* which are all underneath like Mother of Pearl and ſhining, having here and there ſome few tranſverſe Ribs and Hollows between, and a Furrow between each of the Circumvolutions. It is cover'd all over with a white Cruſt and with Lines and Spots of reddiſh green and brown, making it appear as if it were cancellated.

I found it plentifully on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

XI. *Trochus minor e luteo cinereus, compreſſus, umbilicatus, unidens, ſtriatus, ſpiris ſinuoſis. Cochlea Barbadenſis rugoſa unidens.* A ſmall rugged Shell with a ſharp Ridge, and a deep furrow'd Twirl. *Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 63. N°. 11. *Cat. claſſ. top. p.* 4. N°. 562. *Trochilus Jamaicenſis rugoſus unidens. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 128. N°. 24. *Trochilus unidens umbilicatus, ſtriis nodoſis exaſperatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 653. N°. 52.

This Shell is of a yellowiſh grey Colour, half an Inch in Diameter, near as high, having about five Circumvolutions which are ſtriated with ſmall eminent Lines and Furrows, according to the Courſe of the Twirls, having croſs them ſome Eminences which are undated, making a few *Sinus*'s the Length of the Orbes. They are umbilicated by the round Mouth which hath one Tooth or Knag by the *Columella*.

I had it from *Jamaica*, *Barbados* and *Siam*. The *Sinus*'s in Mr. *Petiver*'s Figure are not ſufficiently expreſs'd, having been rubb'd off.

CHAP. VI.

Of Buccina *whoſe* Spiræ *are ſhort.*

I. *Buccinum brevi roſtrum ventricoſum, undatim Depictum, maximum, ſtriatum, clavicula muricata, depreſſa. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 1004. *Caſſis rubra. Rumph. Theſ. Tab.* XXIII. *p.* 4. *Cochlea Indica Ventricoſa. Bon. p.* 159. N°. 323. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 470. N°. 327.

Conchs.

This Shell is very ponderous and thick, being almoſt at the Baſe or under Part by the Mouth triangular, every ſide of the Triangle being near five Inches in Length. It hath a long narrow Mouth, a little crooked or oblique at the End, tooth'd on both Sides and brown. The Lip oppoſite to the Clavicle is welted or turn'd up. The Circumvolutions are all ſtriated according to their Courſe with Ridges, the moſt eminent of which are nodoſe or knobbed, the ſmaller are numerous, and the Furrows between them have Eminencies and Hollows between them running croſs them. The whole Shell is whitiſh, and hath many larger and ſmaller brown Spots upon them. Placing this Shell on its Mouth, it is about four Inches high.

They are common on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*, and are eaten for Food, but are counted very hard to be digeſted.

II. *Buccinum brevi-roſtrum, ventricoſum, undatim depictum, clavicula muricata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 1004. N°. 69. *Burſa Jamaicenſis maxima nodoſa. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. N°. 18. *An Turbo auritus tuberculoſus Aldrov. exang. Fig.* 351. *id. Franc.* 120. *Tab.* 7 ? *Caſſidis ſecunda ſpecies. Rumph. Theſ. p.* 4. *Tab.* XXIII. N°. 2.

This differs from the foregoing in being leſs, having the Clavicle more raiſed, and no *Striæ* or Lines croſſing one another upon it.

I found it with the former.

III. *Rhombus faſcus quaſi reticulatus clavicula integra. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 725. N°. 12. *Cylindraceos Barbad. vulgaris undis marmoratis. Pet. Mem. Cur. anno* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 19.

This was an Inch and half long, about half as thick in the Middle where thickeſt, and whence it grew leſs to both Ends. The firſt Circumvolution made the greateſt Part of the Shell, it was ſhining as if poliſhed, white and had many waved rediſh brown Lines upon it. The Mouth was dentated towards the firſt *Voluta*, thick, long, and narrow. The *Apex* was made up of ſeven Circumvolutions and ended in a Point. There are of different Magnitudes of this Shell, many being larger and ſome there are ſmaller.

I had it from the Shores of *Jamaica* and *Barbados*.

Buccinum dentatum læve, ſubruſum, faſcijs interſectis ſive maculatis depictum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. 842. N°. 41.

This

This is about an Inch and an half long, half as thick, or in Diameter near the Middle where thickeſt, ending by about ſix ſpiral Circumvolutions in a Point. The Mouth is open, oblong, round, with a crooked *Roſtrum*, tooth'd oppoſite to the *Columella*. It is ſmooth of a darker brown or lighter brown Colour, and hath ſeveral white Belts or *Faſciæ* following the Courſe of the *Spiræ*, made up of white and black Spots like Chains.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

V. *Olivaris Jamaicenſis vulgatiſſimus croceo variegatus. Pet. mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 26.

This is the ſame with the former, only it hath no other Spots or Colours but ſuch as are white and yellow.

I found it with the former.

VI. *Oliviaris Jamaicenſis brevis, columella dentata, ſtriis obliquis albeſcentibus. Pet. mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 28.

This hath oblique large white Clouds or irregular Spots of white and blackiſh, or yellow intermix'd.

I found it with the former, and perhaps this and the precedent are only Varieties of it.

VII. *Rhombus Cylindro pyramidalis, brevis, minor, ſtriatus, e fuſco & alba variegatus, Clavicula leviter nodoſa & mucronata.*

This Shell is more than an Inch long, a little more than half an Inch broad, it tapers from the Beginning of the *Volutæ* or Windings to the *Apex* or End of them one Way, and the End of the Mouth the other. The opening of the Mouth is very narrow and ſtreight, and there are extant Points or blunt *Apices* like Knots on the Ends of the Circumvolutions towards the *Apex* which is a little prominent. The Circumvolutions are about ſix in Number, and the firſt and greateſt Part of the Shell is very pleaſantly clouded with white and brown Clouds variouſly ſhaped covering it, over which are diſcernible ſome *Striæ*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

VIII. *Rhombus cylindro pyramidalis, brevis, ſtriatus, e croceo & albo variegatus, clavicula nodoſa leviter mucronata.*

This is larger, otherwiſe in all Reſpects the ſame, excepting the Colours which are Saffron colour'd and white.

I found it with the former

CHAP. VII.

Of Buccina *whoſe* Spiræ *are longer and ſmooth.*

I. *Buccinum maximum variegatum ac ſtriatum. Fab. Col. Obſ. p.* 53. *Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 959. N°. 12. *Buccina magna. Bon. p.* 136. N°. 188. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 460. N°. 188. *Buccinatorium Barbadenſe majus. Pet. mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. N°. 16. *Rond. aq. p.* 81. *c.* 12. *Fig?*

This is the largeſt long *Buccinum* I have ſeen, and is uſed for trumpeting. I had it from *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, &c.

II. *Buccinum ex viridi ſubflavum Trochoides limbo quodam acuto in medio orbe circumſcriptum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* iii. N°. 5.

This Shell is about three quarters of an Inch long from the Mouth to the End of the Clavicle which is very ſharp, half as broad or in Diameter at the firſt winding or Twirl by the Mouth. There is a ſharp Edge on the firſt *Voluta*, and about ſix Turnings or *Volutæ* in the whole, which are all whitiſh coloured and ſmooth, only ſeveral tranſverſe oblique Lines going croſs them.

I found it in the ſame Places with the former, of ſeveral Magnitudes.

III. *Cochlea leviter & denſe ſtriata, crebris undatis lineis rufis per obliquum depicta. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 583. N°. 37.

This Shell is about half an Inch long from the Mouth, which is roundiſh to the End of the Circumvolutions, which is ſharp, and near the ſame Diameter at the Mouth. It is ſtriated the Length of the Circumvolutions, which are about ſix in Number, between each of which is a hollow; 'tis thin and whitiſh or dark brown of Colour and of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

IV. *Buccinum parvum, roſtro integro, labro dentato, bifaſciatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 834. N°. 60.

This ſmall Shell which is cylindrical and pyramidal is about half an Inch long, and more than a quarter broad. It tapers from the Middle to both Extremes, is ſmooth and whitiſh, with two brown Belts or *Faſciæ* running over the firſt Circumvolution of this Shell which makes much the greateſt Part of it. The Mouth is ſtreight or narrow and hath two or three Teeth at the End.

I found ſeveral Varieties of this as to the *Faſciæ*, ſome being aſh-colour'd, others brown, and others blackiſh, and with, and without *Faſciæ*, on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

V. *Buccinum dentatum parvum, rictu compreſſo ſive anguſto, variegatum, ſtriis valde exaſperatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 824. N°. 43. *Buccinulum dentatum*

dentatum Mediterraneum, ſtriis faſciatis maculatum. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 9. *Fig.* 4. Common American Olive. *Cat. p.* 4. N°. 582. *Olivaris Jamaicenſis vulgaris tricolor. Ej. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 27.

This is not over half an Inch long, near as broad and high, the Mouth is narrow, teeth'd on both ſides and ſinuated. It hath many ſmall *Striæ* or Ridges, and *Sulci* or Furrows which are deep in Proportion to the Shell. It is whitiſh and variegated by frequent yellow or brown Spots and Clouds, and ſometimes white *Faſciæ* are intercepted by brown Lines. The Clavicle is made up of five or ſix Circumvolutions, and is not very prominent. The firſt Circumvolution tapers to a *Roſtrum* or Point oppoſite to the *Apex*.

I found this on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Coaſt of *Norfolk* in *England*, and from *Gibraltar* and *Tangier*, near the Mouth of the Streights.

VI. *Idem majus & lævius.*

This differs from the former in being longer, being not ſo much ſtriated, and having only brown colour'd Clouds and Spots.

I found it in *Jamaica* with the former.

VII. *Buccinum roſtratum grande, raris lineis circumdatum læve, non niſi ima parte cujuſq; orbis ſtriata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 911. *Fig.* 2. *Buccinum Jam. faſciatum tenue. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. *Fig.* 14. *Gebaande achaat-boorn. Rumph. Tab.* 94. *Fig. H. Buccina lævis & nitida. Bon. p.* 136. N°. 187. *Muſ. Kirch. p.* 460. N°. 187.

This is about four Inches long, one and a half broad in the middle where broadeſt, and as high in the ſame Place, whence it tapers to the End of the hollow *Roſtrum* or Mouth one Way, and the pointed *Vertex* or End of about ſeven or eight ſpiral Circumvolutions the other. 'Tis all over ſmooth and of a purpliſh white Colour, having large Spots of a brown Colour all over the *Volutæ*, and ſeveral brown Lines running ſpirally the ſame Courſe, ſo that I am ſomething doubtful if that from *Campeche* figur'd by Dr. *Liſter. ib. Tab.* 910. *Fig.* 1. be not the ſame Shell, only the marbled brown Spots worn out, and the Lines remaining. It hath a wide, long Mouth without Teeth.

I found theſe of ſeveral Magnitudes and Ages in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Iſland *Beata* and River *Miſſiſſipi*.

VIII. *Buccinum dentatum admodum craſſum, fuſcum, leviter & denſe ſtriatum ventricoſum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 831. *Fig.* 55. *An Buccinum dentatum roſtratum fuſcum læve clavicula acuta. Ej. ib. Tab.* 832. *Fig.* 56?

This is very thick and ponderous, about an Inch and a half long, half as broad and high near the Mouth where broadeſt. It hath a crooked Mouth, with a Hollow for its Tongue, which is tooth'd on both ſides. It hath about ſix Circumvolutions tapering to the End, is whitiſh, variegated with brown Spots and *Striæ*, which in ſome are ſcarce perceivable.

I found ſome Varieties of this on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Buccinum minimum, oblongum, læve, e cinereo & fuſco variegatum, rictu anguſto. Olivaris Barbadenſis vix dentatus, ex albo & caſtaneo reticulatus, clavicula cæruleſcente. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 30. *Fig.* 6. *Barbadoes net Olive. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 178. N°. 24. *Cat. Claſſ.* N°. 582.

This is about half an Inch long, about a quarter of an Inch in Diameter about the middle where thickeſt. It hath a long Aperture for the Mouth, is ſmooth and ſhining, and is white and browniſh, marbled all over. The inſide is of a bluiſh white Colour.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

X. *Buccinum dentatum, ſubrufum, anguſtum leviter ſtriatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.*819. *Fig.* 33. *Buccinum dentortile. Barbad. faſciis Capillaceis. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 31.

This is about an Inch long, of half as much Diameter near the Head, whence it tapers to the End. It hath two or three Teeth towards the *Columella* on one ſide of a long Mouth. It is on the outſide reddiſh grey and the whole Ducts or Courſes of the *Volutæ* are ſtriated or have ſmall Ridges and Furrows which run ſpirally along them.

I found it with the former.

XI. *Buccinum breviroſtrum, claviculatum orbibus ſuperioribus lævibus, cæterum ſtriatum faſciatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 379. *Fig.* 37.

This is more than an Inch long, a quarter of an Inch in Diameter near the Mouth where thickeſt, and whence it tapers to a point. The upper Part of the *Volutæ* are ſmooth, the under, ſtriated. It is all of a ſhining whitiſh Colour, with ſome *Faſciæ* of a dark leaden Colour running along the *Volutæ*.

I had it with the former.

XII. *Buccinum ampullaceum minus tenue, roſtro leviter ſinuato, e ruffo & albo variegatum, ſtriis crebrioribus & minus profundis. Buccinum breviroſtrum, ſtriatum, fuſcum, undatis lineis albis depictum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 984. *Fig.* 43. *Buccinum breviroſtrum tenue umbilicatum, aſperius ſtriatum variegatum. ej. ib. Tab.* 985. *Fig.* 44. *Perdicea Jamaicenſis vulgaris. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 90. N°. 21. *Buccina quatuor ſpirarum. Bon. p.*137. *cl.* 3. *Fig.* 191. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 460. N°. 189.

This, which was a ſmall one of the Kind, was about two Inches long, an Inch broad at the End of the firſt Circumvolution and as high. It was extreamly thin, having a wide oval Mouth, at the End of which towards the *Columella* was a *Sinus*. The Circumvolutions which were about ſix, were ſtriated by Ridges and Furrows following the Courſe of the ſpiral Lines, their whole Length, and was reddiſh brown with white Lines and Spots.

I found theſe plentifully on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XIII. *Buccinum breviroſtrum tenuiter ſtriatum, pluribus undatis ſinubus diſtinctum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 962. *Fig.* 14. *Buccinum craſſum rufeſcens ſtriatum & undatum. Ej. Hiſt. Anim. Angl. p.* 156. *Tit.* 2. *Buccinum marinum noſtras coſtis faſciatis & ſtriatis. Petiver. Muſ. p.* 83. No. 809.

809 *Crab-whelke, Ej. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 285. No. 7. *Buccina intrinsecus livida, extrinsecus terrea. Bon. p.* 136. *Fig.* 189. *Mus. Kircher. p.* 46. *Fig.* 191. *Mus. Sibbald.* 150.

One of these Shells I found in *Jamaica* on the Shores. It is so well describ'd and figured by Dr. *Lister* that I shall say no more, but that I have had it from many Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* *Wales*, and *Norway*. I have seen it likewise come from the *Cape-of-good-Hope*, and from the *Orkney* Islands with Hermit-crabs in it.

XIV. *Buccinum album, læve maximum septem minimum spirarum. List. Hist. an. Ang. p.* 155. *tit.* 1. *Buccinum rostratum majus crassum, orbibus paululum pulvinatis. Ej. Hist. Conchyl. Tab.* 913. *Fig.* 4. *Idem gracilius. Fig.* 5. *Buccina senis orbibus finita. Bon. p.* 137. *Fig.* 190. *Mus. Kircher. p.* 460. *Fig.* 192. *Buccinum Fossile rostratum maximum Listeri referens. D. Dale Phil. transf.* No. 291. *Buccinum medium crassum ponderosum & læve. Pet. mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 285. No. 8.

This is found in *England*, *Jamaica*, and at the *Cape-of-Good-Hope*.

XV. *Vesicaria marina non ramosa, e vesiculis infundibuli forma, membrana undulata extante coronatis, constans. Cat. Jam. p.* 7. *Hist. Jam. p.* 64. *Tab.* 24. *Fig.* 3. *Alcyonium vesicarium coronatum, buccinis minimis repletum. Plum. Fil. Amer. p.* 145. *Tab.* 168. *lit.* O.

I have nothing to add to what I have said, *Pag.* 64. of the First Volume of this History, but only that I believe this to be the *Ovarium* of one of the large *Buccina* before describ'd.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Buccina *whose* Spiræ *are long and muricated.*

I. *Buccinum bilingue maximum, labro maxime patente purpureo, clavicula muricata. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 863. *depict. Murex bilinguis Jamaicensis maximus nodulis majoribus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 189. N°. 1. *Murex Jamaicensis spinis longis distantibus interne carneus. Ej. ib.* N°. 5. *Murex auritus. Bon. p.* 156. N°. 304. *Mus. Kircher p.* 469. N°. 304. *Murex alatus ejusd. ib. p.* 171. N°. 404, 405. *Mus. Kircher. p.* 474. N°. 385, 386. *Murex Cartaginensis, Ej. ib. p.* 159. N°. 321. *Mus. Kircher. p.* 470. N°. 321.

This is one of the largest Shells, very weighty and ponderous. It is on the outside yellowish white, and the first Circumvolution makes up the greatest Part of the Shell, which together with its diffus'd, spread, Lip, resemble a Wing. The inside is extremely well polish'd and of a fine scarlet Colour, and is made into Buttons being set in Gold or Silver. The midling siz'd are about a Foot in Length, about half as much in Diameter. It hath about six or seven *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions all of them beset with extant Points, which are blunt and vary in their Lengths.

I had it from *Jamaica*. It is alſo found near *Cartagena* in *America*, and in great Plenty on the Shores of the Leeward Part of *Barbados*, where they are eaten and taſte like Tripe. They likewiſe there make Lime of them.

II. *Idem minus.*

This is perhaps not differing but only the younger ones of the former. It is not ſtriated nor of ſo fine a red Colour within, but otherwiſe the ſame.

I had it with the former.

III. *Buccinum ampullaceum ſtriatum, clavicula muricata apertura leviter purpuraſcente. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 886. *Fig.* 7. *Idem grandioribus muricibus, & pictura quadam magis undata diſtinctum. Tab.* 808. *Fig.* 9. *& Tab.* 887. No. 8. *Murex Jamaicenſis, faſciata, nodoſa. Pet. cat. claſs. & top. Fig.* 579. *Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 189. No. 6. *Marbled Jamaica Murex with knotty Twirls. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 74. No. 1. *Murex coronatus. Bon. p.* 153. No. 288. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 468. No. 289.

This which was a midling ſiz'd Shell of its kind was about ſix Inches long, two broad, about the Middle where broadeſt, and whence it taper'd to the End of the Mouth and Clavicle. It was alſo two Inches high in the higheſt Places when laid on its Mouth. It had about ſix or ſeven Circumvolutions, on the upper Ends of which towards the *Apex* were extant blunt Points hollow within. All the Circumvolutions were ſtriated lengthways, it was white on the outſide and within ſhining, and by the Mouth it was purpliſh or reddiſh.

They are found plentifully in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

That mentioned by Mr. *Petiver* is, as he ſays, the ſmalleſt of its Kind.

IV. *Buccinum recurviroſtrum, claviculatum, ſtriatum & aſperum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 1018. *Fig.* 80.

This is about an Inch long, half an Inch in Diameter near the Mouth, whence it taper'd to the End. It hath a round Mouth, in one Corner of which is a crooked Bill or *Roſtrum*. It is white all over excepting ſome thin brown Clouds, and all the Cirumvolutions which are about ſix in Number, have *Striæ* and extant Points running lengthways.

I found it on the Shores in *Jamaica*.

V. *Buccinum recurviroſtrum, ventricoſum, labro pulvinato variegatum, ſtriatuum & aſperum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 1001. *Fig.* 66. *Burſa Jamaicenſis vulgaris imbricata. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. No. 20. *Caſſidum Species* 3. *Rumph. Tab.* 23. *Fig.* 3. *p.* 81. *Cochlea ovi figuram exprimens. Bon. p.* 132. No. 162. *Muſ. Kircher, p.* 458. No. 163.

This Shell is about two Inches and a half long from one End of the Mouth to the other, reſembling, in a great Meaſure, the *Conchæ Veneris*, having a Slit or Mouth tooth'd on each Side, with a crooked Ending and a Cavity as a Bill or Tongue. The Circumvolutions are little extant on the further End, in Number about ſix. The Mouth on one ſide hath a Welt, on which are dark brown Spots, and from the Mouth to the Top of the firſt *Voluta* 'tis about an Inch

and

and a half high, and 'tis as broad meaſur'd croſs the Belly. The firſt *Voluta* or Circumvolution is mark'd lengthways by many ſmall *Striæ* and Ribs with Furrows between, which are cut at right Angles by others fewer and larger. The Shell is whitiſh with red brown Spots or Marks. It is generally thick and ponderous, tho' at other Times 'tis lighter and thinner.

I found ſeveral Varieties of this on the Shores of *Jamaica* both in Colours and Magnitudes.

VI. *Buccinum muſicum grave, faſciatum ex lineis quibuſdam interſectis, & maculatum clavicula leviter muricata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 809. No. 18, & 812. No. 21. *Murex qui Cochlea Hebræa a nonnullis vocatur. Bon. p.* 154. No. 293. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 469. No. 292. *Murex roſtratus merito apellandus. Ej. ib.* No. 294. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 469. No. 295.

This is about three Inches long, half as broad towards the End of the Clavicle where broadeſt, and about as high when lying upon its Mouth on the Ground. It hath a wide Mouth and ſeveral Riſings towards the ſides of the Circumvolutions, but none oppoſite to them. The Shell is very ponderous and thick. It is whitiſh and hath many brown ſtreight Lines as if drawn for Muſick, which are croſs'd here and there by others oblique or undulated. The Windings or *Spiræ* (which are about ſix in Number) of the Shell have many deep Furrows and Ridges on them, at the End of each of which Ridges are obtuſe, blunt and extant Points.

I found it in *Jamaica*

VII. *Rhombus cylindro-pyramidalis fuſcus, albida faſcia inſignitus, clavicula nodoſa, albis maculis diſtinctus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 784. N°. 31.

This is about an Inch long, half an Inch broad near the Clavicle or Circumvolutions where broadeſt, and whence it ends in a Point. 'Tis as high from the Mouth which is very narrow or ſtreight, to the upper Part. The *Volutæ* are nodoſe and very little extant or prominent. The firſt winding is a little ſtriated, is brown, and hath a white *Faſcia* or Belt, and here and there ſome white Spots which have great Varieties.

I found them in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had them from *Barbados* and *Suratte*.

VIII. *Buccinum roſtratum, dentatum, fuſcum, ſtriatum, ſpiris nodoſis. Buccinum dentatum, roſtratum, fuſcum, clavicula muricata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 828. N°. 50. *Buccinum dentortile Barbadenſe faſciis nodulosis. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann*, 1708. *p.* 158. N°. 32.

This is about an Inch long, half as much in diameter about the Middle where 'tis thickeſt, and whence it ends in a pointed, hollow, crooked *Roſtrum* one Way, and after about ſix Circumvolutions in an *Apex*, the otherway. The *Spiræ* are brown, ſtriated, and have *Nodi*, or blunt extant *Apices* the Length and Duct of their Courſe. The Mouth is narrow and tooth'd. It is ſometimes twice as large.

I had it from *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and St. *Chriſtophers*.

IX. *Buccinum roſtratum, labro duplicato, longius, ſtriis latis & eminentibus diſtinctum, ſinuoſum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 944. *depict. An purpura Americana. P. Plumier. Ej. Journ. to Par. p.* 74. *Tab.* 4? *Murex ſaxatilis Rumph. Theſ. Tab.* xxvi. *Lit.* B? *Turbo inſtar muricis tuberculis armatus. Bon. p.* 125. N°. 103? *Muſ. Kircher, p.* 455. N°. 103?

This is about three Inches long, two broad in the Middle of the firſt *Voluta* or Winding where broadeſt, and as high. The Mouth is round with a Lip turn'd up, and a long crooked hollow for the Beak or Tongue oppoſite to the Clavicle. 'Tis all over of a whitiſh Colour, and thick ſet with extant Ridges higher than uſual, and between them deep Furrows running the Length of the *Volutæ*. Theſe are croſs'd by others which run tranſverſe, are fewer and more raiſed, making right Angles with the former.

I found this Shell on the Shore of *Jamaica*.

X. *Buccinum roſtratum magnum, labro duplicato quaſi triangulare. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 941. N°. 37. *Buccinum Jamaicenſe triangulare. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. N°. 15. *Triangular Wilk. Muſ. ſociet. Reg. p.* 130. *Tab.* 10. *Fig.* 12. *Murex triangularis. Bonan. p.* 154. *Cl.* 3. N°. 290. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 468. N°. 291.

This, which was the largeſt of the Kind I ever ſaw, is near ſix Inches long, two and a half broad at the Baſe of the Triangle by the Mouth, and two Inches high. The Lips of the triangular Mouth are welted, and have ſeveral Riſings on that Side oppoſite to the *Columella*, which are the Ends of ſo many Ribs extant on the Outſide, and hollow within. There are alſo ſeveral *Striæ* between the Ribs. 'Tis of a light reddiſh brown Colour without, and white within, and hath a crooked hollow Bill or *Roſtrum* for the Tongue. The large Ribs have ſeveral obtuſe Points on all the ſpiral Circumvolutions of the Shell.

I found it of ſeveral Magnitudes and Colours on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

XI. *Buccinum iroſtro recurvo, labro dentato duplicato minus e fuſco & cinereo variegatum, plicaturis & ſtriis donatum. Buccinum roſtratum variegatum, anguſtius, labro duplicato, tenuiter & inequaliter ſtriatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 934. N°. 19.

This is near two Inches long, near an Inch broad, and half an Inch high. The Mouth is welted and tooth'd with frequent Teeth on both ſides, it is oval. The Shell hath ſome extant Welts or Ropes over ſome of the *Volutæ* or Windings. It is thick ſtriated with brown *Striæ* or Lines running ſpirally the length of the Circumvolutions, and following their Courſe. Theſe *Volutæ* are ſix in number, and the whole outſide of the Shell is of a dark reddiſh brown Colour, variegated with white Spots and *Faſciæ*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XII. *Buccinum dentatum, roſtro tenui productori inſignitum, minus, album ſtriis & plicaturis eminentibus exaſperatum, cancellatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab. mut.* 830. N°. 54?

This is much leſs and hath a prominent hollow *Roſtrum*, is all white and hath Lips like the former. It hath many Ridges and Furrows croſſing one another, making it cancellated.

I found it with the former.

XIII. *Buccinum breviroſtrum, labroſum, craſſum, nodoſum, columella lata plana. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 989. N°. 49. *Perdicea Jamaicenſis nodoſa. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1718. *p.* 190. No. 22. *Cochlea colore cinereo in dorſo tonſillas nigricantes geſtiens. Bonan. p.* 165. *Cl.* 3. *Fig.* 368. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 473. No. 361.

This Shell is two Inches and a half long, and an Inch and a half broad, and an Inch high when laid upon its Mouth. The Mouth is very wide and oval, the firſt Circumvolution makes the greateſt Part of the Shell, and is ſtriated with reddiſh brown *Faſciæ* or Belts, on the largeſt of which are blunt *Apices* or Points, 'tis whitiſh in all Places except the *Striæ* and *Faſciæ*. In the leſſer and younger Shells of this Kind the *Apices* are more in Number and ſharper.

I found theſe on the Shores of *Jamaica*. Dr. *Liſter* had it from *Barbados*.

XIV. *Buccinum ampullaceum faſciatum, muricatum, labro patentiore. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 904. No. 24. *Murex mucronibus brevibus, & ſine ordine diſpoſitis aculeatis faſciis inſuper albis cinctus, cæterum colore tyrio in nigrum propendente. Bon. p.* 154. No. 295. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 469. No. 296. *Murex Jamaicenſis multiformiter ſpinoſus. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 189. *Dubbeldegetakte ſchilpadſtaart of Beddeteyke Rumph. Theſ. p.* 5. *Tab.* 24. N°. 2. *Cochlea faſciata inter purpuras numeranda. Bon. p.* 135. N°. 186. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 40. N°. 186.

This is about three Inches long, about two broad and as high. 'Tis of a whitiſh Colour, and hath many large brown Belts or *Faſciæ* upon the firſt Circumvolution, which makes the greateſt Part of the Shell, and is ſet with Rows of very large ſharp Prickles. The windings of the Shell are about ſix, and are all brown, with ſometimes a deep *Sulcus* between, they are ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs exerted or extant, and at other Times are almoſt ſmooth, are lighter or darker coloured, but have all wide Mouths and are oval ſhaped, whence the Varieties figured *Tab.* xxiii. by *Rumphius*.

I found them plentifully on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and ſometimes they had Hermit Crabs in them.

XV. *Purpura ſive Murex Pelagius marmoreus. Fab. Col. Obſ. p.* lx. & lxiv. *Buccinum roſtratum triplici ordine Muricum canaliculatorum horridum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 946. N°. 41. *Murex Americanus valde rugoſus. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 190. N°. 8. *An Aldrov. Exang. p.* 338. *f. Id. Fr. p.* 117. *Fig.* 8. 9. *Species Muricis ramoſi, Rumph. Tab.* xxvi. N°. 1. *Theſ. an. p.* 5. *Purpura triangularis. Bon. p.* 151. N°. 276. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 467. N°. 281.

This

This is about four Inches long, very near three broad and high, including the Prickles, ſome of which are an Inch long. The whole Shell is white within and ſmooth, with almoſt an oval Aperture for the Mouth, out of which, towards the *Columella* iſſue two more than Inch long hollow Prickles or *Murices*, which ſeem to be for two Tongues to thruſt out from the Fiſh. Theſe are ſometimes branched, which Branches are likewiſe hollow as the Prickles. The Mouth is alſo ſinuated all round, over which Hollows are Prickles or *Murices*, with many of which there ſeems to have been no Communication with the Fiſh in the Shell. They are of different Lengths, as are thoſe placed on a ſtreight Line on the Top or *Vertex* of the Shell. The whole Shell is of a reddiſh brown Colour, and ſtriated ſpirally as the *Volutæ* turn. They are ſometimes milk white, which may come from the Loſs of their outward Skin, by poliſhing, or Accidents.

They are found of ſeveral Magnitudes on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and I have had them from *Nieves*.

XVI. *Buccinum ſublividum, ſtriis nodoſis & interdum muricatis exaſperatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 30. N°. 28. *Cochlea Jamaicenſis vermiculata. Pet. Gazoph. Nat. Tab.* 70. N°. 11. *Cat. Claſſ Top.* N°. 564. *Jamaica Wart-Shell. Buccinum parvum, breve, aſperum. ej. Phil. tranſ.* N°. 255. *p.* 295. N°. 1.

This is an Inch long from the Mouth to the End of the *apex volutæ*, *axis* of the Shell, or *Columella*, which is ſharp. It is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter about the firſt *Voluta*, where is a round Mouth, cover'd with a thin black *Operculum*. The twirls or *Volutæ* are about ſix, ſtriated their whole Courſe by ſmall Ridges or Eminencies running the length of the *Volutæ*, on which are placed Studs or Eminencies which are ſometimes blunter at other Times ſharper. The Colour is ſometimes blackiſh brown, and ſometimes whitiſh.

I brought this from a Marſh near the farther End of the Bay which makes *Port-Royal* Harbour, and gave ſome of them living to Dr. *Liſter*, who kept them alive in his Garden for a whole Summer. I believe the Shell from *Aſcention* deſcribed. *Phil. Tranſ.* N°. 255. *p.* 295. as above to be a Variety of this.

XVII. *Buccinum bilingue, ſubfuſcum, labro craſſo, rictu ſobcroceo, intus ſtriato, muricatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 871. N°. 25. *Muſ. Sibald.* 155? *An Buccinum bilingue majus tenue, ex rufo nebulatim muricatum. Ej. Tab.* 860. No. 17? *Murex bilinguis Jamaicenſis vulgaris. Pet. mem. cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 189. No. 3. *Murex intus rubeſcens cortice tuberoſo & aſpero. Bon. p.* 155. No. 300. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 469. No. 300.

This Shell is three Inches long, near two Inches broad, and as high. The firſt Winding makes the greateſt Part of the Shell. The Lip is very broad and thick extended a great Way and having three *Sinus's* two oppoſite to the Clavicle, and one oppoſite to them by the Clavicle, at which Places it is ſtriated or tooth'd, the Mouth is white or reddiſh. The Windings or upper End have extant *Apices* which are in ſome longer in others ſhorter, and continued to the End of the *Spiræ* in proportion diminiſhing. Theſe are hollow and often rubb'd off. There are ſome Ridges and Furrows on the Outſide of the firſt Circumvolution of this ſhell which are a little knotted or have blunt *Apices*.

'Tis

'Tis all over brown with ſome white Spots and *Faſciæ*. The Colour is ſometimes blacker, ſometimes more reddiſh.

I found theſe Shells plentifully on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

XVIII. *Idem e flavo rubrum majus, clavicula muricata, non ſtriatum.*

This differs chiefly from the former in being of a yellowiſh red Colour. The Windings of the Clavicle are more muricated tho' there are no *Striæ* on the firſt Winding as in the Precedent.

I found it with the former.

XIX. *Buccinum breviroſtrum, labroſum, craſſum, variegatum, unico ordine clavatum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 991. N°. 52. *An Buccinum breviroſtrum, labroſum, craſſum, ex bino ordine muricatum, clavicula parum exerta. Ej. ib.* N°. 53?

This Shell is very thick, ſtrong and ponderous, near an Inch long, very near as broad and high. It hath a wide Mouth with an *Operculum* fitted to it, and is all over of a dark brown and white Colour intermixed, the Clavicle is very ſhort, and the firſt Winding is beſet with extant Points, or muricated, and ſometimes the ſecond. There are in all about four of theſe ſpiral Lines.

I found it of ſeveral Magnitudes on the Sea Shores of *Jamaica*.

XX. *Buccinum brevi roſtro e nigro & candido variegatum, dentatum & muricibus crebris obtuſis obſitum. An buccinum breviroſtrum nodis valde eminentibus at obtuſis diſtinctum. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 956. N°. 8.7?

This ſeems to be twice as large every way as the former, and differs from it not only in having blunt *Apices* or extant round Points all over the Circumvolutions of the Clavicle, but alſo in having the ſame on ſeveral extant Ridges upon the firſt Circumvolution towards its Mouth which hath Teeth towards the *Columella*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it alſo from the Shores of *Barbados* and St. *Chriſtophers*.

XXI. *Veſicaria Marina, non ramoſa, e veſiculis infundibuli forma membrana undulata extante coronatis, conſtans. Cat. Jam. p.* 7. *Hiſt. Nat. Jam. Vol.* 1. *p.* 64. *Tab.* 24. *Fig.* 3. *Alcyonium veſicarium coronatum Buccinis minimis repletum. Plum. Fil. Am. p.* 145. *Tab.* 168. *Lit.* O.

I have nothing to add to what I have ſaid of this Subſtance in the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory

CHAP. IX.

Of the Coverings for the Mouths of ſome unknown Shells.

I. *Operculum, ſive umbilicus marinus hemiſphæricus, albidus, lævis. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 1.

This was flat on one ſide, hemiſpherical on the other, about half an Inch Diameter, all white only on the upper part of the Hemiſphere it was browniſh. It was all ſmooth, and had a viſible ſpiral Line on the flat ſide which is on the out ſide of the Mouth of the Shell.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have received it gather'd up on the Shores of the *Magellan Streights* by Mr. *Handyſide*.

II. *Operculum, ſive umbilicus marinus apicibus parte convexa donatus, gibboſus, oblongus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 2.

This was oval, an Inch long, and about three quarters of an Inch broad, flat on one ſide, rais'd and hemiſpherical on the other, where were abundance of ſmall round *Apices* or extant white Points. The flat under Part was brown, and had a ſpiral Line on it.

It was ſent from *Jamaica* to Mr. *Petiver* who gave it to me.

III. *Operculum, ſive umbilicus marinus e viridi nigricans, compreſſus, membranaceus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 3.

This was no thicker than a Membrane of a horny Subſtance, perfectly flat without any Riſing or Convexity of either ſide. It was of a greeniſh black Colour near an Inch Diameter and had a ſpiral Line upon it.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

CHAP. X.

Of Bivalv'd *Shells, and firſt of the* Pinna, *and* Spondyl.

I. *Pinna tenuis ſtriata muricata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab* 370. N°. 215. *Pinna lata altera. Rumph. Tab.* 46. *lit.* M.

The ſmall muricated Pinna.

This *Pinna* is about half a Foot or ſix Inches long, beginning at the *Cardo* very ſmall, and growing broader to the roundiſh wide End. It is ſtriated on one half by roundiſh or circular *Striæ*, and on the other by extant Ribs, which towards the broad End are muricated or have hollow *Apices*. The whole Shell is of a greyiſh brown Colour and very thin.

There are ſome of theſe Shells not half ſo big, and others not muricated, which perhaps are only Varieties from Age or Accidents.

I found them plentifully caſt upon the Shores of *Jamaica* by the Sea.

II.

II. *Spondylus fere ruber muricatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 206. N°. 40. *Spondylus gravior leviorq; ejuſd. Tab.* 207. N°. 41. *An Spondylus Aldrovand. Rondelet. p.* 41? *Oſtreum echinatum. Rumph. Tab.* 47. *lit.* E. *Oſtreum echinatum ſanguineum. Ej. Tab.* 88. N°. 1.

This, which was the upper Valve, is very ſtrong, thick and heavy, about three Inches long from the Hinge or *Cardo* to the Circumference, about two Inches broad at the broadeſt Part oppoſite to the *Cardo*. It hath many pretty large *Striæ* from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, on which are placed *Murices* or extant Prickles, hollow'd upon their underſides, ſome of them are half an Inch long, others ſhorter, and ſometimes the Ribs or *Striæ* are ſmooth, either naturally or by Accident. It is of a red Colour above on the *Convex*, and white on the Concave, about half an Inch deep, and very often hath ſmall white *Tubuli* for Worms, ſticking upon it. The under valve is the ſame, only hath a Neck or round Point jetting out a little crooked, variouſly ſhaped and hollow.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

Theſe Shells are alſo found and have been ſent to me from *Suratte*, *Madagaſcar* and *Siam* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. Mr. *Salvadore* hath ſent me ſome dug up near *Barcelona*, from a Bed of grey Clay, which hath made them heavy by filling their Inſides, and coloured them, and their *Murices* with the ſame Colour without.

III. *Spondylus minor ſubruber, tenuis, imbricatus, apice diſtorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 4, 5, 6, 7.

The greater Valve of this Shell was about an Inch diameter, had an *Apex* very much diſtorted towards the right Hand when the inſide of the Shell is turn'd downwards. The outward ſide all over was cover'd with extant Scales and hollow *Apices* of a reddiſh white Colour, ſeveral extraneous Bodies ſtick to it, and the Sediment of the Sea. It was reddiſh within and ſmooth, very hollow at leaſt three quarters of an Inch. The ſmaller Valve was almoſt flat, and in the inſide, reſembled a human Ear. It had one long Hollow to receive a Protuberance of the other Valve to ſerve for a Hinge. Both Valves were very light, contrary to what is uſual in this ſort of Shell.

I found it on the Shores in *Jamaica*.

The Colour varies being ſometimes whitiſh at other Times yellowiſh or reddiſh.

IV. *Spondylus major craſſiſſimus, ſcaber, anguſtus, e cinereo ſubruber, apice diſtorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 8, 9.

This is very thick, narrow and ponderous, of a whitiſh or reddiſh Colour, of various Magnitudes, and three or four Times bigger than the Precedent and like it only not ſet with Prickles but rough.

I found it with the former, and of great Varieties.

V. *Spondylus craſſus, minimus, albus, ſtriis vel faſciis extantibus, imbricatus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 10, 11.

This is about half an Inch long, half as broad towards the farther End where broadeſt, thick and white. It hath ſeveral concentric extant *Striæ* or *Faſciæ* over the Breadth of the Shell as if drawn by a Compaſs from the Hinge or *Cardo* which is pointed like the Bill of a Bird.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores of that Iſland.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of *Scallops* and *Cockles*.

I. *Pecten ex atro rufeſcens tenuis, admodum cavus, leviter canaliculatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 168. N°. 5. *Pecten Jamaicenſis ſtrijs levibus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 221. N°. 1. *Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 12, 13.

One of the Valves of this Shell is an Inch hollow or deep; the other ſtreight or rather a very little convex on the Inſide, and hollow'd without. It is almoſt round, about three Inches and a half in Diameter, of a browniſh red or deep Colour without, white and ſmooth within. It has ſeveral Furrows on both upper and under Valve and is not proportionably thick or heavy to others of this Kind, but thin and light. It is equally ear'd on both Sides.

Theſe Scallops are frequent on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and eaten by the Inhabitants.

II. *Pecten variegatus, ſtrijs circiter octodecem majuſculis donatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 179. N°. 16.

This is more than an Inch long from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, where it is about as broad, it is ſtriated with many large *Striæ*, is reddiſh and brown variegated, and ear'd.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica* ſticking to the Baſtard Sponge, and have had it ſent me from *Suratte* and *Siam* in the Eaſt-Indies.

III. *Pecten parvus, ex croceo variegatus tenuiter admodum ſtriatus, alternis fere ſtrijs paulo minoribus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 189. N°. 23.

This is about an Inch long, eared on one ſide, and about an Inch broad at the Circumference, where broadeſt and round. It is white with Saffron colour'd Spots and ribb'd from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, 'tis ſmooth and white in the Inſide.

I found this on the Shores in *Jamaica* and have had it alſo ſent to me from the Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Scotland*.

IV. *Pecten albus anguſtus ſtrijs crebris tenuibus & imbricatis exaſperatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab*, 176. N°. 13. *Pecten albus minor ſquamoſus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 221. N°. 4.

This is about two Inches and a half long, one Inch and a half broad, near the End where roundiſh and broadeſt. It is about three quarters of an Inch broad at the *Cardo*, all over white and pellucid, now and then of a grey brown, ſtriated by frequent Lines of the ſame Colour, imbricated, and of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Tangier* on the Coaſt of *Africa*.

V. *Pecten ſubrufus ſtrijs viginti quatuor ad minimum donatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Lib.* 3. *Tab.* 180, & 181. N°. 17 & 18. *Pecten tenuis ſubrufus maculoſus circiter viginti ſtrijs majoribus & levibus donatus. Ej. Hiſt. An. Angl.* 185. *tit.* 30. *Morton.* N. H. N. *p.* 200. N°. 2. *Tab.* 4. *Fig.* 1. I.

I have nothing to add to what is above expreſs'd in the Titles, ſave that I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and that Mr. *Morton* found it foſſil or underGround in the inland Parts of *England*, viz. *Northamptonſhire*.

VI. *Pecten minor, ternis quaterniſve ſtriis minus extantibus, donatus. Liſt. Hiſt Conchyl. Tab.* 171. N°. 8. *An Spondylus variegatus ſtriatus margine digitata, Ej. ib. Tab.* 210. N°. 44.]

This has the *Cardo* on one ſide of the Valves, which are deeply furrow'd with five or ſix *Striæ*, and at the Circumference deeply let into each other alternatively. 'Tis variegated with red, and is of ſeveral Bigneſſes, from three quarters of an Inch Diameter to more than twice that Magnitude. 'Tis narroweſt at the *Cardo*.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

VII. *Pecten minor, cinereus, compreſſus, ſtriatus.*

This hath many *Striæ* from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, is eared on both ſides and ſhaped like an ordinary Scallop. It is about an Inch in Diameter and of a grey Colour.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores of that Iſland.

VIII. *Pectunculus major, polyginglymus, hirſutus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 14, 15, 16. *Pectunculus albus, craſſus profunde ſulcatus, edulis concha. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 236. N°. 70. *An idem Tab. mut.* 232. N°. 66. *depict. Pecten virgineus. Rumph. Tab.* 44. *lit.* I. *Concha & Concha Indica. Bon. p.* 108. N°. 73, & 74. & *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 445. N°. 73, 74.

This is a very large Cockle, about three Inches longways, and near as much in Breadth, the two Valves are about two Inches deep. The Furrows and Ridges are deep and large. The Shell is join'd at the Hinge for about two Inches in Length by numerous ſmall Teeth and Cavities. It is on the outſide all cover'd over with a brown Membrane thick ſet with ſhort Briſtles or ſtrong Hairs, and white underneath. It is of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I found it in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*, where it is uſed for Food. I have alſo had it from *Suratte*.

IX. *Muſculus Mathioli. Muſculus ſtriatus faſciis undatis ſubfuſcis depictus. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 368. N°. 208. *Bi-Indian* large Muſcle. *Mytulus Ind. Orient. Occidentalis facie. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 247. N°. 62. *Mytulus Barbadenſis vulgaris ſtriatus, ſtriis fuſcis. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 222. N°. 16. *Regte Noachs-Ark. Rumph. Tab.* 44. *Lit.* P. *An Pecten ſaxatilis. Ej. ib. lit.* L. *Concha naviculam exprimens. Bon. p.* 103. N°. 32. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 442. N°. 31.

This is leſſer than the foregoing, of the ſame Shape. It is white, variegated with reddiſh brown *Faſciæ* croſſing the *Striæ* which go from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The Hinge is two Inches long, with ſmall Teeth and Cavities as the former. 'Tis alſo cover'd on the outſide with a thin Skin or Membrane of a light brown Colour. They are of all Magnitudes from half an Inch long to the Length of two Inches.

This Shell-fiſh is found on the Shores of *Jamaica*, as alſo on thoſe of *Barbados* and ſeveral Places of the Mediterranean, all which Shells, by what I can obſerve, differ very little in any thing one from anot her.

X. *Pectunculus denſe ſtriatus margine fere inæquali & ſinuoſa. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 229. N°. 64. *Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 17.

This is, as to Hinge and Shape, exactly like the former, only more round and ſpherical, being about an Inch in Diameter. 'Tis often cover'd with the Sediment of the Sea and hath frequently *Tubuli Vermium*, Oyſters, *&c.* ſticking to it. It hath an Opening or Hole towards the Edges rendring each Valve ſinuous.

I found it among the Corals, Spunges, *&c.* in the Bottom of the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XI. *Pectunculus polyginglymus, albus, ovalis. Pectunculus denſe & profunde ſtriatus ovali Figura. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 237. N°. 71.

This is the ſame with the Precedent only the *Cardo* or Hinge which is very long and tooth'd, is not ſtreight but oval, as is the Figure of the whole Shell, which is much leſs than the foregoing.

I brought it from *Jamaica*, and have had it ſent from the Bay of *Campeche*.

XII. *Pectunculus minor, polyginglymus, albus, lævis, vertice ad latus diſtorto, intus argenteus, ſplendens.*

This is not over half an Inch long from Corner to Corner on the ſide of the Shell oppoſite to the *Cardo* or Hinge which is a little diſtorted to one ſide. It is above a quarter of an Inch from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite Part of the Circumference, ſmooth and white. It is deep and the inſide of a ſhining white Colour, as if cover'd over with Leaf Silver. It hath many Teeth for about one third of the Circumference of the Shell at the Hinge.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIII. *Pectunculus albus, muricatus, cardine ad latus diſtorto.*

This ſingle Valve which was the only one I had from *Jamaica*, or ever ſaw, was three quarters of an Inch long, very near as broad towards the Circumference oppoſite to the *Cardo*. It was all white, almoſt triangular, with a great many extant Ribs, with Furrows between, drawn or running from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The Rib in the middle was muricated and made it look as if it were triangular. The *Vertex* was a little diſtorted to one Side.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

XIV. *Pectunculus e fuſco rufeſcens admodum denſe ſtriatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 231. N°. 65.

This is leſſer in every Part than the above deſcrib'd, otherways very like it, ſo that I am doubtful if it differs materially from it, and ſuſpect it may only be a Variety, and both are ſo like the *Muſculus Math.* that there are ſome Reaſons to believe they may be all three the ſame.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores, *&c.* and have had it from the *Mediterranean*.

XV.

XV. *Pectunculus exiguus, albus, tenuiter ſtriatus, gibboſior.*

This is not above half an Inch long, half as broad, very deep, white and almoſt ſmooth. It hath a long tooth'd *Cardo*, and perhaps may be only a Variety of the *Pectunculus polyginglymus, albus, ovalis.*

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

XVI. *Pectunculus tenuis modo ruber modo citrinus, ſtriis nunc ex parte nunc ex toto muricatis. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 322. N°. 159. *Pectunculus tenuis pellucidus, leviter purpuraſcens, denſe ſtriatus. Ejuſd. Tab.* 342. N°. 179. *Pectunculus vulgaris. Rumph. Theſ. Anim. Tab.* 44. *lit.* E. *Zelſame nagel ſchulpe. Ej. ib. Tab.* 48. N°. 9.

This Cockle is two Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad, of the Shape, *&c.* of an ordinary Cockle. It is ſometimes yellow ſometimes red or white and ſpotted. It is very thin and deep, and partly or all muricated with extant *Apices* or Points on the Ridges of the *Shell*, eſpecially on the Sides of it.

I found it in the Seas, and on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

XVII. *Pectunculus rhomboeides, ſtriis imbricatis exaſperatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 315. No. 151. *Fragum. Rumph. Amboin. Theſ. Tab.* 44. *lit.* F. *An Concha ſtriata, umbone roſtrata, vinoſo colore, terreis maculis diſtincto. Bon. p.* 111. No. 44. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 446. 91.

This is much the ſame only thicker and with one ſide plain and not round, making it of a rhomboidal Figure.

I found it with the former and ſometimes not imbricated, perhaps by Accidents.

XVIII. *Pectunculus ſubrufus paululum ſinuoſus, denſe & leviter admodum ſtriatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 245. No. 46.

This is round, about an Inch and a quarter in Diameter, and hath many ſmall Teeth join it with Hollows between to the other Valve. Theſe Teeth are placed upon one third Part of the Circumference of the Shell towards its ſmall Head, which reſembles the Bill of a Bird. It is of a whitiſh Colour with ſome reddiſh Marks on its outſide. It is a little flat, each Valve being not over a quarter of an Inch deep.

I brought it from *Jamaica* where I found it on the Shores of that Iſland.

XIX. *Pectunculus exiguus ſubfuſcus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 317. No. 154.

This Cockle is not an Inch in Diameter, with a ſtreighter Side making it rhomboidal. It is deep and otherways of the Shape of the ordinary cockle.

I found this in the Seas of *Jamaica*, and Dr. *Liſter*, in thoſe round *England.*

XX. *Pectunculus planus, albidus, intus leviter flaveſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 265. No. 101.

This

This Cockle is about two Inches and a half from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite Circumference, three Inches from one Side to the other in the broadeſt Part, about an Inch deep, both Valves being join'd. 'Tis all over white, without any apparent *Striæ* or Aſperities, only ſome very fine concentric Lines as if drawn from the *Cardo*, and within a little yellowiſh.

I found this in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XXI. *Pectunculus magnus, planus, orbicularis, fere rubeſcens, capillaribus ſtriis quaſi cancellatis conſpicuus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 337. No. 174. *Pectunculus Barbadenſis cancellatus. Pet. Mem. cur.* 1708. *p.* 222. No. 27.

This is three Inches in Diameter, flattiſh, thick and white, it hath ſmall *Striæ* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference which are croſs'd by concentric Circles, making nearly right Angles with the others and the whole Outſides of the Valves cancellated or reticulated.

I found it on the Shores of the Iſland of *Jamaica*.

XXII. *Pectunculus maculatus, faſciis crebrioribus donatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 278. No. 115.

This Cockle is round, about an Inch and a half in Diameter, about an Inch deep when both Valves are join'd. The *Cardo* is not exactly in the Middle but on one ſide, and from it go very ſmall *Striæ* or Lines which are croſs'd or reticulated at nearly right Angles by raiſed Circles or *Faſciæ* made concentric as if drawn by a Compaſs, one End of which was placed in the *Cardo*. The Shell is thick and has two blackiſh blue Spots on the inſide, and many brown of different Shapes on the outſide.

I found it in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XXIII. *Pectunculus parvus intus ex viola purpuraſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 338. No. 175.

This is much the ſame with the former only leſſer, and the concentric Circles are not near ſo extant or raiſed but equal to the *Striæ* leading in ſtreight Lines from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The brown Spots without vary, and thoſe within likewiſe.

I found it with the former.

XXIV. *Pectunculus parvus, albus, recurvo roſtro, tenuiter cancellatus.*

This hath the *Vertex* or *Roſtrum* placed a little on one Side, is white, tranſparent, very thin, of about half an Inch Diameter, and is reticulated on the Surface of the Valves on the outſide.

I found this on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXV. *Pectunculus tenuis, ſubruber, minutiſſimis ſtriis undatis exaratus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 339. *Fig.* 176. *Pectuncellus Jamaic. rubeſcens, undis capillaceis tenuiſſimis. Pet. Phil. Tranſ.* No. 299. No. 18. *Mem. Cur.* 1708. No. 24. *p.* 222.

This Shell is very thin, about three quarters of an Inch Diameter, white on the outſide, red within, almoſt tranſparent. It hath ſome concentric Circles and oblique waved Lines croſſing one another appearing on its Surface if it be look'd upon with Attention. It is very hollow or deep.

This

This I found in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Shores of *Carolina*.

XXVI. *Pectunculus orbicularis planior rugoſus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 281. No. 19.

This in every thing reſembles the ordinary Cockle only 'tis leſs, and ſtriated by concentric Circles as if drawn by a Pair of Compaſſes from the *Cardo*, one Leg or Point being placed there. 'Tis of a browniſh Colour.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXVII. *Pectunculus albus admodum craſſus, ſinu ſive ſulca conſpicuus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl, Tab.* 305. No. 138.

This is about an Inch and an half in Diameter, almoſt as deep, without any apparent *Striæ*, very white, thick and having a *Sinus* running from the *Cardo* on one ſide to the Circumference.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXVIII. *Pectunculus albus, minimus profundus, ſtriatus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 18, 19.

This is half an Inch in Diameter, white, very deep and thick, ſtriated with Ribs and Furrows from the *Cardo* to the Circumferernce which are croſſed by concentric Circles, making it reticulated.

I found it with the former.

XXIX. *Pectunculus parvus, albus, profundior, tenuiter undatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 301. No. 142.

This is three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, very thin and tranſparent, deep or hollow, and having waved or crooked Lines going croſs the outſides of the Valves.

I found it with the former, and have had it from *Suratte* in the Eaſt-Indies.

CHAP. XII.

Of Oyſters, Muſcles *and* Pholades.

I. *OStrea oblonga arborea. Tien differente Schulpies ſonder doubletten, waare onder een Hammekammotie Herm. p.* 49. No. 425. *Oſtrea arborea dorſo uncato. Oſtracea annexa baculo, Aldrov. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 197. No. 32.

Tree-Oyſters, or, *Mangrove-Oyſters.*

This is about two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, whitiſh, about half an Inch deep, ſinuated or waved on the Edges, crooked and ſticking to Stones, Trees or Coralline Branches by the back Part.

It is ſometimes round, not ſinuated and hath other Varieties. They are eaten as other Oyſters.

II. *Oſtrea minor ſulcata, oblonga, gibboſa, ambitu ſerrato. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 20, 21. *Spondylus variegatus, ſtriatus, margine digitata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 210. No. 44. *Sphondylus Barbadenſis parvus, alte ſulcatus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 24. No. 12. *Speckled Barbadoes Rag-Oyſter. Ej. Cat. claſſic. & Top. p.* 93. No. 571.

The Hinge is made up of two Teeth and two Cavities on the *Cardo* of each Valve. That End generally ſticks to ſome Stone, Pebble, Coral or other Shell at the Bottom of the Sea.

I found them caſt upon the Shores of *Jamaica.*

III. *Oſtrea arborea, Proteiformis, albida, admodum cava.*

This, which hath a hollow on the back of it where paſſed the Root of the Mangrove, is about an Inch from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite End. 'Tis triangular, near as broad at its End as long, and about three quarters of an Inch deep, all of a white Colour like Oyſters. They vary in Shape being oblong, roundiſh, *&c.* and have often Depreſſions in the upper Valve. The End oppoſite to the *Cardo* is ſometimes round as well as ſtreight.

I found them of ſeveral Shapes on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

IV. *Mytilo pectunculus auritus rarior Berberoides. Fab. Col. aq. & terr. Obſſ. p.* lii. *&* liv. *Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 244. No. 57, 58, *&* 59. *Auricula Rumph. Theſ. an. Tab.* 46. *lit.* G. *Concha tenuis teſtæ, Bon. p.* 106. No. 58. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 444. No. 57.

The Jamaica *Pearl Oyſter-ſhell.*

This is about two Inches long, and about an Inch and a half broad, it is ſmooth on the outſide, only it hath ſome little ſeemingly looſe Scales which are ſome times dark colour'd and ſometimes whitiſh. The inſide of the Shell is of a Pearl Colour, tho' not ſo bright or Orient as that of the Eaſt Indies, but a little as it were ſullied with Smoak. It hath an Ear or ſharp End which runs ſtreight out from one ſide of the *Cardo*, and is very long. This Ear is ſometimes wanting either naturally or by Accident which makes the Variety of Figure in Dr. *Liſter.*

I found it on the Shores at *Jamaica* and take it to be the Oyſter in which are found the beſt Pearls of the Weſt-Indies, which are fiſh'd up at both *Santa Martha* and *Margarita* Iſlands in the North-Seas, and the Pearl Iſles near *Panama* in the South-Sea. They eat the Oyſters at both Places. The Pearl partakes of the Colour of the Shell, as may be ſeen in thoſe of the *Pinna* which are reddiſh brown; thoſe of the *Magellan* Muſcle which are purpliſh blue, ſome that are reddiſh, and the *Bohemia* and *Scotch* which are of the Colour of the River Muſcle or that from the Oyſter from whence they come.

The Shells of ſome are on the outſides dark, on others whitiſh.

V. *Muſculus parvus, latus, tenuiter ſtriatus ex fuſco purpuraſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 366. No. 206.

This

This which is a very ſmall one of the Kind, is about an Inch long, very much raiſed in the Middle, or Convex on the outſide, and hollow within, not over a quarter of an inch broad. It hath many Ribs or *Striæ* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, is on the outſide grey, and within of a deep blue as moſt other Muſcles. It is of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica.*

VI. *Muſcus tenuis lævis ſubpurpureus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 356. No. 195. *& Tab.* 359. No. 198. *Muſculus Bahamenſis fere radiatus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 71. No. xi. *Radiated Providence Muſcle. Muſculus vulgaris major. Rumph. Theſ. p.* 10. *Tab.* 46. *lit.* B.

Theſe Muſcles are about two Inches long, not one broad, of a Cheſnut colour, with one whitiſh or pale colour'd *Faſcia* or Belt going from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite Edge upon the moſt eminent Part of the Shell. It is very thin, of a light bluiſh purple colour within, where it hath a large deep Cavity. I have one Valve of this Kind which is of a deep blue Colour inſtead of a Cheſſnut.

I brought theſe Shells from *Jamaica,* where I have found them rough on the outſide by Membranes which perhaps belong'd to the Shell. I had a large one of this Sort which was given me by Capt. *Dampier* gather'd in his ſecond Circumnavigation, and one from *Scotland.* I have had it alſo from *Providence* one of the *Bahama* Iſlands.

VII. *Pholas minor, atro-rubens, tenuis, ſtriatus. Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 22, 23. *Pholas niger e magnis radicibus coralli albi Indiæ Occidentalis exemptus. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 427. No. 268.

This was about an Inch and a half long, about half an Inch broad, was very deep and thin, of a Cheſſnut colour without, and bluiſh within, having the Face or Reſemblance of the foregoing Muſcle; one half of it towards the *Cardo* was ſtriated tranſverſly, the other towards the End ſmooth. It had ſomething of the Figure of a Solen. It is of ſeveral Magnitudes.

I found this lodg'd in Cavities of the *Aſtroites undulatus* and other large Corals in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica,* and in the Subſtance of *Sphondyli* the thicker Shells, where they make themſelves Holes proportionable to their Bodies, as may be ſeen, *Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 22, 23.

CHAP.

CHAP XIII.

Of Tellinæ *and* Chamæ.

I. *TEllina tenuis, ad umbonem extra maxime rubeſcens. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 397. No. 236.

This is about an Inch from the *Cardo* to the Circumference and near two Inches from one corner to the other, ſmooth and all white. The Shell is very thin and varies in Magnitude.

I found it with the former, and ſometimes bor'd thro' by other Shells or the *Purpura*'s as I ſuppoſe, and caſt on the Shores.

II. *Tellina magna nivea minime ambitu ſerrata, interdum luteſcens ad cardinem puncto rubro inſignita.*

This is not ſo broad as the foregoing being not half ſo broad from the *Cardo* to the Part of the Circumference oppoſite to it. 'Tis all white and hath on the outſide a ſcarlet Spot over the *Cardo* or Hinge, which I did not obſerve upon the former, tho' Dr. *Liſter* mentions it in the Title he gives it. The former ſeems more circular or round on the ſide oppoſite to the Hinge than this which is almoſt ſtreight.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica* and am not certain whether it be different from the former, theſe Shells being in great Plenty found at *Nieves*, *Barbadoes*, and even in *Pembrokeſhire*. Among them are ſome yellowiſh, others with red Spots within as well as without the *Cardo*, and others all white.

III. *Tellina lævis albida, rotunda. Tellina parva intus rubra ad alterum latus ſinuoſa. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 405. No. 250.

This is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, is thin and deep or hollow, of a yellowiſh white or made up of Rings or *Faſciæ* that are of that Colour. It hath a *Sinus* on one ſide and varies very much in Largeneſs, Colours, *&c.*

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it taken up from the Shores of *England*.

IV. *Tellina craſſa admodum, leviter ſtriata, intus violacea. Liſt. Hiſt. Tab.* 375. No. 216 *&* 376. No. 218. *Tellina parva radiata intus omnino purpuraſcens. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 18. *Fig.* 4. *Tranſact. Phil.* No. 299. No. 18.

This Shell is white, about an Inch long from one Corner of the ſide of the Shell oppoſite to the *Cardo* to the other, about three quarters of an Inch from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite Part of the Circumference. It hath many *ſtriæ* or Ribs running the ſame Way from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, which is notch'd or dentated, and ſeveral *Faſciæ*, Streaks or Belts going the ſame Courſe of different Breadths, and of a blackiſh blue or violet colour which covers the greateſt Part of the Inſide of theſe Shells. This Shell is thick and hath a triangular Shape.

I found this in *Jamaica* on the Shores, and have had it from the Iſland *Dominica*.

V.

V. *Tellina purpuraſcens, margine ſinuoſa. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 376. No. 19.

This is the ſame with the Precedent, only wants the violet colour'd *Faſciæ* or Belts, and hath the Edge oppoſite to the *Cardo* ſituated or oblique.

I found it with the former.

VI. *Tellina intus & extus albida, craſſa, tenuiſſime ſtriata.*

This differs from the foregoing only in being all white and having very fine Ribs or *Striæ*.

I found it with the foregoing.

VII. *Tellina albida, craſſa, intus violacea, faſciis violaceis circularibus inſignita.*

This differs from the others only in having ſome circular *Faſciæ* concentric to the *Cardo*.

It is ſometimes twice as large and found with the others.

VIII. *Chama diffuſior, intus violacea, ſtriata ex purpura radiata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 425. N°. 273.

This is two Inches from the *Cardo* to the oppoſite ſide of the Circumference, and 3 Inches from Corner to Corner of the ſame ſide. It hath many *Striæ* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference in ſtreight Lines, is inwardly white with ſome large blackiſh blue or Violet colour'd Spots, ſome Streaks of the ſame Colour, and is very deep. It varies in the Shapes and Situation of its Spots and Streaks and in their Colours.

I found them in great Plenty in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had them from *Suratte* in the *Eaſt Indies*, and the Iſland *Mauritius* near *Madagaſcar*.

IX. *Balanus Bellonij tenuiter ſtriatus. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 367. No. 207. *Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 22, 23. *Mytulus Jamaicenſis verruculatus fuſcus. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1708. *p.* 222. No. 17. *Conchæ oblongæ & anguſtæ. Bon. p.* 109. No. 78, 79. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 445 No. 77, 78.

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad, deep, and very much reſembles the *Muſculus Mathioli*, (after which it ſhould have been plac'd, *p.* 247. No. X. had not its Name given by *Bellonius* brought it hither by Miſtake) only the Teeth and Cavities on the Hinge are not ſo conſpicuous, neither is the Hinge ſo ſtreight. It is ſtriated from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, and ſometimes croſs'd at right Angles by other *Striæ* placed as if concentric Circles had been drawn from the *Cardo*. It is reddiſh as the *Muſculus Matthioli*, and cover'd with Corals, *&c.* to be met with in the Seas where it is found.

I brought it from *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Siam*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Multivalves.

I. CONcha *anatifera margine muricata. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 436. N°. 282. *Tellinæ pedatæ. Bon. p.* 95. N°. 2. *Muſ. Kirch. p.* 439. N°. 2

This is found plentifully ſticking to Ships, Timber, *Sargaſo* or Gulf-Weed, or any thing floating in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*. I have nothing to add either relating to it, or its Synonymous Names, to what I have ſaid now and *p.* 32. of the Firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

II. *Balanus major, anguſtus, purpuraſcens, capitis apertura valde patente. Liſt. Hiſt. Conchyl. Tab.* 443. No. 285. *An Balanus majuſculus ventricoſior capitis apertura anguſtiore. Ej. ib.* 286? *Balanorum teſta. Bon. Claſs.* 2. No. 15. *p.* 92. *Muſ. Kircher. p.* 436. No. 15.

Several of theſe Shells grow together ſticking to the Sides of Ships, Shells, and other Subſtances in the Sea, with a flat Bottom. From theſe Baſes proceed two, three, four or five corner'd roundiſh Shells of about an Inch in Diameter, which ſeem to be made up of many ſtriated purpliſh *Laminæ*, beginning broad at the Baſe, and ending pyramidally. The *Inteſtices* of theſe Plates are fill'd up by other *Laminæ* not ſtriated, and the inſide is all one Shell ſomething in Colour and Subſtance like that of the inſide of an Oyſter. This Hole at Top hath within it a Shell-fiſh having *Cirrhi* like the *Concha anatifera* lodg'd in a Mouth fill'd with four large ſtriated pyramidal Shells and two leſſer, each about an Inch long, meeting and making a common *Roſtrum* like the Teeth of the *Echini* lodg'd in and filling up the Cavity at the opening or Top. This Shell hath great Variety of Shapes, and is ſometimes an Inch wide at Top, and more bellied out at Bottom, and of various Figures according to the Shells it ſticks to.

I found it in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*. They occaſion great Inconvenience to Ships ſailing in theſe Seas, ſticking to thoſe Parts of the Ship which are under Water, and retarding its Motion unleſs ſcrub'd off.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Echini Marini, *Sea Urchins, or, Sea Eggs.*

THE Mouth, Teeth, and other Parts of the Shells of theſe Animals make them compos'd of ſeveralShells rather than of one(like to the foregoing *Balani* whom they much reſemble) which they appear to have only at firſt View. They are cover'd on the outſide with Prickles of ſeveral Shapes and Sizes which are ſet on to Studs or Balls on the outſide of the Shells plac'd in Rows, and have Sockets or are hollow'd on their under Part making a Joint on which they can move every Way. I have ſeen them at the Bottom of the Sea uſe them inſtead of Legs and move ſwiftly, and direct them towards the ſame Point, as in an Army Pikemen uſed to turn their Pikes. The ordinary ones found on the Coaſts of *England* and on the Southern Coaſts of *France* are eaten as Oyſters in the laſt of theſe Places. Many of their Shells are found inclos'd and fill'd with Chalk in the Chalk Pits of *Kent*, where they are call'd Chalk-Eggs, and are ſuppos'd to contain in them a finer ſort of Chalk us'd to cure Looſeneſſes, and are therefore laid by and preſerv'd by the Workmen. I have one from near *Guilford* in *Surry* which is half Chalk and half tranſparent Chryſtal. More of theſe Kinds are found foſſil than of the other ſorts of Shells which are found under Ground. Some are found in Flint, and the ſeveral Parts of their Shells as their Mouths and other Pieces are alſo found with them and their Prickles of which the *Lapides Judaici* ſeem to be a ſort. I have had lately given me by Mr. *Keyſler* from *Hanover*, ſome *Monganar* Sand which ſeems to be common whitiſh Sand, wherein are Pieces of theſe Shell and their Studs and Spikes taken up near *Hanover* at a Place call'd *Monganar*. They ſeem very little chang'd from their natural State, only broken to pieces. The Prickles of moſt *Echini* are different in Length and Magnitude, tho' on the ſame Shell, they correſponding to the Magnitude of the Knobs of the Shell on which they are to turn.

I. *Echinus marinus major elatus rotundus, aculeis gracilibus, ſubviridibus, glabris. Tab.* 242. *Fig.* 1, 2. *An Echini marini eſculenti. Rumph. Theſ. an. p.* 2. *Tab.* xiii. *Lit.* A, B, C. *Pommes de Mer. Rochef. p.* 233, & 235.

The common Sea Egg.

This was in every thing the ſame with what is found on our Coaſts, only the Prickles were ſomewhat larger and greeniſh, and the Body of the *Echinus* more ſpherical.

It was taken on the Reefs near *Gun-Cayos* off of *Port-Royal* Harbour.

II. *Echinus Marinus major, rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, aſperis, longioribus, nigricantibus, donatus. Tab.* 243.

The great, long prickled Sea Egg.

This is round, as big as ones Fiſt, ſet about on every Hand with Prickles, the largeſt being three or four Inches long, with Membranes round their ſetting on to the Shell, where the Prickles are large, and there alſo

alſo is an Articulation of Balls on the Shell ſet in double Rows from the *Apex* to the Baſe or Mouth, and Sockets or Cavities on the lower End of the Prickles, on which they move, as if they were Legs, into and out of the Water. Their Mouth is made up of triangular Teeth, very long, meeting in a common Centre. It is all cover'd over with a thin purple deep colour'd or reddiſh brown Membrane, which is ſo tender as not to hold the Spikes long after the Animal is dead. The Prickles of this Sea *Echinus* are very rough and counted poyſonous.

I found them on the Reefs by *Gun-Key*, or, *Cayos* off of *Port Royal* Harbour in great Numbers.

Tab. 243 ſhews this *Echinus* in ſeveral Poſitions, with and without its Prickles, as alſo its five Teeth.

III. *Echinus marinus, minor, rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, aſperis, longioribus, nigricantibus, donatus. Tab.* 244. *Fig.* 1, 2, 3.

This ſeems to be the ſame, only in all its Parts leſs, whether the young ones of the former, is to me doubtful.

I had it in the ſame Places.

IV. *Echinus marinus mediæ magnitudinis, rotundus, elatus, aculeis longioribus, craſſioribus, aſperis, obtuſis, ſubrubris, donatus. Tab.* 244. *Fig.* 4, 5, 6, 7.

This is of about an Inch in Diameter round, raiſed, beſet with Knobs in Rows or *Series*'s as the others of this Kind. The Knobs or Balls have near twelve blunt *Aculei* or Spikes each an Inch long, and between them are ſmaller flat ſharp Prickles.

I found them of ſeveral Magnitudes with the former.

V. *Echinus noſtras Spatagus. Pet. Mem. cur. ann.* 1709. *p.* 4. No. 18. *Tab.* 242. *Fig.* 3, 4, 5. *Echinus minor anguloſus, ex utraque parte compreſſus.* Sea-Egg. *Liſt. Hiſt. Anim. Angl. app. p.* 28. *Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 13. *Echinus Spatagus, Rond. p.* 580. *Gall. p.* 416. *Echinus ſulcatus ſtriis marmoreis ditatus. Rumph. Theſ. anim. p.* 3. *Tab.* xiv. No. 1. *Et Echinus ſulcatus, albus, ſed parum cinericei coloris. ej. ib.* No. 2.

I found theſe *Echini Marini* in *Jamaica* cover'd with very ſmall Prickles like Silk or Down, and could not upon comparing them, find any Difference between them, and thoſe thrown up upon the Coaſts of *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland.*

VI. *Echinus marinus, major compreſſus, albidus, aculeis minoribus, brevibus & quinque radiis, ſupina parte, foliorum roſæ inſtar, donatus. Tab.* 242. *Fig.* 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. *An Echinus ſulcatus primus Rumph. Theſ. an p.* 2. *Tab.* xiv. *Lit.* C.

This is four Inches in diameter, flat, not more than an Inch high, hollow on the under Side, and convex on the upper, where are Reſemblances of five Leaves as it were riſing from the *Apex*, and growing broader towards their round Circumference made up of Rows of ſmall Holes. It hath reddiſh or purpliſh Hairs or Prickles all over it, ariſing from the Studs or ſmall Knobs, as others of this Kind.

I found it thrown on the Shores of the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

THE

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK IV. PART II.

OF Cruſtaceous Animals, Sea-Stars *and* Blubber.

CHAP. I.

1. CANCER *terreſtris, cuniculos ſub terra agens. Nat. Hiſt. Jam. Vol.* 1. *Tab.* 11. *Crabes blanches. Rochef. p.* 254.

The Land Crab.

Theſe make Burrows under Ground, like Rabbits, feed upon Vegetables, and are very common in *Jamaica*. They reſemble very much our common eatable Sea-Crab, only are a little darker red colour'd, and except on their upper ſides, where are ſome Depreſſions, Furrows or Wrinkles, neither have they any ſmall Legs like Fins, but all their Legs except the great Claws are long and not forked but ſingle pointed, and have on their two laſt Joints ſome ſmall Prickles: The Edges of the Margins of their Bodies are ſmooth, and have in the fore Parts two Holes, long and large enough to lodge in them the Eyes of the Crab.

They are eaten by the Inhabitants, and are much beyond any Cruſtaceous Animal I ever eat, in Delicacy of Taſte. They are thought to be poyſonous when they feed upon the *Manſanilla-Tree* Leaves or Fruit, which I ſuppoſe may come, from ſome of it ſticking to their Chaps, or lying undigeſted in their Stomachs, which are not ſeparated before eating.

II. *Cancer paluſtris cuniculos ſub terra agens. Maracoani. Marcgr. p.* 184. *ed.* 1648.

This Crab agrees in every thing to the Deſcription of *Marcgrave.*

It is frequent in all ſalt mariſh Grounds, and among the Mangroves by *Paſſage-Fort.*

It makes it ſelf Burrows, and runs into them without any choice of this or that, but into every one large enough to receive it as our Coneys often do.

III. *Guaia apara. Marcgr. Ed.* 1648. *p.* 182.

This moſt beautiful Crab agrees with every Part of *Marcgrave*'s Deſcription.

It was brought from the *Canoes.*

IV. *Ciri Apoa. Marcgr. p.* 183.

Sea-Crab.

This agrees in every thing with *Marcgrave*'s Deſcription, only the Shape of a Heart varies into others, the great Claws are angular, having little Points or Eminencies here and there on the Edges, it bites ſo with theſe Claws, that the Fiſhermen always, after catching, take them off for Fear.

It is commonly taken at Sea, tho' none of the beſt Food.

V. *Cancellus marinus minimus quadratus. Tab.* 245. *Fig.* 1. *An Carara una Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 184 ?

This is exactly the ſame with the other Crabs in every thing only extremely ſmall, about the Bigneſs of the Figure half an Inch ſquare, ſmooth and of a grey Colour.

It is found on the *Sargaſſo* and other Submarine Sea-Plants, on the Northſide of *Jamaica. Columbus* on finding this alive on *Sargaſſo* floating in the Sea, concluded himſelf not far from ſome Land in the firſt Voyage he made on the Diſcovery of the *Weſt-Indies.*

VI. *Cancer caudatus Moluccanus Cluſio dictus. Muſ. Swam. p.* 28. *Piſcis monſtroſus ſignoc vel ſiguenoc araneus marinus de Laet. p.* 56. *Cancer perverſus Rumph. Theſ. anim. p.* 2. *Tab.* xii. *Lit.* A. B.

This is ſo common in Cabinets, that I ſhall not add to what is extant about it.

The Tails of them are uſed by the *Almouchiquois* to head their Arrows.

It is found ſometimes in *Jamaica* and the *Caribe* Iſlands and in the *Eaſt-Indies* where 'tis reckon'd by ſome for good Food.

VII. *Locuſta marina vulgaris dorſo ſpinoſo.* The Thornback Lobſter. *Pet. Mem. Ann.* 1708. *p.* 5. *Locuſta marina. major Ej. ib. ann.* 1709. *p.* 3. *Locuſta marina, male ab Ichthyopolis noſtris,* a Long Oyſter *Jonſt.* 14. *t.* 2. *Aldrov.* 104. *Geſ.* 485. *Locuſta marina, ſeu Carabus. Aſtacus latinis. Bellon. p.* 349. *Locuſta marina Rondelet, p.* 535. *La Langouſte. Ejuſd. Gall. p.* 385. *Potiquiquya Braſil. Marcgr. Locuſta marina, ejuſd. p.* 185.

Sea

Sea Lobster, or, Long Oyster, corruptly so call'd from Langouste, *which is its Name in the Market at* Montpelier.

This agrees in every thing with *Martgrave*'s Description, only the *Pinnæ* are black and yellowish mixt.

They are found with the other *Crustacea* and are not counted so good Meat as the commoner Sort of Lobster. I have seen them which have been taken on the Coasts of *England* and at *Montpelier*, caught in the *Mediterranean Sea.*

VIII. *Potiquiquyxe Brasilienſibus. Marcgr. Squilla lata Marcgr. p.* 186. *An Squilla lata Rond. p.* 545. *La Squille large ou Orchetta. Ej. Gall. p.* 391. *Urſa caſtrata latinis Bellon. Aq. p.* 345. *Urſa Cancer & Squilla lata Rumph. Theſ. an. p.* i. *Tab.* 2. *lit.* C. D. *Squilla Mauritanica lata verrucoſa Pet. Mem. ann.* 1708. *p.* 8. No. 5.

This I have seen taken near the *Canoes* in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica.* It differs from the *European* in having its Body broader, serrated on the Edges, and being somewhat hairy.

IX. *Aſtacus fluviatilis Gammarus* the Crey-fish. *Jonſt.* 18. *t.* 3. *&* 20. *Tab.* 4. *Aldrov.* 129. *Geſn.* 104. *Merr. Pin. p.* 192. *Cammarus latinis Bellon. p.* 355. *Aſtacus fluviatilis. Dale Pharm. p.* 558.

The Common Craw-fish, Crevice, or, Eſcreviſſe.

It is very often taken in the fresh Water Rivers out of the Holes of the petrify'd Rocks.

They are not counted so good as the *English* Cray-fish.

X. *Aſtacus fluviatilis major, chelis aculeatis. Tab.* 245. *Fig.* 2.

This is as large as the Figure, and much exceeds any of the Kind I ever saw. It is sufficiently distinguish'd by the large Claws being very prickly.

It is found in the fresh Water Rivers of *Jamaica.*

XI. *Squilla roſtrata major. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1709. *p.* 3. N°. 4. *Squilla Rond. p.* 547. *La Caramote. Ej. Gall. p.* 394. Prawns most great and excellent of *Smith Obſſ. p.* 54.

I could not observe any Difference between the Prawns in *Jamaica* and those in *England*, and do believe them the same with those which were taken Notice of by Capt. *Smith* in St. *Christophers.*

XII. *Squilla roſtata minor, Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann.* 1709. *p.* 3. N°. 5. *Squilla* of *Dale Suppl.* 338. N°. xxi. *Squilla gibba Rond. p.* 549. *Caramot. Ej. Gall. p.* 395. *Squilla gibba minor, Bellon. p.* 356.

Shrimps are in the Seas of *Jamaica* likewise.

XIII. *Cancellus & Scyllarus. Rond. p.* 533. *Paranacare Brasilienſibus. Gammarus in concha degens. Marcgr. p.* 188. *Cancer in teſtis degens, Jonſt. p.* 30. *Tab.* 7. *Wrongheirs, Merr. Pin. p.* 192. *Cancellus Bellon. p.* 362. *Calceolar*

ceolar, p. 94. *Petits Cancres converts dune coquille, Du Tertre, p.* 235. *Soldats Rochef. p.* 152, *&* 162. *Squilla lutaria Rumph. Theſ. Anim. Tab.* V: *Lit.* K L, *p.* 1.

This ſmall Lobſter or Crab differs in very little from the European Souldjer or Hermit Crab. It hath two large forked Claws like thoſe of an ordinary Lobſter, one of which is bigger than the other, both rounder, more tumid, leſs prickly, and of a paler red than that of *Europe*. The Legs are four in Number, long, not forked, but ſingle toed. It hath two *Antennæ* and two Eyes which ſtand on a long Cylindrical Pedicle.

They fit themſelves with any Shell which they find empty, whether it be of the Land or Sea, and cover themſelves almoſt over in it, carrying it on their Backs wherever they go, like a Snail. 'Tis not poſſible to believe how quick the Land Crabs deſcrib'd, *p.* 269, N°. 1, and this Crab will run upon the leaſt Appehenſion of Danger: Till they are turn'd up nothing appears but a dead Shell, the Mouth of which lies under moſt, out of which ſome little Part of the Crab appears after 'tis taken up.

CHAP. II.

Of Sea Star-fiſhes.

I. *Stella Marina minor echinata. purpurea. Tab.* 244. *Fig.* 8, 9. *An Stella marina ſcolopeniroides ſpinoſa Rumph. Theſ. an. p.* 3. *Tab.* XV. *lit.* B?

The Body of this Star is not over a quarter of an Inch in Diameter, five corner'd, and cover'd with purple Prickles, the Rays or Points are five, each of which is an Inch and an half long, and hath ſeveral purple ſmall Prickles arm'd on every hand, which are white at Bottom.

This moſt elegant Star-fiſh ſticks to the Coral Rocks and Sponges in the Seas near *Port-Royal*.

II. *Stella marina minor cinerea lævis. An Stella marina lævis. Rumph. Theſ. an. p.* 3. *Tab.* 15. *lit.* C?

This has a Body and Rays of the Bigneſs and like the other, only ſmooth, and of a brown Colour and ſomewhat ſlippery.

I found one of them near the Paliſadoes by *Port Royal*.

III. *Stella marina maxima reticulata. Stella marina Indica reticulata, Lobel. nott: in Pharmacop. Rond. p.* 138 *&* 139. *Etoile de Mer. Dutertre, p.* 236, *Rochef. p.* 233.

This Star is in Body five Inches Diameter, has five Rays each one ending in a Point from a broad Beginning, three Inches long beyond the Body, it has on its under ſide five long Troughs or Cavities along each Ray, and a great many white round ſpherical Bodies near one another, as big as Peas, the upper Part or Side has a great many blunt Protuberancies

cies and long Eminencies between, ſomething like Network, ſometimes of a paler, and ſometimes of a darker yellowiſh Colour.

This is frequent on all the Shoals within *Port-Royal* Harbour.

This was us'd by *Rondeletius* as an Ingredient of the *Empl. ad Herniam*, as may be ſeen, *p.* 138 of his *Pharmacopœia*, publiſh'd by *Lobel*.

CHAP. III.

Of Sea-Nettles, Blubber, *or* Pulmo Marinus.

I. *URtica marina, ſoluta, purpurea, oblonga, cirris longiſſimis. Voyag. Jam. p.* 7. *Tab.* iv. *Fig.* 4. *Moucicou. Braſil. Piſ. p.* 44.

I have nothing to ſay more of this than what is taken Notice of, *p.* 7. of my Voyage to *Jamaica*, in the 1ſt Vol. of this Hiſtory, but that 'tis now and then met with in the Seas about this Iſland.

The Remedy of the ſtinging of this Sea-Nettle is *Acajou* Oil. *Piſ.*

II. *Urtica marina minor, ſoluta, ſubrubra.*

Small reddiſh Blubber.

This is exactly made like the great Sea-Blubber in every thing, and has the ſame Motions with it, only it is not over half an Inch in diameter, has in its Middle a Spot of white Gelly, and from thence ſeveral ferrugineous or ruſty colour'd Rays or Streaks.

I found them in the Sea floating very plentifully all along the South Coaſt of *Jamaica* by *Surinam* Quarters.

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK V. PART II.

OF THE Fiſhes of *JAMAICA.*

I Know not, neither have I heard of any Place where there are greater Plenty of freſh Water and Sea Fiſhes, than in the Iſland and on the Coaſts of *Jamaica*, which is a great Providence and Contrivance for the Support of the Inhabitants, the Temperature of the Climate and Air hindering the ſalting, preſerving, or drying Proviſions, as in other Countries. And as the Fiſhes are many, ſo the Indians the firſt Inhabitants here, and thoſe of *America*, were great Lovers of, and very dexterous in taking them with long bearded Arrows or Javelins, thrown at them, which, Allowance being by them made for the Refraction of the Water, they ſeldom miſs'd in the Day; and in the Night they us'd to invite them to the Surface of the Water by Torches made of the *Cerei* lighted in their Canoes, and then ſtruck them with the ſame Weapons. Another ſort of Fiſhing they had with the Bark of the Tree call'd *Dog-wood*, which being bruiſed and put into ſtanding Waters, either being eaten by the Fiſhes, or the Water impregnated with its Virtues, intoxicated them, whereby they were ſpeedily taken. By theſe Ways, and knowing their Haunts and Cuſtoms, the Indians will take in a very ſmall Time, what will be ſufficient for ſeveral Families, which makes them the more eſteem'd; ſo that one of theſe Fiſhers, who ſhall only labour two or three Hours in a Day, ſhall be worth a hundred Pound, when a Black ſhall labour all Day and not be worth a quarter of that Money.

My being ſix Miles every Way from the Sea, the Heat of the Air making Fiſhes ſoon putrify here, and my other Affairs have made my Obſervations of this Kind very imperfect.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of Long Cartilagineous, *and Plain Flat Fiſh.*

I. A *Cipaquitly Fernandez, p.* 84. *L' Eſpadon de Rochef.* 191. *Priſtis Rondel. p.* 487. *Peſci Imperatori. Col. f.* 32. *Serra marina, Bellon. p.* 65. *Priſtis ſive ſerra Piſcis Cluſij exot. lib.* 6. *cap.* 9. *Raij, p.* 61. *Tab. B.* 9. *Fig.* 5. *Syn. p.* 23.

The Saw-Fiſh.

Theſe are found in the Seas about *Jamaica* and are the Sword Fiſhes of an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile*, *Purchas*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 313. who kill Whales with their Snouts. The Indians beat and fright their diſobedient Children with them; in *Braſile* they catch Fiſhes whereon they feed. *ib.* and

A ſtrange Fiſh named *Utelif* which had fought with a Crocodile, and being hurt came near the Shore, where one waded in and drew him on Land by the Tail; the Body was eaten, being like a Sharke. *Fenton ap. Hakl. p.* 759. *p.* 3. at *Sierra Leona*, it had twenty three Spikes or Pricks of a ſide.

Poiſſon apelle Sie de Dutertre. p. 208.

Pexe lamado Vibuela de Oviedo. lib. 13. *cap.* 4. it was ſo big as to load a Cart drawn by a pair of Oxen from the Water-ſide to a Town in *Darien.* It is eat in Neceſſity. The large Fiſh here are generally not good to eat, except *Manati.* The leaſt of this Kind is the beſt Food.

Peſce viola de Oviedo ap. Ramnus. Fol. 157,

II. *Canis Carcharias, ſeu lamia Rondelet. Geſn. Aldrovand. Raij. Synopſ. p.* 18.

The Shark.

I have nothing to add to what I have ſaid *p.* 22, 23, *&* 24. of the Firſt Volume of this Hiſtory.

III. *Paſtinaca, marina, lævis, ex atro cærulea, albis maculis notata. Autre ſorte de Raye de Dutertre, p.* 217. *Rayes* having in their Mouth two Bones, breaking Wilks with them of an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile*, *Purchas, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1313. *Nari-Nari Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. Ed.* 1648. *p.* 175. *Piſ. lib.* 3. *p.* 58. *Ed.* 1658. *& lib.* 5. *p.* 239. *Nari-Nari Braſilienſibus Marcgr. Aquila ſpecies. Belgis Pijlſtert vel Seicle. Raij, p.* 66. *Tab.* C 1. *Fig.* 5. *Syn. p.* 24.

Whip-Ray.

This was about two Foot over from Corner to Corner, and all blue, even the Fleſh itſelf with white Spots on it, the under ſide or Belly was white, as in others of this Kind, the Tail was ſix Foot long, black, ſmall and ſmooth, of which are made Whips, whence the Name *Whip-Ray*, beyond the *Pinna* at the End of the Body or in the Beginning of the Tail lie one, two, or three, Inch and half long flat ſtreight Bones or *Radij*, they are white, ſerrated with Teeth on both Sides like a Saw, made ſo as an Arrow that's bearded, to enter the Fleſh eaſily but not to come out without tearing it, they lie one on another on the upper Part of the

the Tail where there is a Hollow or Cavity made to receive them like a Sheath, that they may ſwim with leſs Impediment, and only uſe them on Occaſion.

'Tis commonly thought this long Tail is uſeful to the Fiſh as an offenſive or defenſive Weapon, wherewith it may laſh any thing offending it. Or to turn round their Prey to ſtrike them the better. *Piſo, p.* 294. *ed.* 1658.

They are to be found every where in ſhallow Waters, where I was inform'd they feed on Herbs, *Fuci*, or Graſs.

They are eatable; the Stings are cut off as ſoon as they are taken, leſt they ſhould hurt unwary People.

IV. *Paſtinaca marina, ferruginea, tuberculata, torpedinis facie. Tab.* 246. *Fig.* 1. *Aiereba Braſilienſibus Raiæ ſpecies, Marcgr. ed.* 1648. *p.* 175. *Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 293. *Aiereba Braſilienſibus, Paſtinacæ ſpecies circinata, Marcgr. Raij, p.* 68. *Tab. C.* 1. *Fig.* 2. *Syn. p.* 25. *An Amaya curub of an Anonymus Portugal of Braſile, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1314, *ap. Purchas.*

The Sting-Ray.

This had the Appearance of a *Torpedo*, and was almoſt round, of about four Inches Diameter, about half an Inch from the fore Part above were the grey Eyes, and behind them were two roundiſh Holes, as in others of this Kind, it had ſeveral Aſperities on the Skin, and was of a brown Colour with yellow Spots here and there, the Tail was three Inches long, tapering, and ſet with little Aſperities. About an Inch from the Fin, at the End of the Tail, was the Sting, about half an Inch long and like thoſe of the former; beſides the Fin that was round the Body, there were two at the Beginning of the Tail, and likewiſe *Appendices*, ſuch as are uſual in this Kind; the Eyes were prominent, and the Back pretty high, the Belly white, and the Mouth was as others of this Kind.

It was to be found with the former.

It is Poyſonous and cured with *Mangue* as the former, or the Oil of the Fruit of the Palm *Urucuri. Piſon.*

This ſeems to be exactly the ſame with *Marcgrave*'s only differing in Age.

Arrows of the *Caribes* are ſome of them headed with the poiſon'd Sting of the Tail of a *Sting-Ray*. *Smith's Obſſ. p.* 52. *&* 58.

V. *Raia Salvian. p.* 149. *Raia proprie dicta. Bellon. p.* 79. *Raia Clavata Rondeletij. p.* 353. *& aliorum. Raij, p.*74. *Tab. D.* 2. *Fig.* 3. *Syn. p.* 26. *Reperuntur hic & Raiæ, quarum caudæ tres & ſemis pedes longæ, craſſæ in initio tres digitos & in fine plane acuminatæ, plenæ tuberculis nigricantis in totum coloris, flexiles ut ſcutica, Marcgr. ed.* 1648. *p.* 175.

The Thornback.

Theſe are found about this Iſland, for their Prickles are very often thrown up on the Shore, of which I have ſeveral ſeemingly not differing from the Prickles of the European Thornback.

VI. *Paſſer lineis tranſverſis notatus. Tab.* 246. *Fig.* 2. *Raij Syn. p.* 157. *An Soles of Braſile. of an Anonymus Portugal ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1.

The Flounder.

This Fiſh was about ſix Inches long, and four and a half broad, it was very thin, white in the Belly, the Back cover'd with very ſmall browniſh Scales, having ſix or ſeven black Lines running tranſverſe over it, round about was one Fin, and it had a crooked Line running from the Head to the Tail, both under or in the Belly, and above or on the Back.

Its *Æſophagus* was very ſhort, the Stomach ruddy and not very thick, it was empty, the Guts were ſmall, and had ſeveral Turnings.

It was taken at *Old-Harbour*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Eel.

ANguilla Bellon. 295. *Salvian. Fol.* 65. *omnium Autorum. Raij, p.* 109. *Tab.* G. 5. *Syn. p.*37. *An Mucu Braſilienſibus, Marcgr. p.* 161. *ed.* 1648? *An Mucu Braſilienſibus, Lampetræ affinis, Marcgr. Raij, p.* 106. *Tab.* G. 7. *Fig.* 2?

The Freſh-Water Eel.

I doubted whether the Freſh-Water Eel of *Jamaica* was the ſame with thoſe of *Europe*, and therefore took its Deſcription and Figure as well as open'd it to ſee the Inwards, and found upon Compariſon, they were exactly the ſame: However, leſt any Body ſhould doubt the Deſcription of it, ſuch as I took in Haſte, follows.

This was about a Foot and a half long, almoſt round, as big as a Child's Wriſt of a Year old, had round black Eyes with a white *Iris*, the under Chap a very little longer than the upper (which I have obſerved in thoſe of *Europe* likewiſe) it was biggeſt a little beyond the Head, and from thence tapering to the End, having one Fin beginning from ſix Inches beyond the Head on the Back continuing to the Tail's End, and another beyond the *Anus*, continued to the ſame Place, and two others, one of each ſide beyond the *Branchiæ*; the upper Part of this Eel is of a light brown, inclining to a yellow Colour, the under white, and all is ſmooth and ſlippery like other Eels. The Stomach was long, Sack-faſhion'd, thick and white, containing ſeveral Worms made up of flat Joints, of an Aſh Colour, ſquare, and having here and there ſome ſmall Feet, which are at the Bottom of the Water lying under the Stones; the Gut is large, making no Circumvolution, and the Liver, which dry'd is reckon'd a great Specific in hard Labour, is freſh colour'd lying from one Hypochondre to the other.

It is one of the moſt delicious Fiſhes in this Iſland, (the Fat and Lean being moſt curiouſly interlarded) which may come from the Clearneſs of the Waters.

It

It is to be found in all freſh Water Rivers and Ponds eſpecially up in the Country, whence they and Mullets come down in extraordinary Plenty in great Rains with the Violence of the Stream, and when it runs no more, they are left in Holes of ſtanding Water and taken with Dogwood Bark.

There being great Varieties in Eels in *Europe*, according to the ſeveral Waters they live in, it ought to be no Wonder if the Eels in *Jamaica* differ in ſome ſmall Matters from thoſe of *Europe*, the Rivers being there much more rapid and violent than in other Places where Rain is not ſo great or laſting.

I am very inclinable to believe *Marcgrave*'s *Mucu* to be the ſame with this Fiſh.

Eel is of a very good Nouriſhment, but being fat is hard of Digeſtion. The Fat, dropping from them while roaſting, dropt into the Ears, helps their old Aches. The ſame taken off the Top of the Water wherein they boil, is good for Wounds. The Fume of the Skins of thoſe ſalted put on Coals and receiv'd by the Fundament is good for Dyſenterical Gripes. *Salvian.*

CHAP. III.

Of Fiſhes with rounder or contracted Bodies.

I. *Hiſtrix Piſcis Cluſij exotic. Willughby, p.* 146. *Tab.* I. 5. *Hiſtrix, Piſcis longiſſimis ſpinis donatus, Liſter. ib. p.* 155. *Tab.* I. 6. *Raij. Syn. p.* 42. *An orbis muricatus alter. Cluſ. exotic. An orbis Bartrachoides. Muſ. Soc. Reg. Guamaiacuguara Braſilienſibus Marcgr. p.* 158. *ed.* 1648. *Raij,* 147. *Guamaiacuguara. Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 300. *An orbis muricatus, Geſn? Heriſſon de Mer. de Rochef. p.* 198. *Poiſſon arme de Dutertre. p.* 209. Toad-Fiſh with many cruel Prickles, which ſtead, is eat, but the Skin is poyſonous. It is Good for the Bloody-Flux. *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile, Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1314. *ap. Purchas.*

I have nothing to add to the Deſcriptions of the above recited Authors.

The Gall of it is Poyſon, *Piſo.* The Antidote is the Crab *Aratu.*

The Contrivance of the Mouth is admirable, having no Teeth but being made up of two large Bones broad and hollow'd, as Mill-ſtones, with which the Meat which are Sea-Snails, Crabs and other Shell-fiſh are crack'd, ground, and made fit for the Digeſtion in the Stomach, wherein I found many of them, in one I diſſected taken in *Port-Royal* Harbour. Theſe Mandibles are found deep under Ground in ſeveral Places in *England.*

II. *Orbis lævis oblongus, cinereis & fuſcis maculis notatus. Tab.* 247. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. Syn. p.* 43. *An orbis oblongus teſtudinis capite Cluſij exot. lib.* 6. *cap.* 26? *Willughby, p.* 147? *Tab.* I. 9. *Fig.* 3? *An Toad-fiſh Amayacu of an Anonymus Portugal, ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1314. *It is poyſonous if eaten with the Skin, but not without it. It kills Rats*

The Toad-Fiſh.

This was 5 Inches from Head to Tail; it was roundiſh and about an Inch broad near the Head, where broadeſt, the Mandibles were four white

white Bones cover'd with Skin, the Eyes ſticking out of its Head, blue, with a white and Scarlet Circle or *Iris*, it had four Fins, one ſmall one on the Back near the Tail, two *poſt Branchias* and one ſmall one *poſt Anum* under the Belly, and a ſquare three quarters of an Inch long Tail; it had two ſmall Knobs for Noſtrils. It was cover'd with a Skin on the Back white and brown ſpeckled all over, and on the Belly white, ſmooth and without Scales, and capable of a great Extenſion, which it does, puffing it ſelf up as a Toad, whence its Name.

The Stomach or Place where its Victuals are digeſted, had ſeveral Windings, and were very well fill'd with the *Fuci* growing on the Rocks under Water; the Stomach had under it two Wind Bladders, by which it puffed it ſelf up.

They feed on *Fuci*, &c.

They are taken all along the Coaſts of this Iſland.

III. *Cugupuguacu Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 169. *ed.* 1648. *Willughby. p.* 303. *Tab.* I. *Fig.* 247. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. Syn. p.* 127. *The Pinnæ ventrales are wanting. An Poiſſons de Roche de Rochef. p.* 189? *An Capitaines de Dutertre. p.* 216? *An petite morne. ej. p.* 220?

This I had drawn from the Life at *Jamaica*: it was taken in the Sea uear *Port-Royal*, as were likewiſe the other two Fiſhes following, but being in Haſte, I took no Deſcriptions, but the Figures are as big as the Life, which I ſhall therefore call,

IV. *Cugupuguacu cogener. Tab.* 248. *Fig.* 1. and

V. *Cugupuguacu cogener, corpore rotundiore. Tab.* 248. *Fig.* 2.

VI. *Guaperva longa, Cauda fere quadrata & minimie forcipata capitis vertice latiuſculo. Liſter app. ad Willughby, p.* 21. *Tab.* I. 20. *Raij. Syn. p.* 48.

An old Wife, or Cunny-Fiſh.

It was taken in the great Ocean going to the Weſt-Indies.

VII. *Piſcis triangularis maximus, cornutus, ſquamis hexagonis & radiatis donatus, mediæ ſquamæ ſive earum centrum parum eminet. Liſter in Ap. ad Willughby, p.* 19. *Piſcis triangularis cornutus. Cluſ. Willughby, p.* 149. *Tab.* I. 14. *Raij. Syn. p.* 44. *Guamajacu ape Braſilienſibus. Piſcis triangularis cornutus, Marcgr. p.* 142. *ed.* 1648. *Guamajacu ape cornutus, Piſon. ed.* 1658 *p.* 301. Toad-fiſh call'd in the Braſilian Tongue *Itaoca*, whereof the Skin, Liver, Bones and Guts are Poyſon, but it is eaten ſlead. *Anonymus Portugal* of *Braſile, ap. Purchas. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1314.

This is frequently taken about this Iſland.

Thoſe that are hurt with the Prickles of the *Porcus Marinus*, are cured with the Slime of the reſt of their Body, *Pliny*.

VIII. *Hyppocampus Rondelet. & aliorum. Raij. Syn. p.* 45.

This is found on the Shores of the Iſland *Jamaica*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Fiſhes which are ſmooth, and have one Fin on their Backs.

I. *Ovaculæ Piſci Congener pſittaci roſtro. Tab.* 249. *Fig.* 2. *Perroquets de mer de Rochef. p.* 185. *Du Tertre.* 219. *Raij ſynopſ. p.* 156. *An Cochomichin Fernandez. p.* 87 ?

The Parrot Fiſh.

This was about a Foot long, and nine Inches broad, where broadeſt near the Head, the *Mandibles* were each two Bones join'd together before, of a fine blue and green Colour.

There was one ſmaller taken at *Old Harbour*, it was ſix Inches long and two and a half broad near the Head, where broadeſt, from whence it gradually decreas'd, on each ſide to the Tail it had ſix Fins, one from its broadeſt part along the Back to the Tail, two behind the *Branchiæ*, two under the Belly, and one *poſt Anum* continu'd to the Tail, all of a blue and green Colour. The Tail was ſquare, the Scales large and roundiſh, and their Circumference red. It had a very ſmall Tongue.

The Stomach and Guts were one, tho' here and there widned, *duct*, the Guts were full of Sand and *Fuci*, the large one was taken at the North-ſide of *Jamasca* in St. *Ann's* Bay or Harbour. This Fiſh hath its Name from its Mouth, being like that of a Parrot.

It feeds on *ſubmarine* Plants growing on the Rocks.

It feeds likewiſe on Shell-fiſh, which it bruiſes with its Mandibles. *Rochef.*

II. *Paru piſci Braſilienſi Congener, ſine pinnis ventralibus. Tab.* 250. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 51.

A Pampus.

This Fiſh was very little of its Kind, about ſix Inches long and four and a half broad in the middle, it was almoſt round in the fore Part, and from its broadeſt Place decreas'd by Degrees to the Tail, it had a round ſpeckled fleſhy Tongue, and the Mandibles ſet with ſmall ſharp Teeth, the Eyes large, black, having a large white Circle, or *Iris* round them, it had four Finns, two long ones behind, the *Branchiæ*, one beginning from the middle of the Back and ending at the Tail, and a fourth, two and a half Inches long, beginning in the middle of the Belly, and ending in the ſame Place; it had a forked Tail, two and a half Inches long, and an arch'd Line through the upper Part of its Sides, it was all cover'd over with white ſmall Scales.

The Stomach was round, and was beſet with pretty ſharp Bones, like to thoſe of the Teeth of a Wool Carder's Comb, and the Guts had ſeveral Circumvolutions.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*, from whence it was brought to Market.

III. *Harengus major, ſquamis minoribus, roſtro longiore & acutiore. Raij. ſyn. p.* 159.

A Geroom.

This was twelve Inches long, and two broad, in the middle where broadeſt, it began narrow at its Mouth, increas'd to the Middle, whence it gradually decreas'd to the Tail. It had a long white Cartilaginous Tongue, the Mandibles only rough inſtead of Teeth, two Noſtrils ſmall and round, the Eyes large and black, with a white Circle. It had ſix Fins, one pretty large in the middle of the Back, two under the *Branchiæ*, two in the middle of the Belly, and one *poſt Anum* all of a yellowiſh Colour ſpotted with black. The Tail was very long and forked; there was a Line went through the middle of the ſides from Head to Tail, it was all ſcaly, white underneath, and blackiſh in the Back.

The Stomach of this Fiſh was a Sack, like a *Manica Hippocratis*, the Point whereof reach'd as far as the *Anus*, and the Inteſtine was but one, and that ſtreight.

They are taken at *Old Harbour*, and brought to Market, where I had it, the Snout is longer and ſharper then that of a Herring, and the Fins and Tail are larger.

IV. *Harengus major, totus argenteus, ſquamis majoribus. Tab.* 250. *Fig.* 1. *Raij ſyn. p.* 159.

A Pounder.

This Fiſh was eleven Inches long, and two and a half broad where broadeſt, near the Neck; it growing greater there and decreaſing towards the Tail. The upper Mandible was a quarter of an Inch longer then the under, both had white Lips, and within were rough ſmall Teeth. There was a white Cartilaginous thick Tongue, and near an Inch above the Snout were two Holes for Noſtrils, the Eyes were black in a white *Iris* or Circle, there were ſix Fins, two behind the *Branchiæ*, two before the *Anus*, one near the Tail, and one on the Back, it had a forked Tail, and a Line in its Middle from the Tail to the Head; it was cover'd all over with large white ſhining Scales.

This Fiſh is very full of Bones, it was taken at the Canoes.

There are much larger of the ſame Sort.

V. *Harengus minor. Tab.* 250. *Fig.* 2. *Raij ſyn. p.* 159. *An* Pilchards like them of *Spain* of *an Anonymus Portugal of Braſile. Purchas Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1313?

The Spratt.

This was four Inches long, and one and a half broad in the middle, where broadeſt; very near the Snout were the Eyes, which were black with a white *Iris*. It had two ſmall *Pinnæ* on the Belly, one on the Back, and one *poſt Anum*, and a forked Tail. It increas'd from the Snout to the Middle, and decreas'd from thence to the End, and was cover'd with ſmall Scales, browniſh on the Back, and white every where elſe.

It

It was taken at the Canoes.

I could not find any Difference between this Sprat and that of *England*, but perhaps it may be the young one of ſome of the former kind of Herrings.

VI. *Acus. Salvian. p.* 68. *Geſn. p.* 13. *Acus vulgaris Oppiani Aldrov. lib.* 1 *cap.* 23. *Raij p.* 231. *Tab. P.* 2. *Fig.* 4. *ſyn. p.* 109. Needle Fiſh of *an Anonymus Portugal of Braſile. Purchas lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1313. *Timucu Braſilienſibus Marcg. p.* 165. *ed.* 1648. *Timucu Piſon. p.* 62. *ed.* 1658. *Acus. prima ſpecies. Rondelet. p.* 227. *An Acus major. Bellon. p.* 163? having *no pinnulæ ad caudam* like a Mackarell. *Eguille de mer. Rochefort.* 188. *Du Tertre.* 218. *An Orfie Ej. ib?*

The Gar-Fiſh.

This was two Foot long from the End of his Chaps to that of his Tail, from the Point of the Jaws it augmented in largeneſs by Degrees, 'till paſt the Gills, where it was roundiſh like an Eel, two Inches broad, and continued of that Bigneſs to the *Anus*, from whence it narrowed by Degrees to the End, its Colour on the Back was green, and in the Belly white, it had two Lines run down its Sides, one towards the Back, and another towards the Belly for its whole Length, and had one Fin on the Back four Inches from the Tail, beginning broad, and growing narrower till it ends in a Point, the *Branchiæ* were red, and there were two Fins behind them, there was alſo a pair in the middle of the Belly, and one ſingle one beyond the *Anus*, the Tail was forked and much longer on the Point below than that above. The top of the Head was flat, from the Eyes to the End of the lower Jaw (which was ſomewhat longer than the upper) were five Inches, the Jaws began broad and tapered to a Point, and were ſet with rows of green quarter of an Inch long Teeth, with very ſmall ones on the out ſide, and a riſing *Septum* in the middle of the under one. The under Jaw had a round long bony Subſtance, with ſharp raiſed tranſverſe Lines, the Tongue was ſmall, hard and cartilaginous, and the Eyes large and ſphærical. This Fiſh was all cover'd over with ſmall Scales.

Its Stomach was no way to be diſtinguiſh'd from the *Æſophagus* or Guts, all three being one ſtraight equally large Tube from the Mouth to the *Anus*, it had a very long red Liver, a Heart like other Fiſh, and two hard Roes or *Ovaria*, one of each ſide the *Inteſtinum rectum*, ending at the *Anus*, and having large Veſſels at their beginning.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*, and was brought to Market with other Fiſh.

They often leap and skip out of the Water, about a Foot or more high from its Surface, for ſome paces, and ſtrike themſelves againſt any thing they meet in their Way. One of theſe meeting with a Waterman rowing in a Boat, ſtruck its Snout into his Side for ſome depth, whereby the Man was almoſt kill'd: This was told me for a certain Truth, and that it happened between *Port-Royal* and *Paſſage-Fort*.

It is well taſted, fried with Butter, and is without Bones. *Marcg.*

They perſecute the Herrings. *Geſn.*

VII. *Acus, mandibula Superiore brevi circinata, inferiore in roſtrum enſiforme producta. Tab.* 250. *Fig.* 3. *An Acus cujuſdem Indicæ caput. Liſter. in app. add. Raij Ichth. p.* 23? *An. Elefants neuſe. Acus Indica mandibula inferiore in ſpiculum producta. Raij. app. p.* 4. *Tab.* 6. N°. 4? *Syn. p.* 109.

This

This Fiſh was nine Inches long and one broad, in the Middle where broadeſt, the under Chap ended in a tapering ſharp Inch and half long bony Subſtance, cover'd with a blackiſh Skin, there being no ſuch Production on the upper Chap, the Mandibles were rough, with ſmall Teeth ſet in ſeveral Rowes. It had two pretty large Holes, or Noſtrils, the Eyes were large and black, in a white *Iris*, the Fins were ſix, two of which were by the Gills, two in the Belly where it begins to decreaſe, one *poſt Anum*, and another above before the forked Tail, the upper Part of the Fiſh was cover'd with dark Blue, and the under with white large Scales.

It was taken at the Canoes.

VIII. *Saurus maximus, non maculatus. Tab.* 251. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 159.

The Sein-Fiſh, or Sea-Gally-Waſp.

This was about fourteen Inches long, in the middle five Inches round, and tapering to both Ends, the Month in both Jaws had one Row of ſmall ſharp Teeth, and on the upper two more within, paralel to them, and a Row of the ſame on the upper Part of the Cartilaginous Tongue. Three quarters of an Inch from the End of the Snout were the Eyes round and grey, there were two *Pinnæ poſt Branchias*, two under the Belly, one on the middle of the Back, *poſt Anum* another, and a forked Tail, it was all over ſcaly, the Back of a dark brown, and the Belly of a white Colour.

It was taken about *Paſſage-Fort.*

CHAP. V.

Of Fiſhes which are ſmooth, and have two Fins on their Backs.

I. *Comber Linea & maculis luteis. An* A Fiſh call'd *Chicharros*, like a Mackarell, of *an Anonymus Portugal of Braſile. Purchas Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1313?

Spaniſh Mackarell.

This Fiſh was about eight Inches long, and two and a quarter broad in the middle where broadeſt, from the Mouth it enlarg'd by Degrees to the *Anus*, and thence decreas'd to the Tail, the Jaws were pointed, and each had a Row of ſharp ſmall Teeth. The Eyes were large and black, with a white Circle round them, it had ſeven Fins, two behind the *Branchiæ*, one beginning at the largeſt place of the Back, and being almoſt continued by little *Pinnulæ* or Notches to the beginning of the forked Tail, as in others of this Kind, another beginning *poſt Annum*, and ending at the ſame Place, and two very ſmall ones under the Belly, and a ſeventh beginning behind the Head, and reaching to the long one on the Back. It had a ſtraight yellow Line from the Head to the Tail through the Sides, and another very crooked and white, beſides ſome yellow Spots here and there; it was all over ſmooth without any Scales, blackiſh on the Back, and white on

on the Belly. Towards the Tongue and Gills were a great many of thoſe *Cruſtacea* figur'd by *Piſo* on the Fiſh *Acarapiamba*, and very like a Shrimp only broader, and of a white Colour.

The Stomach was oblong or Sack-faſhion'd, and the Guts had but one Circumvolution, the Liver was cover'd with a great Subſtance or Maſs of Fleſh, like the Thymus, having white Veins or Nerves like the Cerebellum when divided running through it.

They are taken on all the Shores of this Iſland.

Theſe Fiſh feed on long Worms.

II. *Umbla minor marina maxillis longioribus. Tab.* 247. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 158. *La Becune de Rochef.* 197. *de Du Tertre.* 204. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 155.

A Barracuda.

This Fiſh was about fifteen Inches long, and three Inches broad in the middle where broadeſt. The lower Jaw was about a quarter of an Inch longer than the upper, from the Eyes to the End of the Jaws was about two Inches. The Jaws were near as long; the under Jaw had two Rowes of ſmall Teeth, and one long one at the End in the Middle, the upper had one Row of ſmall Teeth on the outſide and another within of long ones, the Tongue was oblong and cartilaginous. It began narrow, widen'd by Degrees till paſt the Gills (which were red) then continu'd of the ſame breadth and bigneſs to the *Anus*, from whence it decreas'd in breadth to the Tail. It was of a dark brown Colour above, and white underneath. A Line went from the Tail to the Head through its middle, it had here and there ſome black Spots, and was cover'd over with ſmall thin Scales. This Fiſh had ſeven Fins, two on the Back about an Inch in Length and Breadth, two by the *Branchiæ*, another pair lower on the Belly, and one ſingle one beyond the *Anus*, all of them ſoft. The Tail was large and forked.

The Stomach was two or three Inches long, Sack Faſhion'd, hanging down, the *Inteſtina Cæca's* or *Appendices* were very many, the Liver very white colour'd, the Heart as that of other Fiſhes, and ſo was the Swimm or Sound.

According to its feeding on venemous or not venemous Food, 'tis wholeſome or poyſonous to thoſe who eat it; 'tis alſo noxious in ſome Seaſons of the Year, and in ſome Places, and innocent in others, I ſuppoſe according to its Nouriſhment, by which now and then, it acquires ſo much Poiſon as to kill immediately.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*, and notwithſtanding its ſuppos'd poiſonous Qualities ſold in the Markets.

Rochefort attributes a venemous Quality to its Teeth, and *Du Tertre* ſays, that if the Teeth be green, and the Liver bitter, 'tis poiſonous, and not to be taſted, beleiving it to feed then on *Mancenilles*, dropping into the Sea: He tells us, he was very ill with eating *Soldats* or *Hermit-Crabs* on the like Occaſion.

III. *Truttæ congener, piſcis lævis fluviatilis colore varius cataphracti facie. Tab.* 249. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 158. *An Amore pixuma Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 166. *ed.* 1648? *An Amore pixuma Piſon. p.* 72. *ed* 1658? *An Amore pixuma Braſilienſibus vulgo corrupte Amorea Marcg. Willughb. p.* 203.

The Mudd Fiſh.

This was about ſeven Inches long, and about an Inch over the Back, near the Head where largeſt, from whence it grows leſs by Degrees to the Tail. It has ſeven Fins, two behind the *Branchiæ*, two in the Belly, two on the Back, and one *poſt Anum*, it has alſo almoſt a ſquare Tail, all the Skin except the white Belly, is cover'd over with ſmall Scales; partly white or yellowiſh, and partly black, the under Jaw is the longeſt, both it and the upper are ſet with a great many Rowes of ſmall ſharp Teeth, and the Tongue is cartilaginous and broad.

They are in all the freſh Water Lakes and Rivers in the Iſland, and are accounted one of their moſt delicate Fiſh.

CHAP. VI.

Of Fiſhes which are prickly, and have one Fin on their Backs.

I. *Pagrus lineis luteis varius. Tab.* 252. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 132. *An Laquais de Du Tertre. p.* 220. *Pargos of an Anonymus Portugal of Braſile. ap. Purchas Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *p.* 1313?

The Pargie.

This Fiſh was ſeven Inches long, four in the middle where broadeſt, it was round or arch'd above, almoſt like a *Semicircle*. About an Inch and a half below the Head roſe a Fin which was continued down the Back, having prickly Bones in it, it had two Fins by the Gills very long, the Belly had two, and there was one beyond the *Anus*, defended with a prickly Bone. The Tail was pretty long and forked.

It had round Eyes, both Mandibles within and without ſet with cutting and grinding Teeth; the Tongue was white and triangular, the Skin was ſcaly, very light brown towards the Back, and white in the Belly, with ſeveral yellow Lines running from Head to Tail.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*, and reckoned very good Food.

II. *Pagrus totus argenteus. Tab.* 253. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 132.

A Stone-Baſſe.

This is taken in all the Rivers of this Iſland, and likewiſe in the Sea, with Mullets, they are altogether of a white Colour, and are the moſt common, and one of the beſt ſort of Fiſh they have in *Jamaica*.

III. *Scaris affinis piſcis edentulus argenteus dictus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 161. *An Capeuna Braſilienſibus Marcg p.* 155. *ed.* 1648? *Willughby. p.* 307? *Tab. Q.* 6. *Fig.* 5? *An Capeuna Piſ. p.* 54. *ed.* 1658?

Silver-Fiſh.

This was a ſmall one of its Kind, it was four Inches and a half long, and half as broad about an Inch behind the Head where broadeſt,

broadeſt, it growing larger till it comes thither, and then decreaſing again by an Arch towards the Tail. It had no Teeth, a narrow Mouth, black Eyes with a large white Circle, it had ſix Fins, one beginning on the broadeſt Place of the Back, having prickly Bones to defend it, and on each Side a large Row of Scales, ending at the Tail, two Inch long ones behind the *Branchiæ*, white as the former, two in the broadeſt Part of the Belly yellow, and one *poſt Anum*, defended with a long prickly Bone. The Tail was an Inch long and forked, it had an arch'd Line from Head to Tail on the upper Parts of its Sides, and was cover'd with pretty large white Scales, ſomewhat dark towards the Back.

There was nothing obſervable in the inwards, only the *Peritoneum* black.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.

They are accounted very good to eat.

IV. *Dentici aut Coracino congener piſcis ex cinereo & fuſco varius. Tab.* 259. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 161.

The Rock Fiſh.

It was ten Inches long from the Head to the Tail, and four Inches and a half broad from the Belly to the Back near the Head, where it was broadeſt, it had two Holes under the Eyes like Noſtrils, large Eyes black with a white *Iris* or Circle round them, and a yellow one round that, the Mouth was prominent, the under Jaw longer than the upper, both ſet with ſeveral Rowes of ſmall ſharp Teeth, the upper part of the Tongue and Palate of the Mouth of an Orange Colour, the Tongue Triangular. It had one large Fin an Inch broad, reaching from near the Head along the whole Back, the firſt half having prominent prickly ſharp Bones. It had behind the *Branchiæ* two *Pinnæ* of two Inches in length, and one Inch in breadth rediſh, it had alſo two *Pinnæ* Inch and a half long under the *Abdomen*; behind the *Anus* was another guarded with a long thick prickly Bone. The Tail was an oblong Square, the Skin on both ſides had very ſmall ſcarce diſcernible Scales, being of two Colours white and brown, variouſly interſpers'd in great or ſmall Spots or *Maculæ*.

It had a great Stomach oblong or ſack Faſhion'd, it was very thin and white, and fill'd with two Crabs almoſt entire, the Stomach was cover'd with a whitiſh colour'd Liver, and a great many Veſſels or Strings of Fat like an *Omentum*, the *Inteſtina Cæcas* or *Appendices* of ſome other Fiſhes. The Guts had ſeveral Windings and were ſmall, the Heart ſmall, its *Auricle* white, and the Tongue and Palate of the Mouth ſoft.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.

They feed on Sea Crabs.

They are counted good Food.

V. *Piratiapia Marcgravij turdis congener piſcis. Willughb. p.* 328? *Tab.* X. 7. *Fig.* 4? *Piratiapia Braſilienſibus Marcg. p.* 157. *ed.* 1648? *Pirati apua Piſon. p.* 50. *ed.* 1658? *Raij. ſyn. p.* 127.

Another Sort of Rock-Fiſh.

This is found in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

VI.

VI. *Dentici congener Piſcis Tab. 253. Fig. 3.*

A Snook.

This Fiſh was two Foot long, and about five Inches broad in the middle where broadeſt, cover'd with whitiſh large Scales, and having a black Line running on each ſide, the under Jaw is longer than the upper.

It was taken at *Paſſage-Fort.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of Fiſhes which are prickly, and have two Fins on their Backs.

I. *Milvus cirratus. An Mijuipira & Pirabebe Braſilianis Peixe volador Luſitanis, Marcg. p.* 162. *ed.* 1648? *An Pirabebe* 1. *Piſon. ed.* 1658. *p.* 61?

The Gurnet.

The Deſcription given by *Marcgrave of Mijuapira & Pirabebe*, agrees in every thing with this, beſides which this hath three Inches long *Cirri*, Beards, or Cartilages between the two *Pinnæ* at the *Branchiæ*, and the undermoſt Edge of the large *Branchiæ*, are blue, the Edges of the Mouth or Lips are red, the Tail is not forked but ſquare, the Scales or Bones about the Head are ray'd, ſo that I am apt to believe this is a differing Fiſh from that deſcribed by him, tho' he might paſs over thoſe Remarks in his Deſcription.

The Stomach was whitiſh, not very thick but large, oblong or Sack Faſhion'd, and full of ſmall Fiſh and Frye, the Liver was ruddy, and there was in his Body opened, two white oblong Bodies Chriſtallin and full of *Mucous* Fleſh about an Inch long, taken for Air Bladders by Mr. *Ray in milvo Salviani.*

They are taken at *Old Harbour* where they are call'd *Gurnets*, and brought to Market.

They feed on ſmall and young Fiſh and Frye.

II. *Mugil, cephalus Rondeletij, Cephalns ſeu mugil Bellonij, p.* 210. *Geſn. Willughby. p.* 274. *Tab. R.* 3. *Tab.* 251. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 84. *Mugil. Salvian. p.* 75. *Curema Braſilienſibus Marcg. p.* 181. *ed.* 1648? *Willughby. p.* 277. *Curema Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 70. *Mulets de Rochef. p.* 188.

The Freſh-Water Mullet.

This was about nine Inches long, two broad in the middle where broadeſt, beginning narrow at the Mouth, growing larger to the middle, and ending in a forked Tail. The upper Chap is longeſt, the Lips are cartilaginous and white, the Eyes half an Inch beyond them black, with a white *Iris.* It has ſeven Fins, two *poſt Branchias*, two under the *Abdomen*, one large prickly one beyond the middle of the Back, one near the Tail, and one beyond the *Anus*, and a forked Tail, the

the Scales are large, rhomboidall, blackiſh on the Back, and white underneath.

The Liver was large, dark dirty colour'd, having on its upper Part a ſphæricall Gall Bladder very large and turgid, the Stomach oblong, white and thick, containing the Reliƈts of ſeveral Worms. The Guts had few Turnings, and were fill'd with Gravel.

They are ſometimes very large, are in all freſh Water Rivers and Ponds, eſpecially up in the Country, whence they are brought down in extraordinary Plenty in great Rains with the Violence of the Streams, and when the Rivulets run no more, they are left in Holes of Water, and taken with Dogwood Bark, as is before related.

They are very good and delicious Food, being extreamly fat and ſavory, which may come from the Rivers not being here foul'd with excrementitious Matters ſo much as thoſe of *Europe*.

The Gall is good for the Ears, and the Stones found in them drank with Water are good for the Stone. *Plin.*

III. *Mugili affinis flaviatilis piſciculus, duabus pinnis dorſalibus contiguis. Tab.* 251. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 159.

The Freſh-Water Snapper.

This was about three Inches and a half long, about half as broad in the middle where broadeſt, it had a prominent Mouth, ſharp, without Teeth, a great brown Pupill in its Eye in a large white *Iris*, it grew larger from the Mouth to near the middle, and thence decreas'd to the Tail, it had two large Fins, one prickly and another ſoft, continu'd one to the other from the middle of the Back to the end of the Tail, two Fins long and ſmall *poſt Branchias*, two under the *Abdomen*, one *poſt Anum*, and a forked Tail. There was a crooked Line run paralell to the Back, it was all over colour'd with whitiſh ſhining Scales which towards the Back, were ſomewhat darker colour'd then underneath.

The Heart was very ſmall, red, and inclos'd between two long lobes of fat white Matter, and the Guts were very ſmall.

It is to be found with the *Mulletts* in all freſh Water Lakes and Rivers of the Iſland.

IV. *Abacatuaja Braſilienſibus. Marcg. ed* 1648. *p.* 161. *Raij. p.* 259. *Tab.* 3. 18. *Fig.* 2. *ſyn. p.* 99. *Abacatuaja. Piſon. p.* 55. *ed.* 1658. *An Awahkattoe ſive Jahwe. Laet. deſcr. Am. lib.* 15. *cap.* 12? *Lunes de Du Tertre. p.* 212.

The Old Wife.

This elegant Fiſh agrees in every thing with *Piſo*'s Deſcription.

Its Stomach was full of remainders of Fiſh therein digeſted, and was Sack Faſhion'd.

It was taken with the Gurnets before deſcribed at *Old Harbour*, and brought to Market with them.

It eaſily appears not to be the *Faber* of *Geſner*.

There is no Prickles in this Fiſh's Fins only long Strings, therefore I doubt if this be a proper Place.

V. *Faber marinus fere quadratus. Tab.* 251. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 160.

A Pilot-Fiſh.

This Fiſh was almoſt ſquare with the Fins. It was five Inches long and four broad, where broadeſt in the middle; and decreas'd from thence to the Head and Tail gradually, the Mouth was little, and ſet with Rows of ſmall and ſharp Teeth, the Tongue round and cartilaginous, the Pupill large and black, in a white Circle. It had ſeven Fins, two *poſt Branchias*, and two under them in the Belly, one on the higheſt Part of the Back, with a black Inch and an half long *Ligula*, and ſeveral Prickles after it, it had one other after this on the Back very large, and another on the Belly, having each one Ear. The Tail was almoſt ſquare, the whole Body was colour'd with gray or Aſh-colour'd Scales, bating ſome three or four broad tranſvers and black Lines. It had a very crooked Line from Head to Tail.

It was taken at the Canoes and brought to Market.

VI. *Guatucupa Braſilienſibus Marcg. Coracini ut videtur ſpecies; Corvina Luſitanis. Raij. p.* 302. *Tab. S.* 18. *Fig.* 5. *Tab.* 282. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn p.* 160. *Guatucupa Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 177. *ed.* 1648. *Guatucupa. Piſ. p.* 62. *ed* 1658.

The Drummer-Fiſh.

This Fiſh was about nine Inches long, about four Inches broad below the Head where it was thickeſt, from whence it was circular, the Back riſing as it were in an Arch leſſening to the Tail. Juſt under the Head, it had one triangular Fin prickly, and after that along the Back another, the Fins in the Belly, and by the Gills were each of them two, and beyond the *Anus* was another, having a very ſtrong Bone to guard it. The Tail was an Inch and half long, and as broad and not forked, both the Mandibles were ſet with ſmall ſharp Teeth, the Tongue large and white, two ſmall Holes for Noſtrils, and the Eyes round, the Gills very red, it was ſcaly and ſilver colour'd under the Belly, of a very light brown Colour on the Back, and had a crooked Line running from the Gills to the Tail.

This was taken at *Old Harbour*, and is eatable.

VII. *Acara pinima Braſilienſibus. Marcg. ed.* 1648. *p.* 152. *Acara pinima. Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 51. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 96.

The Gray-Grunt.

This was ſeven Inches long, two and a half broad where broadeſt, in the Middle, from the Mouth it growes larger to the Middle, and then decreaſes on both Sides to the Tail. The Pallats of both Mandibles and broad round Tongue were red, the Mandibles ſet with ſhort, not ſharp Teeth, the Eyes blue, with a white *Iris* or Circle round them. It has ſeven Fins, two on the Back, one with ſharp ſtrong Prickles, and a hollow cavity to lodge them in, two behind the *Branchiæ*, two in the Belly, and one *poſt Anum*, defended with a ſtrong ſharp Prickle, the Tail was forked and large. It was all colour'd over with yellow and white Lines, running from Head to Tail, which made the ſmall round Scales of both Colours.

The

The Stomach and Guts of this Fiſh were not diſtinguiſhable from one another, only here and there it was wider or narrower, and contain'd Sand, *&c.*

It was taken at *Old Harbour.*

VIII. *Cuculus non cirratus, nigris maculis notatus. Tab.* 252. *Fig.* 3. *Scorpio affinis nigris maculis notatus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 160.

This Fiſh was ſix Inches long, and two and a half broad near the Head where broadeſt, the Tongue was white ſhort and thick, the Mandibles rough. It had ſeveral Hollows on the Snout, the Eyes large blue, in a *fuille morte Iris*, and very prominent, the Head compos'd of ſeveral large Plates or Bones, one over another; The Fins ſeven, two on the Back, *&c.* as in the *Acara pinima. Piſ.* The Colour of the ſmall Scales on the Head and Back was brown with black Spots, on the Belly white with the ſame, and under the Belly rediſh.

It was taken at *Old Harbour.*

THE

Natural Hiſtory

OF

JAMAICA.

BOOK VI. PART II.

OF THE

Birds of *JAMAICA.*

THERE are very many Birds in *Jamaica*, both of Land and Water, as well as Waders or ſuch as frequent and haunt watery Places, many of which are very good Food.

It is a common Opinion, that the hot Parts of the World abound moſt with Birds of fine colour'd Feathers, and that they want thoſe who ſing: The firſt of which is true and the latter falſe, for there are many ſweet ſinging Birds to be found here, and thoſe of as pleaſant Notes as any in *Europe*.

The Deſcriptions that were taken of them, were taken with thoſe of ſeveral Plants I met with and deſcribed in thoſe Parts, whoſe Leaves Flowers, *&c.* I meaſur'd by Inches, and conſidering that they do admit of great Latitude in their Dimenſions, not only according to their Age, Soil, *&c.* but even on the ſame Bough ſome are bigger than others, I therefore thought it moſt reaſonable not to be too ſtrict in the Meaſure, but to give a near Gueſs by meaſuring with my Thumb after a groſs Manner, which was ſufficient with other Circumſtances to difference them from others. I wiſh I had been more exact in meaſuring the Birds, for they (I think) do not vary ſo much in bigneſs as the Parts of Plants, and therefore would have endur'd more nice meaſuring then I have here beſtow'd on them, tho' the Figures may help in ſome Degree, my Rule being to have them drawn as big as the Life. One thing may ſerve to correct this Deficiency, and that is, that I take it generally, I come under the exact Meaſure of Inches rather than exceed it, which I know by my comparing the Way I generally us'd by a Rule.

CHAP. I.

Of Land Birds.

I. *Vultur gallinæ Africanæ facie. Tab* 254. *Urubu Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 207. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 68. *ſyn. av. p.* 10. *Vulturi affinis Braſilienſis Urubu Marcgr. Raij. ſyn. p.* 180. *Tzopilotle ſive aura Hernandez. p.* 331. *quoad deſcriptionem. Cozæquauhtli de Hernandez. edit. a Ximen. p.* 186. *Aura Nieremb.*

The Carion Crow.

This is from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, two Foot long, and twice as much from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended. The Head, and an Inch in the Neck, are bare and without Feathers, of a fleſh Colour, cover'd with a thin Membrane, like that of Turkies, with which the moſt part of the Bill is cover'd likewiſe, this Skin on the upper part of the Neck is crumpled or wrinkled. It has two large Noſtrils, the Bill is more than an Inch long, and crooked at the Point, where 'tis whitiſh and ſharp, the Tail broad and nine Inches long, the Legs and Feet are three Inches long, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before is more than an Inch long, cover'd with Aſh-colour'd Scales, and arm'd with brown blunt Claws; 'tis all over of a dark brown Colour, except the under ſide of the Wings and Tail, which is of a light brown or grey.

It flies exactly like a Kite, and preys on nothing living, but when dead, it devours their Carcaſſes, whence they are not moleſted.

They are to be found every where.

At the firſt Landing of the *Engliſh* on *Jamaica*, by the Bareneſs and Colour of the Skin on the Head, they took this Bird to be a Turkey, and kill'd ſeveral of them in ſeveral Places for ſuch, but ſoon found themſelves deceiv'd with their ſtinking and lean Bodies, which they almoſt always have.

The Figure of *Hernandez* does not agree with this, neither does his Deſcription agree with his Figure.

The Aſhes of their Feathers burnt, take away Hairs ſo that they come not again, the Skin half burnt heals Wounds if apply'd, and the Fleſh be eaten, which alſo helps thoſe that are ſick of the Pox. The dried Dung to a Dram helps Melancholly. *Hernandez.*

It maintains it ſelf principally on Snakes, Rattones, and Lizards, which it takes, it reſiſts the Violence of the Winds wonderfully, keeping its ſelf againſt them without Motion. *Ximenes.*

II. *Tinnunculus ſive Cenchris. Willughb. Ang. p.* 84. *Tab.* 5. *Tinnunculus ſive Cenchris, eive valde ſimilis accipiter. Raij. ſyn. p.* 180.

A Small Hawk.

It was a Foot from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and two Foot two Inches from the tip of the one Wing to that of the other extended, it had a three quarters of an Inch long crooked Bill, the

the upper Mandible longer than the lower, the upper one blackiſh, the under whitiſh, that above having a yellow Membrane at its Baſe, in which are two round Noſtrils, the under Chap has ſuch a ſmall yellow Membrane tho' not ſo large, the Eyes have a large *Pupilla* bluiſh, and a rediſh *Iris*, the Eyelids are yellow, the Head, Back, Tail and Wings were of a dark brown Colour, having here and there very rarely a Snuff-colour'd or a whitiſh Spot. Under the Chaps were few Feathers, the Breaſt, Belly, under Part of the Wings, Tail and Thighs were whitiſh, with an Eye of yellow, and with ſome brown Spots in them. The Tail was five Inches long, the Legs and Feet two Inches and a half, cover'd with Skin and ſmall Scales of a yellow Colour, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that of thoſe before in the middle being the longeſt was an Inch long, and all of them were arm'd with long black, crooked and ſharp Claws.

It had an oblong roundiſh white Stomach, having ſeveral *Plicæ* in it, no inward ſeparable *Tunicle* to defend the Stomach, altho' full of Beetles Legs, Heads of *Libellas*, &c. The Stomach was not very thick, and yet had ſeveral muſcular Fibers in it, the Circumvolutions of the Guts were all almoſt *Spirall*, the Heart was very large, and ſo was the Liver, and like thoſe of other Birds.

It feeds on *Savanna* Birds, and for want of other Fare, on Beetles, *Libellas, &c.*

It often flies low on the *Savannas* ſeeking its Prey.

Altho' this differs in ſome ſmall Matters from the common Keſtrell, yet I take it to be the ſame, only perhaps diſagreeing in Age, Sex, or Climate.

III. *Guira querea. Marcg. p.* 202. *ed.* 1648. *Willugb. Angl. p.* 108. *Tab.* 14. *Guiraquerea Marcgr. Caprimulgi ſpecies*, a Wood Owle or Goat Sucker. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 180.

A Wood Owle.

This Owle was eighteen Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and thirty Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other, his Bill was crooked, and beſet with a great many hairy Briſtles, his Noſtrills were large, placed in a pretty large Furrow, the *Aperture* of the Throat was very large, the under Jaw was almoſt altogether bare of Feathers, his Jaws were made triangular, the Baſe was three Inches, and from thence to the Point of the Bill it was two Inches, his Head was cover'd with a great many Feathers, his Eyes were plac'd in the undermoſt Part of his upper Chaps, ſtood prominent ſphærically at leaſt a quarter of an Inch, were bluiſh, all *Pupilla*, only the *Iris* of an Orange Colour, the Feathers of the Head and Neck were of a Snuff Colour and Black mixt. The Belly above the Tail and the Wings were more whitiſh, the Tail and Wing Feathers were dark brown and white mixt, the Legs were about a quarter of an Inch long, three Toes before and one behind, the middlemoſt of the three before was Inch long, the Tail it ſelf was eight Inches long. The Tongue was ſmall and triangular, the Stomach whitiſh not very muſcular, it was full of Beetles half diſſolv'd, the Liver was ruddy, and divided into two Lobes on the right and left Side, the Guts had ſeveral Circumvolutions.

It feeds on Beetles, *&c.* that fly about in the Night.

It haunts the Woods.

VI.

IV. *Noctua minor ex pallido & fuſco varia. Tab.* 255. *Fig.* 1. *Caprimulgus ſeu noctua ſalvatica Jamaycenſis minor. Raij. ſyn. p.* 180.

The Small Wood-Owle.

This was ſeven Inches from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ten from the end of Wing to Wing expanded, it had a quarter of an Inch long crooked black Bill, with two *Tubuli* about one eight Part of an Inch long for the Noſtrills, along the upper Mandible were ſeveral briſtly Hairs in a Line, like thoſe of a Cats Muſtachoes of a black Colour, the *Aperture* of the Chaps or Swallow, was extraordinary large. The Feathers on the Head and under the Chaps were many, the Tail was four Inches long, the Head and Back were cover'd with Feathers of a mixt Colour of *Fueille Morte*, grey and black, the Wings and Tail were of the ſame Colour only Lighter, under the Chaps, Breaſt and Belly was alſo of the ſame, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and half long cover'd with brown Scales, the Toes four, three before, that in the middle three quarters of an Inch long, and one behind.

Its Stomach was not very muſcular, it was fill'd with *Scarabei*, &c. The reſt of the Bowells agreed in every thing with thoſe of the greater Sort, concerning which ſee the Deſcription before.

They feed on *Scarabei*, and other Inſects of that Kind.

They are found with the former.

V. *Pſittacus Maximus cyanocroceus Aldrov. Ornitholog. lib.* 11. *p.* 663. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 110. *Tab.* 15. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 28. and 181. *Ararauna Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 206. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 111. *An Premier eſpece d'Arras de Rochef. p.* 170?

The Great Maccaw.

This from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail was near two Foot and a half long, the Tail it ſelf was a Foot long, it was two Foot from the point of Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was crooked like that of a Parrot very ſtrong and black. The Tongue was thick, of the Shape of a Man's, and of a black Colour. On each ſide of the Head was a rediſh fleſhy bare Membrane near the Eyes, with ſome few black Feathers growing on it, the Top of the Head above the Bill was green, under the Chaps black; the upper Part of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail were blue; the under Part of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly and under the Wings of an Orange or a *Fueille Morte* Colour. The Legs were an Inch and a half long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes were four, two before and two behind, the longeſt of which was about an Inch, and all of them arm'd with blunt crooked brown Claws.

It would with the Bill break very hard Wood.

It fed on raw Fleſh chiefly, but would eat other things likewiſe.

It ſpoke very plain, and more Articulate than any Bird I ever heard.

It ſmelt as thoſe ſmall red Parrots call'd *Loros* which come from the Spice Illands, or ſomething like a Goat.

VI.

VI. *Maracana altera Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 207. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 112.

The Small Maccaw.

They are very common in the Woods, and are eaten as Pigeons, but when young, are tamed, and kept as Parrots.

VII. *Pſittacus viridis alarum coſta ſuperna rubente. Aldrov. Ornith. lib.* 11. *p.* 668. *Raij. ſyn. av. p.* 30. *&* 181. *Pſittacus mediæ magnitudinis. Willughb. p.* 112. *Tab.* 16.

This is brought from the Spaniſh Main, or Continent of *America* frequently hither, and is reckoned one of the moſt docile Parrots.

VIII. *Papagayos verdes que tienen un flueco de plumas blancas en el nacimiento del pico. de Oviedo lib.* 14. *cap.* 4. *Raij. ſyn. av. p.* 181. *An pſittacus Leucocephalus. Aldrov. p.* 670. *lib.* 11. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 31?

Theſe are brought from *Cuba* to *Jamaica* frequently, and are found likewiſe in *Hiſpaniola.*

IX. *Pſittacus minor collo ſeu torque miniateo. Raij. ſyn. av. p.* 181. *An Xaxabes de Oviedo. lib.* 14. *cap.* 4?

The common Parrot of Jamaica.

It is leſſer then thoſe of the Main, and has a rediſh colour'd Neck, being every where elſe of a green Colour, it has a ſhort broad Tail and ſpeaks very articulately.

Parrots are intoxicated with Cotton Seed as Men with Wine. *Du Tertre.*

They when eaten have a different taſte according to their Food.

They are eaten bak'd in Pyes and taſte as Pigeons.

X. *Pſittacus cinereus ſeu ſubcæruleus. Aldrov. p.* 675. *Ornith. lib.* 11. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 31.

Theſe are brought to the Iſland of *Jamaica* in great Quantities from *Guinea.*

XI. *Pſittacus minor macrourus totus viridis. Aldrov. Ornith. lib.* 11. *p.* 678. *Tui ſpecies* 2. *Tuiaputejuba. Marcg. p.* 206. *Willughb. p.* 116. *Raij. ſyn. av. p.* 33. 34. and 181. *Paxaritos todos verdes. de Oviedo lib.* 14. *cap.* 4. *Perriques. de Rochef. p.* 172. *Du Tertre. p.* 251.

This is very common in the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

And in *Eſpanola. Oviedo.*

They learn to ſpeak articulately but are reckon'd to be Ill-humour'd.

XII. *Monedula tota nigra major, garrula, mandibula ſuperiore arcuata. Tab.* 256. *Fig.* 1. *Ani Braſilienſibus Marcgr. p.* 193. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. p.* 120. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 35 *&* 185.

The Great Black-Bird.

This was 13 Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and about fifteen Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other both being extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long and black, the under Mandible being ſtrait, the upper of a ſingular Make, diſtinguiſhing it from other Birds, for it was arch'd, or round, rais'd high, flat and thin on the upper round Edge. The Feet have three Toes before and one behind (tho' *Marcgrave* ſays otherways.) The Legs are two Inches long and black as Jet, the middle Toe before is one Inch and an half long, arm'd with a pretty ſharp Claw, and the other Toes proportionable. The Colour of the Feathers all over is black.

The Stomach of this Bird was pretty thick, it was very full of Graſs-hoppers, Beetles, *&c.* disjointed and partly diſſolv'd.

It haunts the Woods on the Edges of the *Savannas*, and is very common, making a loud Noiſe upon the ſight of Mankind, which alarms all the Fowl in their Neighbourhood, ſo that they are very prejudicial to Fowlers, but on the other Hand when Negros run from their Maſters, and are purſued by them in the Woods to be brought back to their Service, theſe Birds on ſight of them as of other Men, will make a Noiſe and direct the Purſuers which way they muſt take to follow their Blacks, who otherwiſe might live always in the remoter inland Woods in Pleaſure and Idleneſs.

Perhaps this Bird may have the Toes ſometimes two before, at other times two behind.

XIII. *Cornix nigra garrula. Raij. ſyn. p.* 181.

A Chatering Crow, or, *a Cacao Walke.*

This was one Foot and an half long, and three Foot from Wing to Wing extended, his Bill was black, ſtrait, one Inch and an half long, having pretty large Noſtrils, the Neck was three Inches long, the Tail five Inches long, all the Feathers over the whole Body of a black Colour, the Legs and Feet were three Inches long, the Toes four, three before and one behind, the one in the middle of thoſe before about an Inch in Length, all cover'd as the Legs with Scales black as Jet.

His Stomach was muſcular and pretty thick, it had a ſtrong Purple inward Tunicle, to defend it from being hurt by any thing within it, it was fill'd with red Berries, and ſeveral Beetles and Seeds.

It frequents the Mountains, where it loves to be always making a chattering Noiſe, different from that of any of the European Crowes.

It is very much in the North-ſide of the Iſland.

It feeds on Berries which it gathers in the Woods, Beetles, *&c.*

It is counted pretty good Meat, but is not much ſought after.

This comes very near the common Crow in *England*, but ſeems to differ in ſeveral Particulars, as may be gathered from comparing their Deſcriptions.

XIV.

XIV. *Monedula tota nigra. Tab.* 257. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 185.

The Small Black-Bird.

This is from the Bills end to the end of the Tail twelve Inches, about ſixteen meaſur'd broad Ways, the Wings being extended. The Bill is black, one Inch long, pointed with no riſing as the other of the ſame Name hath, and like a Magpyes. The Head is proportionably large to the Body, the Neck is two Inches long, the Tail five Inches in Length, the Feathers all over are black, the Legs and Feet are three Inches long, black, and ſcaly. It has four Toes, three before and one behind, the middle one of thoſe before being the longeſt is more then an Inch in Length, they have all crooked Claws, tho' they are neither long nor ſharp.

Its Stomach is muſcular like thoſe of its Kind, and it was full of Beetles and the Remains of other Vermin.

They are to be met with on the Road between *Paſſage-Fort* and the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega* very frequently.

XV. *Picus varius medius. Tab.* 255. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 181. *An Ipecu Marcg. p.* 207. *Willughb. p.* 138. *Tab.* 22?

The Woodpecker.

This was ten Inches long, and fourteen Inches from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was an Inch long, ſtrait, roundiſh, black, and pointed, the Tail was three Inches long and forked, the end of the Tongue was hard and pointed. Above the Bill was Down of a yellowiſh white Colour, the Head was brown, the back Part and Neck of it of a ſcarlet, the Back, Wings, and Tail black, with white tranſverſe Stroaks or Lines, the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, between an Orange and brown Colour, the Feet and Legs were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with greeniſh yellow Scales, the Toes four, and plac'd two before and as many behind; they had ſharp, crooked, brown and pretty long Claws.

This had a pretty large Stomach, with no ſeparable inward Membrane, the Contents of it were ſeveral Sorts of Berries on which it fed, the Gall Bladder was long, and lay on the Guts, it was ſhap'd like *Hippocrates*'s Bag, being Pyramidal. The Guts were every where very wide and the Fat yellow. The Tongue had on its upper part, a ſharp, hard, two edg'd half Inch long and black Point, ſomething like an Arrow Head joined to its End, having Prickles, or being indented on each ſide, by which it kills the *Coſſi*, and other Inſects in the Trunes of the Trees, bringing them out, tho' deeply lodg'd in them.

They are every where in the Woods.

They love the Indian Pepper, or *Capſicum* very much.

XVI. *Icterus minor nidum ſuſpendens. Raij. ſyn. p.* 184. *An Ipujuba ſeu Japu Braſilienſibus Marcg. p.* 193. *ed.* 1648? *Willughb. Angl.* 142? *Tab.* 23?

The Watchy Picket, or, *Spaniſh Nightingale.*

This Bird was ſix Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and nine Inches long from the end of Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was ſtrait, pointed, thick at the beginning and whitiſh,

whitiſh, ending ſmall and black, with two Apertures for the Noſtrils. Round about the beginning of the Bill was a little Ring of black, the upper Part of the Head, Neck, Back, and Tail, were of a light brown or grey Colour, inclining to red, the Wings of a darker brown, with ſome white ſhort Feathers intermix'd, the under Part of the Neck had a black Line in the middle; on each ſide it was of a dirty Yellow, or *Fueille morte* Colour, as was alſo the Breaſt and Belly, the Legs, and Feet an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with bluiſh colour'd Scales, the Toes four, whereof three before, that in the middle being three quarters of an Inch long, and having long crooked, ſharp, brown Claws.

It had not a very thick or muſcular Stomach, which was fill'd with the Remains of Worms, *&c.* it feeds on. The Liver was of a dirty blackiſh Colour, and divided very much into ſeveral Lobes, and the Inteſtines had ſeveral Circumvolutions.

They are common in the Woods, where they ſing not unpleaſantly.

They build their Neſts of the Stalks or inward Hair of that Kind of *Viſcum, Herba paraſitica*, Moſs, or Herb call'd Old Man's Beard, deſcrib'd in the firſt Volume of this Hiſtory, which they careſully weave amongſt one another, from the utmoſt Extremities of the Twigs of high Trees Sack Faſhion, after the manner of hang Neſts, and therein lay their Eggs to avoid the Snakes, *&c.* who cannot then come at them. Theſe Stalks or Threads are vulgarly tho' falſly thought to be Horſe Hair, ſuch Neſts are frequently ſeen on the further Twigs of high Trees when the Leaves are fallen off that hide them.

XVII. *Icterus minor nidum ſuſpendens alter. Tab.* 258. *Fig.* 3.

Another Sort of the Watchy Picket, or, *Spaniſh Nightingale.*

There is another Sort of theſe, different only in this, that 'tis yellower on the Back, and of a very lively yellow Colour on the Breaſt and Belly with more black under the Chaps, perhaps the firſt and this are Male and Female, or may differ only in Age.

XVIII. *Sitta, ſeu picus cinereus major capite nigro. Tab.* 259. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 185.

A Loggerhead.

This was ſix Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eleven from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, it had a black, three ſquare pointed Bill near an Inch long, compreſs'd, having two round Apertures for Noſtrils, and every where near its Origin ſome black Hairs. The Tail was two Inches and a half long, the Head large and cover'd with black Feathers, of which it had a Crown or Tuft, the Back with light brown, or grey, the Wings and Tail with dark brown and blackiſh Feathers, and on the ends of all were white tranſverſe Lines. Under the Chaps, Breaſt, and Belly were white Feathers, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, the Claws black, crooked, and ſhort.

They feed on Inſects, as Cock-roches, *&c.*

They are common in the *Savannas* among the Buſhes, and let Men come ſo near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads.

XIX.

XIX. *Sitta, ſeu picus cinereus major, roſtro curvo. Tab.* 259. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 168.

Another Sort of Loggerhead.

This Bird was eight Inches long, meaſuring from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and a Foot from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, rais'd in the middle of the upper Chap, which was ſharp and crooked at its End. It had two round Holes for the Noſtrils, and briſtly Hairs ſticking out about the Original or Baſe of the Bill; The Head and Back were grey, the Wings and Tail were dark brown with Orange colour'd Streaks along their Sides, the Tail was three Inches long, under the Chaps it was grey, and the Breaſt and Belly were whitiſh. The Legs and Feet were more than an Inch long cover'd with brown Scales, there were four Toes, whereof three ſtood forwards, that in the middle being three quarters of an Inch long, it had crooked ſharp blackiſh Claws.

It feeds on Worms, *Cimices*, &c.

The Figure of the Bill as Grav'd in Table 259. is not crooked enough.

XX. *Pica luteonigra varia. Tab.* 253. *Fig.* 4. The yellow and black Pye. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 181.

The Yellow Woodpecker.

It was nine Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Claw of the middle Toe, and almoſt of the ſame Length to the end of the Tail: The Bill was an Inch long, ſtrait, black, and pointed, the Legs and Toes were black, with the Claws of the ſame Colour, three ſtanding forwards and one backward. The Colour of the Head was black, ſo was the Throat, with part of the Back and Tail. The Wings were black and white, all the reſt of this Bird was of a light Orange Colour.

This feeds on Inſects.

This Bird was ſent to the Duke of *Albemarle* from *Rio de la Hacha*, the Governor of that Place thinking it a fit Preſent for him. They have the ſame Cuſtoms in hopping about, *&c.* with Magpies.

XXI. *Gallus gallinaceus & gallina Domeſtica. Willughb. p.* 154. *Tab.* 26. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 51. *&* 182.

The Common Dunghill Cock and Hen.

They thrive extreamly well in all the hot Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, and *Oviedo* ſays *lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. they were carried thither from *Spain*.

XXII. *Gallo pavo ſive Meleagris & Numidica avis. Willughb. p.* 159. *Tab.* 27. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 51. *&* 182.

The Turkey.

They thrive wonderfully in all the hot Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, and are there excellent Food, and as *Du Tertre* ſays, they breed three or four Times in a Year.

XXIII. *Pavo. Willughb. p.* 158. *Tab.* 27. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 51. *&.* 183.

The Peacock.

They are common in the hot Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*. *Oviedo* ſays, *lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. that they did not thrive well in *Eſpanola*.

XXIV. *Gallus & Gallina Guineenſis. Raij. ſyn. p.* 52. *&* 182. *Poules pintades de Rochef. p.* 169. *Gallina Guinea. Willughb. p.* 162. *Tab.* 26. *Gallina Giunea Aldrov. tom. alt. ed. Bon. p.* 337. *ed. Francof. p.* 151. *Peintades Mem. pour l'Hiſtoire des anim. de L'academie des Sciences. p.* 135.

The Guinea Hen.

'Tis commonly thought that theſe Birds were firſt brought hither as well as to the Caribes, where they are in great Plenty, from *Africa*. They go in Covies many together in the Woods near the *Savannas*, and run very ſwiftly. They are excellent Meat.

XXV. *Gallus Indicus. Tab.* 260. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 52. *&* 163. *Cocq. Indien. de mem. de l'acad. des ſciences. p.* 146. *Mitu vel mutu alia ſpecies Mituporanga Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 193. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 161. *Mutuporanga. Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 80. *Tepetotl Nieremb?* *The other Indian Cock of* Aldrov. *Gallus Indicus alius. Aldrov. Ornithol. tom. alter ed. Bon. p.* 332. *&* 333. *Francof. p.* 157. *Mituporangæ caput. Will. Tab.* 28.

A Quirizao, or Curaſſo.

This Bird was like a Turkey, it had a Bill of about an Inch and an half in Length, crooked, yellow towards the Baſe, the Head, and ſome part of the upper ſide of the Neck were crown'd with ſeveral Feathers for about two Inches in Length, by Way of Tuft, they were ſhining black, and turn'd like the Shell of a Snail in a Spiral Line towards their Ends. The Tail was not over two Inches long, and the Legs were black, and it was cover'd all over with Feathers as black as Jet.

The Thighs had not many Feathers.

It was brought from the Iſland *Quirizao*, *Curaſſao* or *Curaſſo*, belonging to the *Dutch*, to *Jamaica*.

XXVI. *Columba vulgaris. Willughb. p.* 180. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 59. *&* 183.

The common wild Dove, or Pigeon.

They are frequent every where, and multiply in Dove Houſes as in *England*. *Oviedo* ſays, the ſame of thoſe of *Spain*, which were very much increaſed in *Eſpanola*. *lib.* 14. *cap.* 3.

XXVII. *Columba cauda torquata, ſeu faſcia fuſca notata. Columba cauda faſcia fuſca notata, velut annulo cincta. Raij. ſyn. p.* 183.

The Ring-Tail'd Pigeon.

This was fifteen Inches from the Bill to the end of the Tail, and twenty from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the

the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, had a Protuberancie over the end, and two over the Noſtrils, the Eyes were blue, with a ſcarlet *Iris*, the Tail four or five Inches long, the Body very large, the Head was cover'd with purpliſh Feathers, ſo was the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, the laſt whitiſh. The upper part of the Neck had ſhining interchangeable green colour'd Feathers, the Back and Tail pale blue, only a dark brown *faſcia* Bar or Ring on the Tail, whence the Name. The Wings were of a dark brown Colour, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with red Scales, the Toes four, three before, that in the middle an Inch long, with ſharp, black, crooked Claws.

They are call'd Mountain Pigeons, tho' ſometimes they are found amongſt the *Savanna* Woods, as in the Month of *January*.

The Inwards were exactly like thoſe of other Pigeons, the Stomach being ſomewhat more ſphærical, and very full of the remainders of Berries, as *Pulps* and *Acini*.

They are very fat, but now and then in ſome Parts bitter.

XXVIII. *Columba minor, capite albo. Tab.* 261. *Fig.* 2. *Columba minor Leucocoryphos. Raij. ſyn. p.* 184. *Goritas de Oviedo lib.* 14. *cap.* 2. *An Oenas ſive vinago. Willughb. Angl. p.* 185. *Tab.* 35?

The Bald Pate.

This Pigeon is about eleven Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eighteen from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended. Its Bill was half an Inch long, and had two little Slits for the Noſtrils, under which it is white and ſharp, and over it towards its Baſe or Origin red and raiſed or protuberant: The Tail is ſquare and four Inches long, the upper part of the Head is grey when young, and when old, white, the Feathers on the upper part of the Neck were of a blue changeable green ſhining Colour, the ends black, all the Body elſe was of a dark blue Colour, the Legs were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with red Scales, the Toes four, three before, whereof that in the middle is an Inch long, and one behind, having all ſmall crooked and brown Claws.

The Stomach was very muſcular, and contain'd in it a ſeparable inſenſible Tunicle, it was full of Berries of Sweet-wood, they had chang'd their Purple-colour to a Red, with which the Guts were tinged; the Guts had near the Stomach a Pancreas running along, and they had ſeveral Circumvolutions, in which here and there lay the Berries, ſometimes half diſſolv'd and turn'd red and friable, and ſometimes only the Stones remained.

They are bitter or ſweet to the Taſte, according to the time of Year, or rather Food they feed on, and when they meet with Plenty of ſweet Berries, are counted very good Victuals.

XXIX. *Columba minor ventre candido. Tab.* 262. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 183.

The White-Belly'd Dove.

This was nine Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ſixteen from Wing to Wing extended. The Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, black, with two Protuberancies over the Noſtrils, and one at the Bills End, it being ſtrait. The Eyes were blue with a white *Iris*,

Iris, the Tail three Inches long, the Top of the Head or Crown, under the Chaps, Neck, Breaſt and Belly white, whence its Name; the upper part of the Neck was of a blue and purple interchangeable Colour, the Back and Wings of a Purpliſh-brown, with an Eye of Red, the Tail blue, with a white Stripe at the End. The Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long cover'd with very red Scales, the Toes four, whereof three before, that in the middle half an Inch long, the Claws very ſhort and of a brown Colour.

The Intrails were the ſame as thoſe of other Pigeons, and the Stomach fill'd with Berries, *&c.* as in the others.

They are in *January* to be found in the *Savannas* or Plains.

They are accounted good Food, and are not ſo bitter as the Precedent.

They make a very mournful and loud Noiſe upon the Trees of the Woods through the whole Iſland.

XXX. *Columba minor fulva. Tab.* 261. *Fig.* 1. *Perdix Montana. Raij. ſyn. p.* 183.

The Mountain Partridge.

This Sort of Pigeon, is ten Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ſixteen from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill is rais'd about the Noſtrils as in other Pigeons, red towards its Baſe, and whitiſh at the End, half an Inch long, and ſtrait, very like that of other Pigeons. The Head is ſmall, the Tail two Inches long, the Head, Back, Wings, and Tail, are cover'd with Feathers of a rediſh purple, Copper, or *Fueille morte* Colour, the Neck and Breaſt of a lighter, and the Belly more white, the Eyes are black, and have a yellow Circle or *Iris*, the Eyelids are of a fine Scarlet Colour. The Feet and Legs are two Inches long, cover'd with red Scales, there are four Toes, three before, whereof that in the middle is almoſt an Inch long, and one behind, and all of them have brown ſmall Claws.

The Stomach was pretty large, and fill'd with a ſort of bay *Berries* call'd Sweet-wood Berries, it was not very muſcular, neither was there any thing extraordinary in the Intrails of this Bird.

They are found in the woody Mountains near the *Angels*, where they feed on Berries.

They are accounted very good Food.

They build their Neſts in low bough'd Trees, and make them with Sticks laid croſs one another, on which is placed Hair and Cotton, they are made ſo little that the Young when feather'd fall out of them on the Ground and are there fed by them.

XXXI. *Turtur. Willughb. Angl. p.* 183. *Tab.* 35. *Tab.* 262. *Fig.* 2. *Palomas tortoras menores que las de Eſpanola. de Oviedo. hiſt. lib.* 14. *cap.* 2. *Tortora di Colon. cap.* 19. An Ear Dove. *i. e. Turtur auritus. Raij. ſyn. p* 184.

An Ear Dove.

This I had drawn from the Life but have loſt the Deſcription, it had two Spots of each ſide of the Neck of a dark Colour, whence the Name of *Ear-Dove*, it was of the bigneſs of the Figure, and I believe the ſame, with our common Turtle-Dove.

One

One of these flying over *Colon*'s or *Christopher Columbus* his Ship, when they came near *America* but yet could not see it, gave them Hopes that they were near Land, and hinder'd their murmuring.

XXXII. *Turtur minimus guttatus. Tab.* 261. *Fig.* 3. *Turtur minimus alis maculosis. Raij. syn. p.* 184. *An Ortolans de la Martinique. de Du Tertre. p.* 254? *An Picui pinima Brasiliensibus. Marcgr. p.* 204. *ed.* 1648? *An Turtur minimus Barbadensis. Willugh. Angl. Tab.* 36. *p.* 184? *Raij. syn. p.* 62?

A Ground Dove.

This is about five Inches long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and eight from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill is half an Inch long, having two *Protuberancies*, over each Nostril one, the end blackish rais'd and crooked, and its Orignal or Base yellow or Orange colour'd. The Eyes are black within one Yellow and another Scarlet Circle, the Top of the Head blue, the Back light brown, Wings and Tail dark brown, only the Wings are spotted with blue or purple Spots. The Breast is of a light Purple, the *Abdomen* of a paler Colour. The Legs are an Inch long, cover'd with redish Scales. It hath four Toes, three before, and one behind, arm'd with brown Claws.

They feed on the Ground as Partridges, and spring as they do, rising and flying for a short Flight, and then light again on the Ground, they are very often many together, very good Meat, very common in all the Plains of the Island, and feed on the Grains or Seeds of Vegetables.

They are taken in *Clavanies* or Traps made of Reeds, bated with the Seeds of that *Ricinus* call'd here wild *Cassada.*

XXXIII. *Merula fusca. Tab.* 256. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. syn. p.* 185.

The Thrush.

This was seven Inches long, and ten from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was of an Orange Colour, having a black Line at the Point, round, strait, with two large *Apertures* for the Nostrils, an Inch long. The Tail was three Inches long, the Head, Back, Wings, and Tail of a dark brown Colour, under the Chaps was a white Spot, the under part of the Neck and Breast was light brown, the Belly whitish, the Legs two Inches and an half long, cover'd with Orange colour'd Scales; the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before was an Inch long; all of them had pretty large brown Claws.

The *Omentum* and all the Fat every where was of a deep yellow, or Orange Colour, and there did not seem to be any thing extraordinary in the Bowels.

They are eaten and counted good Food,

They frequent the woody Mountains near the *Angells.*

XXXIV. *Turdus minor cinereo-albus non maculatus. Tab.* 256. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. syn. p.* 185. *Turdus Americanus minor canorus ex cinereo albus non maculatus, The American Song-Thrush, Mock-Bird, or Nightingale. Ej. ib. p.* 64. *Cencontlatelli. Hernandez. Nieremberg.*

The Singing Bird, Mock Bird, or, *Nightingale.*

This is ſeven Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eleven from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, ſtrait, round, and of a very deep brown Colour, having two round *Apertures* for the Noſtrils. The Tail was three Inches long, the Top of the Head, Neck, and Back had grey Feathers, the Tail and Wings were of a dark brown Colour with ſome white, *viz.* In the middle of the firſt Wing Feathers and under the Tail. Under the Chaps, and the Breaſt and Belly, were of a white Colour; the Legs and Feet were an Inch and three quarters long, cover'd with black Scales; the Toes four, whereof three before, of which that in the middle was three quarters of an Inch long, the Claws black, crooked, and pretty long.

The Stomach was not very muſcular or thick, the Liver very whitiſh colour'd, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts many, the Stomach was full of Berries and Seeds.

Its very common any where in the *Savannas* in the woody Parts.

It has an Egg ſpotted with brown Spots, and builds in Ebonies, *&c.*

It pearches its ſelf on the higheſt Boughs of Trees, and there has Notes much like thoſe of our Thruſhes.

Its accounted good Food.

It feeds on ſeveral Sorts of Berries and Seeds.

They are very rarely to be brought up in Cages, tho' it has been many times attempted.

XXXV. *Alauda pratorum minor, roſtro breviore. Tab.* 259. *Fig.* 5. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 188.

The Savanna Bird.

This is four Inches long, and ſeven from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, ſhort, thick, pointed, of a dark brown Colour, the Eyes black, the top of the Head, upper Part of the Neck, and Back of a dark brown, whitiſh, and *Fueille Morte* Colours mixt, the Wing and Tail Feathers brown, the under part of the Neck and Breaſt of a light brown, inclining to yellow, the Belly white. The Legs and Feet were an Inch long, cover'd with whitiſh Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before was three quarters of an Inch long, the Claws were long, crooked and whitiſh, the Tips of the Wings and over the Eyes was yellow.

They ſit on the Ground in the Plains, and run thereon after the manner of Sky Larks, as low as they can, to avoid being diſcover'd, and when rais'd, fly not far nor high, but light again very near.

XXXVI. *Rubecula viridis elegantiſſima. Tab.* 263. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187.

Green Sparrow, or, *Green-humming Bird.*

It was four Inches from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, about twice as much from the end of Wing to Wing expanded, the Head was large in proportion to the Body. It had a broad flat Bill three quarters

quarters of an Inch long, the under Chap red, and the upper rediſh brown, having a ſtrait rais'd Line running along it, and two ſmall Holes, on each ſide of it one for the Noſtrils. Towards the Head, the upper part of the Head, Back, and viſible part of the Wings, were of a lively green Colour, the Feathers Downy, under the Chaps is a Spot of about half an Inch Diameter of a fine ſcarlet Colour; the Belly is of a yellowiſh white Colour, and the Breaſt of a whitiſh green Colour, the Legs and Toes were more than an Inch long, cover'd with rediſh brown colour'd Scales, the Toes were four, one behind and three before, whereof the middlemoſt was the longeſt, being half an Inch long, the three Toes before were join'd together for a great Way, but the two outwardmoſt were join'd almoſt to the very Claws, which were long and crooked, the Feathers were Downy, and the Tail an Inch and a quarter long.

The Belly or Stomach was pretty thick, and very well fill'd with Cimices and ſmall Vermin of the like Kind.

It loves low melancholly Places, and ſcarce will ſtir from any one till they take it.

It is one of the moſt beautiful Small-birds I ever ſaw.

XXXVII. *Luſcinia ſeu Philomela e fuſco & luteo varia. Tab.* 259. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187.

A Black and Yellow Bird.

This is four Inches and an half long, and eight Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Bill is half an Inch long, ſharp and black, having very ſmall Noſtrils, all the Head is of a black and brown Colour, except two three quarters of an Inch long Lines above the Eyes, which are white, under the Chaps, and the moſt part of the Back, is of a dark brown Colour, juſt above the Tail it is yellow; the Tail it ſelf and the Wings of a dark brown Colour, with ſome white Streaks in them. The Tip of the Wings, Belly, and Breaſt, are all yellow, the Legs and Feet are an Inch and an half long; the Toes four, one behind and three before, the middlemoſt of which was half an Inch long, and the longeſt, they are arm'd with crooked ſharp Claws.

The Heart was little, and had nothing in it extraordinary, it had a Stomach which was little, not very muſcular, and had an inward inſenſible ſeperate Coat, by which the other Tunicles were kept from being hurt, the Liver was ruddy, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts were many.

It has a pleaſant ſmall ſhort Note.

XXXVIII. *Mellivora avis minima. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187. *Guainumbi* 2. *Piſ. ed.* 1658. *p.* 319. *quoad nomen. Guainumbi ſeptima ſpecies Marcg. p.* 197. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 232. *An Huitritzil Ximen?*

The leaſt Humming Bird.

This was about an Inch and a quarter in Length from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was blackiſh, compreſs'd and three quarters of an Inch long, the Tail was very ſhort, the Head,

Head, Back, and Neck, were of a brown and changeable Colour, the Wings brown, the Legs very ſmall, black, three Toes before, and one behind, having long ſharp Claws, the Neck, Belly, and Breaſt were grey, or of a whitiſh Colour, with ſome few brown Spots in it, eſpecially under the Chaps.

The Tongue was white, long, proportionable to the Bill. The Stomach was white, as big as a large Pin's Head and round, the Circumvolutions of the Guts various, the Heart and Liver large, the Stomach, was full of the *Farina* and *Stamina*, contain'd in the inner Part of the Flowers about which they conſtantly hover, in ſearch of theſe Parts for their Nouriſhment, they reſting in the ſame Place on their Wings, and putting in their long Bills to draw or take out the aforeſaid Parts, of which I found their Stomach by a Microſcope to be crowded, the Excrement of the Belly is hard and whitiſh.

They are always to be found where Flowers are.

Their Eggs are all white, and not ſo large as a ſmall Field Pea.

It makes a Noiſe in flying juſt like an humble Bee.

When they fly in Sunſhine, I think I never ſaw a more beautiful Sight, the Feathers being moſt delicately colour'd and tranſparent. They as *Marcgrave* ſays, make a Noiſe in flying, *Hur, hur, hur,* with their Wings beating againſt the Air as a Wheel turn'd round, and have no pleaſant Note but what may be ſaid to be as that of the Sparrow, cherping or *Screp, ſcrep, ſcrep,* as the ſame *Marcgrave* ſays.

They are I think all the Year long in *Jamaica*, but more plentifully and in greater Variety after the Rains when the Flowers are moſt frequent.

Piſo's Account of their coming from a Caterpillar as a Butterfly, is altogether Fabulous.

This Bird, Feathers, Inwards, *&c.* put into the Ballance when juſt kill'd, weigh'd not over twenty Grains.

XXXIX. *Mellivora avis major. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187. *Guainumbi prima ſpecies. Marcgr. p.* 196. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 231. *Tab.* 42. *Piſ. p.* 318. *ed.* 1658.

The Larger Humming Bird.

This is the ſame in every thing with the former, only it is larger in every Reſpect, and hath the Back of a livelier and lighter colour'd Green.

It is to be found with the former, with which it agrees in Food, Way of Living, and the inward Structure of the Parts.

XL. *Mellivora avis maxima, Fœmina. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187. *Guainumbi* 5*a. ſpecies Marcgr. p.* 197. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 232.

The Largeſt or Blackeſt Humming Bird.

This was Five Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ſeven from the end of one Wing expanded to that of the other; the Bill was round, black, crooked, one Inch and a quarter long, the Head, Neck, and Back were of a very dark changeable Green and blue Colour, the Tail and Wings the ſame, only ſome Purple Feathers intermix'd, the two Sides of the Neck were Purple, the under Part

Part of the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly of a very dark changeable green Colour, the Feet as in the other Sorts, as alſo the Inwards.

They live as the other humming Birds for Food, flying, *&c.*

XLI. *Mellivora avis maxima, mas. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187. *Guainumbi tertia ſpecies. Marcgr. p.* 197. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p* 231. *An Guainumbi* 2*a. ſpecies. Marcgr. ib. Willughb. ib?*

The long Tail'd Humming Bird.

This is five Inches long, and ſix from Wing to Wing extended, its Bill is flat, reddiſh colour'd, almoſt ſtreight, and an Inch long, its Head has a Tuft or Crown of black Feathers, the Tail is an Inch and an half long; the Neck and Back are cover'd with very fine green Feathers, the Wings are brown, the Tail black, having two Feathers four Inches long of the ſame Colour, taking their beginning from under the Tail by the Rump on each ſide. The Chaps, Neck and Breaſt, are of the moſt beautiful changeable green Colour I ever ſaw.

The Inwards are the ſame as thoſe of the above deſcrib'd, only it had two Teſticles pretty large, this being the Male, the former the Female, which is without a forked Tail.

It lives as the former, and frequents the ſame Places, only it is not ſo often ſeen.

They all of them ſometimes ſit on the ſmall Boughs of Trees, and reſt themſelves when wearied.

I ſuſpect *Marcgrave*'s ſecond and third Sorts to differ only in Sex.

XLII. *Muſcicapa e fuſco & albo varia. Tab.* 265. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 186.

The ſmall black and white Bird.

This was four Inches long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and ſeven from Wing to Wing opened, the Bill ſtreight, round, black above white underneath, half an Inch long, and having two *Apertures* for the Noſtrils. The Tail was an Inch and an half long. The Head, Back, Tail, and Wings, were of a dark brown or black Colour, with white in pretty long Lines; under the Chaps, Neck, Breaſt, and Belly white, with ſome Eye of black, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with greeniſh brown Scales. It had four Toes, three before, and one behind, the one in the middle of thoſe before, being two Inches long; it had ſmall yellow crooked Claws.

Its Inwards were nothing differing from thoſe of the ſame Kind.

XLIII. *Muſcicapa e fuſco & luteo varia. Raij. ſyn. p.* 186. *Japacani Braſilienſibus. Marcg. p.* 212. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 240. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 84.

The ſmall Yellow and Brown Bird.

This was about four Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and ſeven from Wing to Wing extended. It had a ſmall, round half Inch long, almoſt ſtreight Bill, the Tail was an Inch and an half long, the Head and Back were of a light brown Colour, with ſome black Spots, Wings and Tail were brown, ſome white on the Tip of the Wings and yellow near the Rump over the Tail, under the Chaps on the ſide of the

Neck, and by the Eyes yellow, the Breaſt yellow with brown Spots, and the Belly white, the Feet and Legs an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with brown Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before is half an Inch long, the Joints from without inward four, three, and two, within the Toes it was yellow.

There is another Sort, or Variety of this Bird, which is only not ſo yellow, in every thing elſe being the ſame.

The Stomach of this Bird is very muſcular, having a thin, ſeparable, and inſenſible Membrane, it was altogether empty, the Circumvolutions of the Guts were many.

They are found about the Town of St. *Jago de la Vega*, among the Buſhes very often.

XLIV. *Muſcicapa e cæruleo, cinereo, fuſco & luteo varia. Raij. ſyn. p.* 186.

This ſmall Bird was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eight from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended. The Bill was round, black, half an Inch long, having two *Apertures* for the Noſtrils. The upper part of the Head, Neck, and Back was of a bluiſh and grey Colour and Downy, the Wings and Tail, which was two Inches long, brown and white intermixt, under the Chaps and Neck yellow, of each ſide of the Neck black and white, the Breaſt and Belly were white, with ſome black Spots towards their Sides. The Feet and Legs were an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with brown Scales. It had four Toes, three before, that in the middle half an Inch long, and all had crooked ſmall brown Claws.

They are found with the former.

XLV. *Muſcicapa pallide fuſca. Tab.* 265. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 186.

The Worm-Eater.

This Bird was five Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and about twice as much from Wing to Wing extended, its Bill was more than half an Inch long, ſharp, round and ſtreight, of a light brown Colour, the Head, Back, Wings and Tail, were of a light brown Colour, above and below the Eyes it had two Streaks of a dark brown Colour; likewiſe under the Chaps, the Breaſt, and Belly, more of a mixt Colour, partly brown and partly Snuff-colour, or almoſt like the Breaſts of the Larks in *Europe*. Its Feet and Legs were an Inch and an half long, its Toes four, three before and one behind, with ſmall Claws to them, the middlemoſt of thoſe before being the longeſt, was half an Inch long.

It was taken in a Gully near Captain *Draxes*'s Plantation, intangled with the Seeds of *Fingrigo* under the Trees, ſo that it could not fly, and is found in the South-ſide of the Iſland of *Jamaica* likewiſe.

XLVI. *Oenanthe fuſco lutea minor. Raij. ſyn. p.* 186.

This Bird was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and it was eight Inches long from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, its Bill was ſtreight, brown, round, not very ſharp, having two Noſtrils towards the Head pretty large. The upper parts of the Head and Back were of a yellowiſh brown Colour, the Wings and Tail brown, with ſome white Streaks, the Tail an Inch

and

and an half long, under the Chaps, Breaſt and Belly it was yellow, the Legs were an Inch long, the Toes four, one behind and three before, whereof the middlemoſt was half an Inch long, being the longeſt. Its Stomach was very muſcular, and contain'd ſeveral ſmall Cimices, Caterpillars, and other things of that Kind, there was nothing very extraordinary in any other Part.

It feeds on Cimices, ſmall Beetles, *&c.*

XLVII. *Paſſer Cæruleo fuſcus. Tab.* 257. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 187.

The Bonano Bird.

This is about five Inches long from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, the Tail an Inch and an half long, the Bill about three quarters of an Inch long, being ſhort and round in both Chaps, the Head big in proportion to other ſmall Birds. From the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended is nine Inches. The Legs were three quarters of an Inch long and black, it had three Toes before and one behind, arm'd with ſharp Claws all black. The Feathers were on the Back from the Head to the Tail downy, and of a darkiſh blue Colour, the Breaſt of a more whitiſh or light blue, and in the Belly the ends of the Feathers were yellow: The Tail and Wing Feathers were of a darkiſh blue, inclining to a green Colour.

The Heart was Oval, and it had ſeveral Circumvolutions in the Guts.

It frequents *Bonano* Trees, whence its Name.

There is another Bird exactly the ſame as to every thing, only the Head is leſs, which with the Back and Tail are of a yellowiſh brown Colour, the Belly is more whitiſh, the Bill, Legs, and Toes are the ſame, only of a light brown Colour.

XLVIII. *Paſſer niger, punctis croceis notatus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 187.

The Black-Sparrow.

This was five Inches long from the Bills end to that of the Tail, and eight from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was very ſhort, not over three quarters of an Inch long, black, thick, and pointed, with two round *Apertures* for the Noſtrils. The Tail was two Inches long, all over it was of a black Colour, inclining to blue, only over the Eyes, under the Chaps and Tail were Orange colour'd Spots, the Legs and Feet were an Inch long, cover'd with black Scales. It had three Toes before and one behind, with ſhort crooked Claws.

XLIX. *Serino affinis avis, e cinereo luteo & fuſco varia. Raij. ſyn. p.* 188.

This Bird was eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and twelve from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, ſhort and thick, the upper part of the Chap of a bluiſh brown Colour, and the under lighter, the upper having two round Holes to take the Air by, the Head was cover'd with light brown or grey Feathers, the Back with yellow, inclining to brown; The Wings and Tail were of a dark brown, with white Streaks on them, under the Chaps it was grey, the Breaſt and Belly yellow, under the

Tail

Tail white, the Feet and Legs were an Inch and a Quarter long, it had four Toes, three before and one behind, cover'd with bluiſh colour'd Scales, the Toes had brown Claws, crooked, and not very long, the Tail was an Inch long.

L. *Serino affinis avicula, e croceo & nigro varia. Raij. ſyn. p.* 188.

The ſmall Black and Orange-colour'd Bird.

It was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ſix from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was a Quarter of an Inch long, broad at the beginning, where were two *Apertures* for the Noſtrils, and Hairs. The Tail was an Inch and a Quarter long, the Head and Neck were black, the Back of the ſame Colour, with an Eye of Orange, the Tail and Wings brown, with ſome Orange colour'd Streaks on the Wings, the Breaſt and above the Wings was the ſame Orange Colour, the Belly white, the Legs an Inch long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes four, three before, all which had ſmall brown Claws.

Its Stomach was not very thick, it had a diſtinctly ſeparable Membrane, and was full of Ants, the Colour of the Fat was yellow.

It feeds on Ants.

LI. *Hirundo Americana Braſilienſibus Tapera dicta. Raij. ſyn. p.* 72. *Vencejos de Oviedo lib.* 14. *cap.* 2. *Tapera Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 205. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 72. *&* 185. *Willughb. p.* 214. *An hirundo apus. Willughb. p.* 214? *Tab.* 38? *Raij. ſyn. p.* 72? *Herondelles de Du Tertre.* 259.

The Swallow.

This ſeem'd to me to be the ſame with our common Swallow or the black Martin and Swift, only ſomewhat lighter colour'd, they are frequent in the *Savannas* or Plains, and fly after the manner of ours, lighting now and then on the Tops of Buſhes.

Du Tertre tells us that they are Paſſage Birds in the Caribes, and only ſeen there during the ſix Months of their being in *France*, and at other times not obſerv'd.

Oviedo reckons this among thoſe common to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*.

LII. *Cuculus major, Tab.* 258. *Fig.* 1. *Picus major leucophæus ſeu caneſcens, Pluviæ avis & ſenex dictus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 182.

An Old-Man, or, *a Raine-Bird.*

This Bird (which with the two following ought to have been placed before) from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail was eighteen Inches long, and as much frem Wing to Wing extended. The Bill was more than an Inch long, a little crooked, roundiſh, black above, white underneath, and pointed. The Tail was nine Inches long, the Head above was cover'd with very dark brown downy Feathers, the Back and Wings of the ſame, but more light Colour, the Tail was black, only the Ends white, under the Chaps and on the Neck were white downy Feathers, the Belly and under the Tail ſorrel or rediſh *Fueille Morte* the Legs and Feet were two Inches long, cover'd with bluiſh

bluiſh black Scales. The Toes were four, two before and two behind, whereof that on the outſide had four Joints, the inſide of the Foot was yellow, the outwardmoſt of the two Toes before had three Joints, that within two, and the other behind one.

Its Stomach was large, and the Belly fill'd with very much yellow Fat. The Stomach had a very thick inward Tunicle, the Guts were quoil'd up as a Cable in a Ship.

They feed on Worms and Seeds, or Grains.

It makes a Noiſe generally before Rain, whence it had its Name of Rain Bird.

It is to be found at all times of the Year in all the Hedges or Woods of this Iſland.

LIII. *Cuculus major, roſtro longiore & magis recto. Tab.* 258. *Fig.* 2. *Picus ſeu Pluviæ avis alia caneſcens, ſenex dicta, roſtro longiore & rectiore. Raij. ſyn. p.* 182.

Another Sort of Raine-Bird, or *Old-Man.*

This is the ſame in every thing with the former, only the Bill is ſtreight, longer by half an Inch, ſmaller and whiter.

They are call'd Raine-Birds, becauſe uſually before Raine they make a Noiſe in the Hedges.

They are call'd Old-Men from the light brown, or grey Colour their downy Feathers are of.

They are every where in the Hedges and Woods, where one may come very near them before they ſtir or offer to fly away.

LIV. *Iſpida ex atro & albo varia. Tab.* 255. *Fig.* 3. *Raj. ſyn. p.* 49. & 182. *An Peſcheur de Du Tertre. p.* 253? *Jaguacati guacu Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 194. *ed.* 1640. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 147. *Tab.* 24.

The Crab-Catcher.

This Bird is about one Foot from Bills end to that of the Tail, about twenty two Inches from the end of one Wing to that of the other both being extended, the Head is large in proportion to the Body, its Bill is full two Inches long, and tapering, it is black except at its Origine, where it is ſomewhat whitiſh, the Tail is two Inches and an half long, and pretty large, the Neck two Inches long, it has on its Crown a Tuft of blackiſh blue Feathers, then a Ring of white on its Neck, the Back and ſhort Feathers of the Wings are of a bluiſh black Colour, the Tail and Wing Feathers are black and white mixt, the Chaps and under part of the Neck are white, the Breaſt bluiſh, the Belly and moſt of the under part of the Wings are white. The Legs and Feet are about an Inch and an half long, cover'd with black ſmall Scales, the Toes are four, three before, and one behind, the two outermoſt for a conſiderable Length are join'd together, then they part, and have ſmall black crooked Claws, the longeſt Toe of the three before is an Inch long, and the Leg ſcarce half Inch in Length.

In his Mouth was a very ſhort triangular Tongue, his Jaws, or both ſides of his Bill were bony to bruiſe the Teſtacea it feeds on. The Stomach was not very muſcular, but the Circumvolutions of the Inteſtines very regular, and juſt like a Quoil of Cable, and withall very ſmall.

It haunts watery Places towards the Sea, and is uſually pearch'd on the Trees, and makes a Noiſe or Chattering very loud.

It is not eatable, or at leaſt good palatable Food.

CHAP. II.

Of Birds which wade, or frequent watery Places.

I. GRUS *Balearica. Aldrov. Willughb. p.* 275. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 95. *Pavo marinus. Cluſ. exotic. lib.* 5. *cap.* 11. *Struthio ex China Viſcher.*

This was brought to *Jamaica*, where it liv'd abroad many Years, and was fed as Turkies.

II. *Ardea alba maxima. Tab.* 266. *An Ardea alba major. Willughb. Angl. p.* 279. *Tab.* 49? *Guiratinga Braſilienſibus Marcg. p.* 210. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 285. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 189.

The largeſt white Gaulding.

It was three Foot and an half long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, four Foot from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was long, angular, yellow, and had two long Slits for the Noſtrils. The Neck was crooked as a Roman S. and eleven Inches long, the Tail four Inches long, and all over its whole Body the Feathers were of a Milk white Colour, exceeding beautiful, the Thighs, Legs and Toes were ten Inches long, cover'd with large Scales of a bluiſh black Colour, the Toes were four, one behind and three before, whereof that in the middle was three Inches long, all of them had ſmall black Claws, there was alſo a ſmall Web between the two moſt outward Toes, the Toe behind was on the Inſide of the Leg.

The Stomach of this was Oblong or Sack-faſhion, tho' not very muſcular, it was fill'd with ſmall Fiſh and Fry, the Guts were quoil'd up under it, the Liver was large, and the Gall Bladder big, the Heart large, and the Down on the Breaſt very thick.

It haunts the Sea Marſhes, as about the Salt Ponds, *&c.*

It feeeds on ſmall Fiſhes, and Fiſh Fry.

III. *Ardea cærulea. Tab.* 264. *Fig.* 5. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 189. *An Ardeola. Marcgr. p.* 210. *ed.* 1648? *Willughb. Angl. p.* 285? *Tab.* 51? *Cocoi.* 3. *Piſ. p.* 90? *ed.* 1658?

The Heron.

This Heron was twenty Inches long, and about thirty from Wing to Wing extended, the Head was little, and had an Inch long Tuft, the Bill was four Inches long, roundiſh, the upper Mandible black, the under yellow, there were two large Slits for Noſtrils, its Neck was crooked like a Roman S. and eight Inches long, the Tail three, the Head, upper part of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, were of a bluiſh Colour. Under the Chaps was white, the under part of the Neck yellowiſh white, the Breaſt and Belly of a Milk white, the Thighs,

Legs,

Legs, and Feet were eight Inches long, cover'd with yellowiſh and black Scales mixt, the Toes four, one behind, and three before, that in the middle being two Inches long, having brown Claws, there was likewiſe a ſmall Web between the two moſt outward Toes:

Its Stomach was Oblong, or Sack-faſhion, and was fill'd with the remainder of ſmall Fiſh Fry, it was extreamly fat, and the Fat yellow, and had a yellow Down covering the Breaſt, as the other Herons before deſcrib'd.

It feeds on ſmall Fiſh, Fiſh Fry, *&c.*

It frequents Marſhes near rhe Sea ſide, as at the Salt Ponds. *&c.*

IV. *Ardea cæruleo nigra. Tab.* 263. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 189.

The Black Gaulding, or *blue Gaulding.*

This is from its Bills end to the end of the Tail, one Foot and an half, twice as much from the end of one Wing to the other being extended, the Bill is bluiſh upwards, blackiſh towards the end, where it is ſharp, it is two Inches and an half long, and at its Original has a greeniſh Skin about the Eye, it has a Tuſt of ſmall, thin, longiſh Feathers on its Head, its Neck is ſix Inches long, cover'd with a few thin Feathers of a bluiſh black Colour, as are the Feathers of this Bird every where, except on his Breaſt, Belly, and under the Wings, where 'tis of a more light Colour, the Legs are ſeven Inches long, cover'd with greeniſh Scales, the Toes are four, one behind and three before, the middlemoſt of which is longeſt, being more than two Inches in length, the Claws are black, crooked, and a little ſharp.

I obſerv'd on the out Part of his Breaſt, juſt under the Neck, there was a Spot of white downy ſmall Feathers, and under them a yellowiſh Skin, in which they were rooted, below which lay a conglomerated Gland, of a pretty large Size. The OEſophagus was wide, the Stomach hanging like a Sack, and very well fill'd with Shrimps, young Crabs, Spiders, Field Crickets, *&c.* The Circumvolutions of the Guts were few, under the Heart was the *Aſpera Arteria* divided, and there were two round Holes oppoſite to one another, for giving Paſſage, I ſuppoſe, to the Air into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, the Liver was large, and conſiſted of two Lobes filling both right and left *Hypochondres.*

It loves Ponds and watery Places.

V. *Ardea ſtellaris minor. Tab.* 263. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 189.

The ſmall Bittern.

This Bird is fourteen Inches long from the point of its Bill to the end of the Tail, about twenty Inches broad taken from the Ends of its extended Wings, the Head is proportionable to its Body, the Eyes are round, encircled with a yellow Membrane, ſtretching its ſelf towards the Noſtrils at the beginning of the Bill, the Bill is upwards of two Inches in Length pointed and corner'd, black in the upper Chap and yellow underneath, the Neck is five Inches long, and winds its ſelf always like a Roman S and is immoveable, or very ſtiff, the Tail is little over an Inch in Length, the Feathers on the Crown of the Head are dark brown, and Tuft Faſhion, as likewiſe on the upper Part of the Neck, Back, and Tail, the Wings likewiſe, only ſome whitiſh and tawny Spots here and there, the under part of the Neck,

Chaps,

Chaps, Breaſt, and Belly, are of a lighter brown intermixt, with a white and *Fueille Morte* Colour, the Legs and Feet are four Inches long, on the fore part they are of a dark brown, and behind of a yellow Colour, cover'd with ſmall Scales. They have four Toes, one behind and three before, the middlemoſt of which is ſomewhat more than one Inch long, the Toes for Number of Joints, is as the *Coot*, and has likewiſe a little Web between the two outwardmoſt Toes.

It had on the outward Skin, under the great Feathers on the Breaſt two Spots, one of each ſide as big as one's Thumb, cover'd with a yellow Down, under each of which was a conglomerated Gland. The *Trachea Arteria* was firſt before, or forwards, and afterwards paſt behind the S, or Turn the Vertebtes of the Neck made, and took as it were a ſtrait Courſe, till under the Baſe of the Heart it was divided into two Branches, the Stomach was far in the *Abdomen*, under a long *Gullet*, it was Sack-faſhion, and the Guts were very ſmall, and had many Windings.

It feeds on *Libellas*, Cray Fiſh, Shrimps, and other Inſects haunting watery Places.

It loves watery Places.

I know not but that ſome part of the odd Poſition of the Neck may be owing to the carrying of it, after it was kill'd.

VI. *Himantopus. Tab.* 267. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 297. *Tab.* 54. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 106. & 190.

The Long-Legs.

This was thirteen Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, about twenty two Inches from the Tip of the one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was round, ſtreight, blackiſh, more than two Inches long, and having two large *Apertures* for the Noſtrils, the Head was large in proportion to the reſt of the Body, the Neck was three Inches long, and the Tail two and an half, all the upper Part of the Head was blackiſh, except two white Spots over the Eyes, the upper part of the Neck was alſo blackiſh, the Back of a brown Colour, and the Wings blackiſh, the Baſe of the Bill under the Chaps, fore part of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly, and Tail were white, the Feet, Legs, and Thighs were eight Inches long cover'd with rediſh or Fleſh colour'd Scales, the Toes were three, all before, or ſtanding forwards, that in the middle being an Inch and an half long, all of them having ſmall black Claws.

Its Stomach was very muſcular, had no inward ſeparable Tunicle, and was fill'd with the Seeds of Graſs, the Liver was red, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts many, it had a great many conglomerated Glands at the Entrance into the Stomach.

They haunt and frequent the Sea Marſhes.
They feed on the Tops of Graſs, *&c.*
They are accounted good Food.

VII. *Platea incarnata. Raij. ſyn. p.* 189. *Tlauhquechul Fernandez. p.* 49. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 289. *Aiaia Braſilienſibus, Colherado Luſitanis, Belgis Lepelaer. Marcgr. p.* 204. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. p.* 289. *Angl.*

The

The American Scarlet-Pelecan, or, *Spoon-Bill.*

This Bird was twenty nine Inches from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and four Foot from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was eight Inches long, the under Chap was larger towards its Head, tho' ſhorter than the upper, it was below the Eyes two Inches and a half broad, where it had two Noſtrils, and from thence narrowed by Degrees, till it came to be three quarters of an Inch broad, and then ended in a round Spoon of two Inches Diameter, it had only a triangular Point for its Tongue, had little or no Tail, a long Neck, its Legs from the Knees were eight Inches long, it had four Toes one behind and three before, with very ſhort Claws and a very little Web joining ſome part of the Toes, the Feet had white Scales with black edges. It was every where cover'd with white and ſcarlet Feathers, excepting the two firſt Feathers in the Wings, which were blackiſh, or of a dark brown Colour.

They are accounted good Meat.

It was kill'd at the Salt Ponds, this kind of Bird frequenting thoſe marſhy Places.

VIII. *Guara Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 203. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. p.* 296. *Tab.* 53. *Numenius Indicus Cluſ. exot. Raij. ſyn. p.* 104.

This I never ſaw in *Jamaica*, but have been told that it was frequently to be met with in the Watery and Fenny Places of this Iſland.

IX. *Glottis ſeu pluvialis major Aldrov.* The Greater Plover *of Aldrovand. lib.* 20. *cap.* 66. *Willughb. p.* 298. *Tab.* 55. *Tab.* 268. *Limoſa Geſn. Raij. ſyn. p.* 106. *&* 190.

The Curlew.

The was fourteen Inches long from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, and twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other both being extended, the Bill was round, ſtrait, two Inches and an half long, having two large *Apertures* for the Noſtrils, the end blackiſh, but lighter colour'd towards its Baſe or Beginning; the Neck was three Inches long, the Head ſmall, the Tail two Inches and an half long, the upper Part of the Head, Neck, Back and Tail were of a light brown, aſh, or grey Colour, and ſo was the moſt part of the Wings, the reſt of them were white and black intermix'd. Over the Eye down to the Bill was a white Line, it was alſo white under the Chaps, the under part of the Neck was light brown and white mix'd, the Breaſt and Belly were all white, the Thighs, Legs and Feet were four Inches and an half long, cover'd with ſmall light brown or grey Scales. The Toes were four, one behind very ſhort, and three before, that in the middle was an Inch and an half long, between the two outward Toes was a Webb as in others of this Kind.

The Stomach was not very muſcular, but full of ſmall Fiſh and Fry, the Guts were very many or long, and the reſt of the inwards were like thoſe of the ſame Kind.

It is accounted very good Meat.

It frequents the Sea Marſhes, and feeds on ſmall Fiſh and Fry. This ſeems to agree exactly with Mr. *Willughby*'s.

X. *Pluvialis viridis. Tab.* 269. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. syn. p.* 111. *&* 190. *Willughb. p.* 308. *Tab.* 57. *Pluviers de Rochef. p.* 165. *de Du Tertre. p.* 277. *An Gorriones o pardales de Oviedo?*

The Grey-Plover. So call'd in *Jamaica* by the Inhabitants.

'Tis about eight Inches from the Bills Point to the End of the Tail, almoſt twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to the Tip of the other. The Head is in proportion to the Body, the Bill one Inch long, blackiſh, having two large Slits for the Noſtrils, the Tail is about half an Inch long, the Wings and Tail are of a dark brown Colour, the Breaſt and Belly are whitiſh, and the Back and Neck are colour'd with dark brown Feathers, having on their Ends ſeveral yellow Streaks, their Legs are three Inches long cover'd with bluiſh Scales, the Toes are three, ſtanding all forward, without one backwards, the middle one the longeſt, being one Inch in Length, and having a very ſmall Claw.

They feed on Worms, Beetles, and other Inſects they pick up in the *Savannas*.

They have a great muſcular Stomach, or Gizard, wherein by the help of ſmall Sand their Meat is ground. The Guts have various Circumvolutions, and their Liver is very ruddy.

They frequent the *Savannas* in the rainy Months, go in Flocks, and whiſtle as thoſe in *Europe*.

They are for Meat the ſame with our Engliſh green Plover.

It ſeems to differ from that of *Europe* only in Bigneſs, which perhaps might vary from the Age, *&c.* or might come from a groſs way of meaſuring by the Gueſs.

XI. *Pluvialis virdis ex fuſco & albo varia cauda longiore. Tab.* 265. *Fig.* 3. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 190. *An Sanderling Willughb. p.* 303? *Arenaria noſtra, id eſt Sanderling, alijs Curwillet. Raij. ſyn. p.* 109?

The greateſt Snipe.

This Bird is about eight Inches from the end of his Bill to the end of his Tail, double as much when the Wings are ſtretch'd out, from the end of one to that of the other, the Head very large in proportion to the Body, the Eye round, the edges of the Eyelids are of an Orange Colour, the Bill almoſt one Inch long, roundiſh, black, having two large *Apertures* for the Noſtrils, the Tail is large, and three Inches and an half long, the Feathers of which are whitiſh, Orange colour'd and blackiſh mix'd, the Wing Feathers are of a dark brown, under the Chaps and on the upper part of the Neck is a white Circle, the reſt of the Neck, and all the Back are dark brown, the Breaſt black and white mix'd, the Belly all white, the Feet and Legs two Inches and an half long, ſmall, and cover'd with exceeding ſmall white Scales. The Toes are only three before, having ſmall Claws, the Joints being blackiſh, there is likewiſe between the outward two Toes on each Leg, a very ſmall Web.

They haunt the ſandy Places of the River, and are three or four uſually together.

Its Stomach, Victuals, *&c.* were the ſame with thoſe of the Plover.

The

The want of a back Toe, half Web to the Toes, &c. diſtinguiſh it ſufficiently from our Snipes, and make me refer it to the green Plovers.

XII. *Totanus dorſo fuſco albis maculis notato. Tab.* 270. *Raij. Syn. p.* 190. *An Tringa Aldrovand. Tom.* 3. *p.* 481? *Willughb. Angl. p.* 300. *Tab.* 55? *Raij. ſyn. p.* 108?

The Sea Plover.

It was a Foot long, about twice as long from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Head was large, the Bill was above two Inches long, ſtreight, round, blackiſh, having two large *Apertures* for Noſtrils, the Neck was two Inches long, the Tail two and an half, the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, were of a dark brown Colour, with white Spots here and there all along, the Feathers under the Chaps were white, the under part of the Neck white and brown mix'd, the Belly and under part of the Tail white, the Legs and Feet and part of the Thighs not cover'd with Feathers, were five Inches long, having yellowiſh ſmall Scales, there were four Toes, three before, and one behind, which was very ſhort, the one in the middle of thoſe before is longeſt and is an Inch and an half in Length, all of them have very ſmall black Claws, and the two outward Toes are join'd by a Webb.

The Stomach was very muſcular, with Fat about it, and an inward ſeparable Tunicle to defend it againſt any Injury from within, *&c.* the Guts had various Circumvolutions.

It frequents the Sea Marſhes, where it feeds on Sea Snails, *&c.*

It was taken at the Salt Ponds.

It is accounted very good Meat.

XIII. *Charadrius ſive hiaticula. Tab.* 269. *Fig.* 2. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 112. *&* 190. *Willughb. Angl. p.* 310. *Tab.* 57. *Matuitui Braſilienſibus. Marcgr. p.* 199. *ed.* 1648. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 113 165. *&* 190.

The Sea Lark.

This is about eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, twice as much between the ends of the extended Wings, the Head round, as are the Eyes, the Eyelids having an Orange colour'd Ledge about them. The Bill is round, three Inches long, black, and hath pretty large Slits for the Noſtrils. The Tail is three Inches long, the Neck ſcarce one Inch, at the beginning of the Bill towards the Head, is a Spot of white reaches to the Eyes, then a Spot of black, the reſt of the Head is brown, the Neck has on its upper Part one Circle of white, and another of black, the Back all brown, the beginning of the Tail is of a dirty Orange Colour, the Tail its ſelf brown, the Wings white and brown mix'd, under the Chaps 'tis white, the under part of the Neck has two black Circles incloſing a white, the Belly, under part of the Wings and Tail are whitiſh, the Legs are three Inches long, cover'd with whitiſh ſmall Scales, the Toes are three, ſtanding forwards, the one in the middle the longeſt, being almoſt an Inch long, with ſmall black Claws, it has alſo between the two outward-moſt Toes a little Webb.

Its Meat and Bowels are the ſame with the Plovers and Snipes, *&c.* of this Tribe.

It

It uſes more the low Sandy inland Parts, than the Plovers, Snipes, *&c.*

XIV. *Gallinago minima ex fuſco & albo varia. Tab.* 265. *Fig.* 4. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 190. *An Cinclus prior. Aldrovand. Schoeniclos. ſeu Junco Bellon, the Stint. Raij. ſyn. p.* 110.

The leaſt Snipe.

This is about five or ſix Inches from the Bills end to the end of the Tail, twelve from one Wings end to the other extended, the Head is big in proportion to the Body, the Eye round, large, and black, the Bill roundiſh, more than an Inch long, of a light brown Colour, and having long and large Slits for its Noſtrils, the Neck is an Inch and an half long, and the Tail of the ſame Length. The Colour of the Head and upper part of the Neck is brown, the Chaps, under part of the Neck, Breaſt and Belly, is whitiſh, and the Wing and Tail Feathers are for the moſt part brown, with ſome white Streaks intermix'd, the Legs are an Inch and an half long, cover'd with very ſmall thin yellow Scales, the Toes are four, one behind which is very ſmall, the middlemoſt of the three before is three quarters of an Inch long, with very ſmall black Claws, the two outward Toes of this Bird have a little Webb joining them.

Its Feeding, Stomach and Inwards are the ſame with the Plover.

They frequent the ſandy Places of the River.

The half Web to the Toes, Magnitude, *&c.* diſtinguiſh it ſufficiently from others of this Kind.

XV. *Gallinula chloropus major Aldrovand. Willughb. p.* 313. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 113. *&* 190.

The Coot.

It is about fourteen Inches long from the end of its Bill to the end of its Tail, about twenty from the one end of an extended Wing to the end of the other, the Head is ſmall in proportion to its Body, on the upper Part of the Head, and even the Bill almoſt to the end, is an Excreſſence cover'd with a very fine Scarlet colour'd ſhining, bald, ſmooth Membrane, the which runs an Inch above the Bill, and has there two Corners, the Bill is an Inch long, yellow at the Point and roundiſh, the Eyes are round, the Neck is three Inches and an half long, the Tail about two and an half, having three or four white Feathers of each ſide of it, all the reſt of the Bird is dark brown, except the Wings Tips, which are white, and ſome few white Streaks on the Belly, the Legs and Feet are ſix Inches long, cover'd with Scales of a yellow Colour, and near the Thigh of a Scarlet. They have four Toes, one behind and three before, the middlemoſt of which is three Inches long, and has but three Joints, the outwardmoſt has four Joints, and the innermoſt two, that behind one, and all of them pretty large ſtreight Claws, and a ſtreight little narrow lateral Webbs, or Membranes, diſtinguiſh'd by a ſmall Line all along the Toes to help it to ſwim withal.

The *Trachea Arteria* of this Bird was branch'd into two, juſt under the Baſe of the Heart, and was compreſs'd as that of the *Ardea cærulea nigra*, the Stomach, or Gizard was large, and like a Hens, it contain'd ſeveral remainders of I gueſs ſmall Shrimps and Beetles, mix'd with a great deal

deal of little ſmall ſhining corner'd Pebbles, the Liver was of a very blackiſh red Colour in two Lobes, under the right of which lay the Gall Bladder.

It is frequently ſeen on all the Rivers in this Iſland, feeds on ſmall Fiſhes, Beetles, *&c.*

XVI. *Rallus aquaticus Aldrov.* tom. 3. *p.* 455. *Willughb. Tab.* 58. *p.* 314. *Ortygometra Bellon. Gallinula chloropus altera Aldrov. Raij. ſyn. p.* 113. *&* 190.

The Water-Rail.

This was a Foot long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and about one Foot and an half from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was large, angular, or corner'd, the upper Chap blackiſh, and the under rediſh, the Head very little, the Neck four Inches long, the Tail an Inch and an half long, the Head, upper part of the Neck, Back and Tail, were of a darkiſh and light brown mix'd Colour, the middle of the Feathers being blackiſh. Under the Chaps it was white, the under part of the Neck was Greyiſh or light Brown, the Breaſt and Belly of a light Grey, the Thighs were cover'd with Feathers part brown and part white in Streaks, the Legs and Feet were four Inches long, cover'd with greyiſh Scales, the Toes were four, three before, whereof that in the middle was an Inch and an half long, and one behind, they had ſmall black Claws.

It had the moſt muſcular Stomach I ever ſaw, but before the *Oeſophagus* enter'd it, there was a *Protuberance* in it, and a great many conglomerated Glands, ſpewing out upon preſſure a viſcid yellowiſh Subſtance; the Stomach was lin'd with a ſeparable yellow Tunicle, and had ſome Remainders of Crabs Claws, *&c.* in it, the Guts had divers Circumvolutions, and the Liver was large, *&c.*

It feeds on Crabs, *&c.*

It haunts the Sea Marſhes about the Salt Ponds.

It taſts very Fiſhy, and is not good Meat.

XVII. *Phœnicopterus. Willughb. p.* 320. *Tab.* 60. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 117 *&* 190. *Flambant on Flamande Du Tertre. p.* 267. The beſt and greateſt Bird of St. *Chriſtophers* is a *Paſſer Flaminga*, which walking at her Length is as tall as a Man. *Smiths Obſs. p.* 54.

The Flamingo.

Theſe are very common in the Marſhy and Fenny Places, and likewiſe ſhallow Bayes of *Jamaica.*

Du Tertre reprehends *Rochefort* for giving this a *Spoon-bill.*

I never ſaw this Bird, nor the *Guara* in *Jamaica*, but I had an Account from ſeveral of the Inhabitants, whom I thought very underſtanding and honeſt Men, that they were both found in this Iſland.

CHAP. III.

Of Water-Fowl, or ſuch as are Web-footed and Swim.

I. *Onocratalus ſive Pelecanus fuſcus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 191. *Alcatrazes grandes de la Iſla Eſpanola. de Oviedo lib.* 14. *cap.* 6. *Grand Goſier de Rochef. p.* 165. *de Du Tertre.* 271. *Alcatraz. Col. f.* 32. *&* 43.

The Pelecan.

This ſeem'd to be the ſame with the white Pelecan, only of a dark Colour.

They are frequent in all the Seas of the hot *Weſt-Indies*, they fiſh after the ſame manner as Men of War Birds, and come into the ſhelter'd Bayes in ſtormy Weather, where they very often pearch on Trees. They fly over the Sea as Gulls, and take the Fiſh when they ſpy them, by falling down upon them, and they then riſe again and do the like, and are not reckon'd good Food.

When they are ſeen at Sea, it is a Sign of being near Land. *Col.*

II. *Anſeri Baſſano congener fuſca avis. Tab.* 271. *Fig.* 2. *An Fauves de Rochef. p.* 164? *An Fous de Du Tertre. p.* 275? *Rabi horcados qui tienen la color de un negro que tira a pardo ruvio, y el pecho & la cabeza blanca y el papo abutardo de leonado. Oviedo. lib.* 14. *cap.* 1?

This is very near the ſame with the Bird call'd a Booby, is taken very often with them, and is darker Coloured.

III. *Larus cinereus maximus*, the Herring Gull. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 127. *Mauves de Du Tertre. p.* 274. *Gaviotas de Oviedo. lib.* 14. *cap.* 2. *Guacaguacu. Marcgr. p.* 205. *ed.* 1648. *Willughb. p.* 352.

The Common-Gull.

Theſe are very common about the Bayes of this Iſland, which by what I obſerv'd at Diſtance by their flying, *&c.* differ not from the Gull, call'd in *England* the Herring Gull.

The Indians in the Caribes take them and throw them with their Entrails and Feathers into the Fire, where a Cruſt is gather'd about them, by the burnt Feathers, and in it the Fowl is roaſted, which they eat after taking out the Guts. *Du Tertre.*

IV. *Colymbus ſive podicipes minor. Willughb. Angl. p.* 340. *Tab.* 61. *Tab.* 271. *Fig.* 1. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 125. *&* 190.

The Di-dapper:

This was about eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Body, it having no Tail, and about fourteen from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Feathers of the Wings

Wings were very ſhort, not being over two Inches long, it never flying above an Inch from the Water, but fluttering on its Top. The Bill was ſtrait, almoſt round, pointed, black, and having two round Holes for Noſtrils, the upper part of the Head, Neck and Back were of a dark brown Colour, the under part of the Neck of a lighter Brown, and that of the Breaſt and Belly brown with white Spots intermix'd, the under part of the Wings all white, the Legs and Feet two Inches long, both cover'd with blackiſh brown large Scales. The Toes were four, three before and one behind, that in the middle forward was an Inch long, there was a Web that join'd their Toes more than half of their Length, the two outwardmoſt Toes being furtheſt joined, where they were not join'd there was a broad lateral Membrane inſtead of the Web all cover'd with black Scales, the Claws were brown and black, the Legs were flat, compreſs'd and broad not round, ſharp edged forwards, the Leg behind being blunter and rough by two Rowes of ſharp Scales.

The Heart had two very large Auricles, bigger in proportion than in other Water-Fowl, the Blood was ſomewhat blacker than in others of the ſame Kind, the Stomach was thick, and fill'd with the Bones and other Relicts of ſmall Fiſh and Fry, and the Inteſtines had ſome few Turns.

It is very common in all Ponds and watery Places, where they can ſhelter themſelves amongſt growing watery Plants, and have Water enough in which they often dive, their Feathers are very thick and downy, they dive ſo ſoon as their Eye diſcovers the Fire in the Pan of a Gun fir'd at them, and are very often under Water before the Shot reach them, and therefore hardly to be kill'd, nor of any great Value when ſhot.

They feed on ſmall Fiſh, Fry, *&c.*

V. *Anſer domeſticus. Willughb. p.* 358. *Tab.* 75. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 136. & 191.

The Tame Gooſe.

This is common in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, but they thrive not, perhaps for want of Water, the Plains of this Country being burnt up for ſome Months of the Year. *Ovied. lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. ſays the ſame of the European Geeſe in *Eſpanola*.

VI. *Anſer Canadenſis Willughb. p.* 361. *Tab.* 70. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 139. & 191.

I ſaw ſome of theſe at *Barbadoes*, they come from the North Parts of *America*, and I think are better Meat than the tame ones.

VII. *Anas domeſtica vulgaris. Willughb. p.* 380. *Tab.* 75. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 150. 191.

The Common Tame-Duck.

Theſe are very ordinary here, but thrive not for the ſame Reaſon *viz.* as Geeſe do not proſper, for their want of Water. It is not ſo in *Eſpanola* as *Oviedo. lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. relates.

VIII.

VIII. *Anas moſchata an Cairina Aldrov? Willughb. p.* 381. *Tab.* 75. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 150. *&* 191. *Anas Libyca Aldrov. Bellon. Willughb.* 16.

The Muſcovy Duck.

They are very common here, and multiply wonderfully, agreeing better with the Droughts of this Place, than any other Water Fowl whatſoever.

IX. *Anas fiſtularis arboribus inſidens. Raij. ſyn. p.* 192. *Tab.* 272.

The Whiſtling-Duck.

It was about twenty Inches long from the Bills end to that of the Tail, and of the Magnitude of the Figure which is as big as the Life, it made a whiſtling Noiſe, from whence it had its Name, and very uſually pearch'd on Trees.

It is common in the Iſland.

X. *Querquedula 2a. Aldrovand. p.* 209. *Willughb. Angl.* 377. *Tab.* 74. *An Anas circia Geſn. Willughb. p.* 378. *Tab.* 76. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 147 *&* 192.

The Teal.

This was eleven Inches long, and twice as much from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was broad, an Inch and a quarter long, black, having two round Noſtril Holes, and Teeth pectinated as the others of its Kind, the Tail was an Inch and an half long, the Head was cover'd with dark brown Feathers mix'd with *Fueille Morte*, the upper part of the Neck and Back with the ſame, only more green. Under the Chaps and Neck it was white, with round black Spots, the Breaſt and Belly of a Colour between a *Fueille Morte* and Orange with black Spots, the Wings and Tail brown, only the Pinions for a great way bluiſh, white underneath and green, the Feet and Legs were two Inches long, cover'd with *Fueille Morte* Scales, and Web Footed.

The Stomach was very muſcular and red, it had a diſtinct ſeparable inſenſible Membrane, and was fill'd with a ſmall black Seed, roundiſh like Gun Powder, on which it feeds. The Guts had a great many Windings the *Pancreas* was long and ſtuck to the Guts, the Gall Bladder, was ſphærical, the Heart large, and the Guts very ſmall.

They are very plentiful here, extremely fat, and very delicate Food.

XI. *Anas fera ventre candido. Raij. ſyn. p.* 192.

The White Belly'd-Duck.

This was twenty Inches long, and thirty from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was black, flat, two Inches long, having round *Apertures* for the Noſtrils, pectinated, or having Teeth on the Edges of

of the Mandibles as thoſe of other Ducks. The Tail was three Inches long, the Head cover'd with dark and light brown Feathers mix'd, under the Chaps it had the ſame Colours. The upper part of the Neck had brown Feathers mix'd equally with white in tranſverſe Lines, under the Wings and Belly the Colours were the ſame, the Back more brown and leſs white, the Tail and Wings were of a light brown Colour, only ſome of the ſhorter Wing Feathers had a green Colour, and between a green and white, the Breaſt and moſt of the Belly were white, the other part of the Neck *Fueille Morte*, brown, and moſt white intermix'd. The Legs and Feet were three Inches long, cover'd with browniſh green Scales, the Foot had a full Web, the Claws were browniſh, the Neck was ſix Inches long.

They are taken in ſeveral Places of this Iſland.

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK VII. PART II.

OF THE Quadrupeds and Serpents of *JAMAICA.*

CHAP. I.

Of the larger Quadrupeds, that are whole and cloven footed.

I. *Equus.* The Horſe. *Raij. ſyn. an quad. p.* 62.

Theſe of the Spaniſh Kind are very commonly bred here, and are ſmall, ſwift, and well turn'd. They are ſo wild as to be often taken in Toils.

I have ſeveral Stones taken out of dead Horſes Bodies in *Jamaica*, which are very ponderous and of different Shapes, and the like are taken Notice of by *Brackenhoſer, viz.*

Hyppolitus, lapis ab equo, pondus 90 *Lothonum Colonienſium adæquans & alius* 25 *&* $\frac{3}{8}$ *lothones ex unius equi viſceribus. Muſ. Brack. p.* 13.

II. *Aſinus.* The Aſs. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 63.

They are in *Jamaica.*

III. *Mulus.* The Mule. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 64. From an Aſs and Mare, are generally bred by the *Spaniards*, and brought hither by them in Traffick.

IV. *Taurus.* A Bull. *Raij. ſyn. a. q. p.* 70. *Vacca*, A Cow. *ib. Vitulus*, A Calf. *ib.* They

They are frequent and plentiful in *Jamaica*, as is alſo the

Tophus Bovinus.

This ſort of Ægagropila is very common to be met withall in the Stomachs or Paunches of Oxen, 'tis made up of their Hairs lickt down, and by the Periſtaltick Motion of the Paunch made up together into a fine and comely Ball of the bigneſs almoſt of ones Fiſt and ſphærical, after which it is incruſted by the glaſſy Pituita of that Place.

Some of this powder'd and given half a Drahm is ſaid to be a powerful Aſtringent in any Caſe.

Ovinum Genus.

V. *Ovis domeſtica, cujus mas aries dicitur, fœtus agnus. Raij. ſyn. an. quadruped. p.* 73.

Theſe are to be met with in *Jamaica.*

VI. *Ovis Africana pro vellere lanoſo pilis brevibus hirtis veſtita. Raij. ſyn. an. p.* 75.

I ſaw ſome *Guiney* Goats in *Jamaica*, they are like ours in every thing, only ſmaller, and *Guiney* Sheep, *viz.* two which were brought in by a Ship from that Country, being provided to eat at Sea, but when the Ship arriv'd they were preſented to a Planter in *Liguance*, they are like Goats in every Reſpect for the moſt part black and white colour'd, having ſhort Hair, like that of a ſix Weeks or Month old Calf, they are much leſs than Goats and multiply very faſt, and are very ſweet Meat.

VII. *Ovis Guineenſis ſeu Angolenſis Marcgr. lib. 6. cap.* 10. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 75.

Theſe I think to have ſeen in *Jamaica.*

VIII. *Capra domeſtica* the Goat, *Raij. ſyn. anim. quad. p.* 77.

Theſe thrive well in *Jamaica.*

IX. *Cervus platyceros, vel platyceros ſimpliciter dictus Plinio, lib.* 11. *cap.* 38. *Dama vulgo. Dama vulgaris ſive recentiorum Geſn.* Fallow Deer. *Raij. ſyn. an. p.* 85.

Theſe are ſometimes brought to this Iſland.

X. *Sus ſeu porcus domeſticus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 92.

Theſe are very frequent both tame about Houſes, and wild in the Woods.

XI. *Simia ſimpliciter dicta canda carens. Raij. ſyn. p.* 149.

Some

Some of theſe as I was told are found wild in this Iſland, where in the Woods they live on the Fruits, and multiply their Kind. They are ſaid to have come originally from ſome Ship wreck'd on the Coaſt.

XII. *Cercopithecus Indicus Bugee dictus. Raij. ſyn. p.* 158. *Simia-ſciurus lanuginoſus fuſcus ex Joannæ inſula Petiver. Gaz. Nat. Tab.* 17. *Fig.* 5. *A Bugee from Joanna. Cat. claſs. top. p.* 5. N°. 177.

Theſe are frequently brought hither by Ships from the Iſland of *Joanna*, and other Parts.

XIII. *Felis domeſtica ſeu* Catus, the Cat. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 170.

Theſe are as common and thrive as well in *Jamaica* as *Europe.*

XIV. *Canis the Dog Raij. ſyn. quadrup. p.* 175.

Theſe of all kinds are here, being originally brought from *Europe.*

XV. *Vulpi affinis Americana*; *Coati Boaſilienſibus Marcgr. Rattoon ſeu Rackoon Angl. Raij. ſynops. quadr. p.* 179. *Coati Braſilienſibus Marcgr. p.* 228. *Mem pour ſervir al'hiſtoire des anim. p.* 89.

The Racoons are commonly here in the Mountains, and live in hollow fiddlewood Trees, from whence they make Paths to go to ſeek Sugar Canes, which is their chief, if not only Suſtenance.

XVI. *Manati ſeu vacca marina*, The Sea-Cow. *Raij. ſyn. animal Quadruped. p.* 193. *Manatus. Rond. p.* 490. *Manati de Oviedo lib.* 13. *cap.* 10. The Ox-Fiſh of an *Anonymus Portugal. apud Purchas. p.* 1312. *lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *Lamantin de Rochef. p.* 194. *Lamantin on Manaty. de Dutertre. p.* 199. *Lamentin de Labat. tom.* 2. *p.* 200.

The Manati.

This is ſometimes taken in the quieter Bays of this Iſland, tho' rarely now a Days: They have formerly been frequent, but are, by the multitude of People and Hunters catching them, deſtroy'd. They are caught by the *Indians* who are reckon'd the beſt Hunters, knowing the Haunts and Cuſtoms of their Game, and being very dexterous at it, eſpecially thoſe of the *Muſquitos*, or *Coſta Ricca.* The *Manatis* are reckon'd extraordinary Food and are likewiſe ſalted as Beef, and eaten as Proviſion.

The powdered hard Stone, or rather Bone is reckoned an extraordinary Medicine in the Stone or Stoppage of Water.

They lye towards the Surface of the Water in Rivers and Bayes, have two Fins like Arms, are ſtruck with Arrows having Cords faſtened to them with a Buoy at their Ends. They are ſo large as to require a pair of Oxen in a Cart to carry them, the beſt Fiſh in the World, and appear like Beef or Veal. Their cur'd Fleſh keeps long without Corruption, is brought from *Eſpanola* to *Spain*, and is like to Engliſh Beef at ſight, and to Tunny Fiſh in Taſte. *Manatis* feed on Graſs growing under Water, they have Stones in their Heads, good for the Diſeaſes of the Liver burnt and powder'd, taken in a Morning with white Wine, it takes away the Pain in the Kidnies, breaks the Stone, and brings

away with Urine the Sand, which is alſo done with other Fiſh Stones. It is fourteen or fifteen Foot long, is call'd from its Fins *Manati*, the Skin makes Shoes. The Tail is cut into Pieces and put into the Sun for four or five Days, it appears to be nothing but a Nerve, but after the Moiſture is dry'd away, they put it into a Pan, and frying it, it turns to Butter moſtly, which is very proper never turning rancid though kept very long, and being very good to fry Eggs in, for Lamps and Medicines, it has two young ones and two Dugs. There was a Fiſhing of them in *Jamaica* and *Cuba*. What is ſaid of the Fiſhing or taking them with the Remora or Reverſo by the *Indians* by training them up to it, ſeems to be fabulous, tho' they will ſtick to ſuch Fiſh as theſe are. *Oviedo.*

This Fiſh yields ſtore of ſweet Mantega or Lard, is a Thouſand or Fifteen Hundred Weight, gives two Stones in the Head over the Eyes, near the Brains, which cures the Stone in an Hour, the Author ſeeing one voided as big as an Almond. It feeds on an Herb that groweth by the Borders and within the Rivers. *Purchas. Ib.*

XVII. *Mus domeſticus major, ſive Rattus.* The Rat. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 217.

Theſe are too common all over the Iſland, both in Houſes and Lands where they deſtroy the Sugar Canes, by eating ſome and barking others. They are taken and ſwallow'd whole by the Snakes, for which good Service theſe laſt are not moleſted.

XVIII. *Mus domeſticus vulgaris ſeu minor. Raij. ſyn. Quadr. p.* 218. The Mouſe.

Theſe are likewiſe in *Jamaica.*

XIX. *Veſpertilio.* The Batt, or flutter Mouſe. *Raij. ſyn. p.* 243. *Andira. Piſonis.*

I have ſeen this here, and it agrees in every thing with *Piſo*'s Deſcription, and to the Marks of our common Batt.

XX. *Veſpertilio, roſtro, appendice auriculæ forma, donato. An Andira guacu Piſonis?*

A Batt with an Ear like Proceſſe over its Snout.

This is of the Magnitude of the former, in every thing agreeing to *Piſo*'s Deſcription only it is much ſmaller.

They are both very frequent in the Caves among the Woods, in old Houſes and Walls, *&c.*

They are ſaid to feed on prickly Pears.

The Caves where they haunt much, are full of their Dung, and yield by the ordinary Methods much and good Nitre or Salt-Peter.

CHAP. II.

Of Quadrupeds which are oviparous, or lay Eggs.

I. *Rana arborea maxima.*

THeſe Tree Frogs are very frequent in the Woods of *Jamaica*, where they make a great Noiſe in the Night. They are larger than ordinary Frogs, ſlenderer, and of a light brown or grey Colour.

II. *Jaboti Braſilienſibus Marcgr. Luſitanis Cagado de terra. Raij. ſyn. p.* 254.

The Land Tortoiſe.

'Tis common in the Woods between *Guanaboa* and Town every where

III. *Teſtudo marina vulgaris. Raij. ſyn. quadr. p.* 254. *Jurucua Braſilienſibus, Tarturuga Luſitanis Ejuſd. ib. p.* 256. *Tortue Franche de Rochef. p.* 245. *de du Tertre. p.* 227. *de Labat. p.* 304.

The beſt or green Turtle or Tortoiſes come to the *Caymanes* once a Year to lay their Eggs in the Sand, to be hatch'd by the Sun, and at that time the Turtlers take them in great Numbers; at other times the Turtles go to the South Cayes of *Cuba*, there to feed on the Sea Graſs growing under Water, wherefore the Turtlers go thither in queſt of them, and it may be four Men in a Sloop may bring in Thirty, Forty, or Fifty Turtles, worth ſeventeen or eighteen Shillings a piece, more or leſs, according to their Goodneſs. The Female with Egg is reckon'd the beſt, they ſometimes get their Loading in a Day, but are uſually ſix Weeks in making the Voyage; they feed on Turtle, Biſquet, Bread, and Salt, they catch the Turtle with Nets of Yarn larger than Whip-cord. When they come home they put them into the Sea in four ſquare Penns or paliſadoed Places, where they keep alive till there be occaſion to kill them, which will be very long ſometimes, tho' the ſooner they are kill'd after taking, they are the fatter. The Callipee, or under Part of the Breaſt and Belly bak'd, is reckon'd the beſt Piece, the Liver and Fat are counted Delicacies, theſe who feed much upon them ſweat or diſcharge at their Pores a yellow Serum, eſpecially under the Arm Pits. The Fat is yellow, taſtes like Marrow, and gives the Skin a yellow Hue.

IV. *Teſtudo marina Caouanna dicta, tortue caouanne. Rochef. p.* 248. *de Labat. p.* 308. *Raij. ſyn. quadr. p.* 257. *Kaouanne de du Tertre. p.* 228.

The

The Hawks-Bill Turtle.

This is a ſort of Tortoiſe or Turtle, very little differing from the common Sea-ſort, only in every part leſs, and the Breaſt yellowiſh white in Colour.

This is leſs, and not ſo good Victuals as the former, tho' as common in theſe Seas.

V. *Teſtudo Caretta dicta. de Rochef. p.* 248. *Raij. ſyn. quad. p.* 258. *Caret de du Tertre. p.* 229. *de Labat. p.* 315.

Theſe are chiefly valued for their Scales, commonly call'd Tortoiſe Shell, and are found with the others.

VI. *Lacertus omnium maximus, Crocodilus dictus,* The Crocodile. *Raij. quadrup. ſyn. p.* 261. *Alagartos of Hawkins.* A ſtrange Monſter of *Sierraleona* on the Coaſt of *Guiney.* Earl of *Cumberland's* Voyage, *ap. Hakl. part* 3. *p.* 770. Crocodile. *de Rochef. p.* 241.

The Allagator.

They are very common on the Coaſts and deep Rivers of *Jamaica,* one of nineteen Feet in Length, I was told was taken by a Dog, which was made uſe of as a Bait, with a piece of Wood ty'd to a Cord, the farther End of which was faſtened to a Bed Poſt. The Crocodile coming round as uſual every Night, ſeiz'd the Dog, was taken by the Piece of Wood made faſt to the Cord, drew the Bed to the Window and wak'd the People, who kill'd the Allagator which had done them much Miſchief. The Skin was ſtuffed and offer'd to me as a Rarity and Preſent, but I could not accept of it becauſe of its Largeneſs, wanting Room to ſtow it.

In an Allagator of ſeven Foot long, there were four Glands, Musk Pods, or Scent Bags, two under the Jaws, and two near the *Anus,* the Windpipe was reflected, and had one or two Windings, and one Diviſion before its entring the Lungs, which were nothing but Veſicles with Blood Veſſels intermix'd, there were two great Lobes, one of each ſide the Spine, the Heart was little, had Auricles and a Pericardium, in which was a great Quantity of Water, the Diaphragma ſeem'd Membranaceous, or rather Tendinous or Nervous, the Liver on the right Side moſtly, with one Lobe reaching to the left Side, it was long and triangular, and had a great Gall Bladder, full of yellow thin Bile, I obſerv'd no Spleen, the Kidnies were plac'd near the *Anus* lying broad and fix'd to the Spine, appearing in ſeveral Sections; It had no Tongue, one large Stomach, with a rugous Coat within, containing many round ſmooth Stones and Sand, ſuch as is on the Sea Shore, and ſome Bones in it. There were many Circumvolutions of the Inteſtines, and the *Rectum* was divided as it were into Joints. The Eye was cover'd below with a ſtrong Membrana nictitans and was Sphærical, the Pupil was long like a Cats.

They are not to be pierc'd or thruſt into but in the Belly, in one of nine Foot long there was a Pottle of Stones in his Belly. *Cumberland's* Voyage.

VII.

VII. *Lacertus Indicus ſenembi & Iguana dictus. Raij. ſyn. quadruped. p.* 265. *Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 1. *Grand lezart. de au Tertre. p.* 308. *Gros lezart Nomme Iguane de Rochef. p.* 144. *Gyouanna*, a Snake ſeven Foot long, which is eatable. *Col.* 56. *Gros lezard. de Labat. Tom.* 1. *p.* 314.

Gwanas are very fat and good Meat, like Land Crabs, and in *May* come to the Sea to lay Eggs in the Sand, to be hatch'd by the Sun's Heat. *Smith*'s *Obſs. p.* 54. in St. *Chriſtophers.* Where the Inhabitants feed on them. *p.* 51.

They are very common in *Jamaica*, and are eaten there, and were of great Uſe when the *Engliſh* firſt took this Iſland, being as I was aſſur'd by the firſt Settlers, commonly ſold for Half a Crown a Piece in the publick Markets.

VIII. *Lacertus major e viridi cinereus, dorſo criſta breviori donato. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 2.

This is found frequently in the Woods of *Jamaica*, it differs very little from the *Guana*, but in being greener, leſs, and having a ſhorter Creſt or Comb along the Back. It lays Eggs leſs than a Pigeon's Egg.

IX. *Lacertus major cinereus maculatus. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 3. *Gobé-mouches. de du Tertre. p.* 313. *Rochef. p.* 148. *de Labat. p.* 315.

The Greateſt ſpotted Lizard.

This is about eight Inches long, of the ſhape of other Lizards, rediſh under the Chaps, light brown on the Back and Tail, with one yellowiſh green Line along it, it is blue all under in the *Abdomen*, &c.

It is very common about old Walls.

X. *Lacertus cinereus minor. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 4. *An Roquets de du Tertre. p.* 313. *de Rochef. p.* 147?

The leaſt light Brown, or, Grey Lizard.

This is two Inches and an half long, of which the Body is in meaſure but an Inch, and not much bigger than a Gooſe-quill, it has four Legs, the hindermoſt pair is the longeſt, it is all over ſmooth, of a light brown or grey Colour, except the Tail, which has brown Marks on it, the Belly and under ſide of the Body is whitiſh, and the Tail is very ſmall.

It loves moiſt Places and Stones, where it is to be found leaping from one to another, not only here but through all the Caribes.

XI. *Lacertus minor lævis. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 5.

This is bigger than the former ſmooth, having a great many brown Spots on it, otherwiſe much the ſame, laying a very ſmall white hard ſhel'd Egg, figur'd *Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 6. and neſtling in rotten holed Trees, leaping from one Bough to another.

'Tis very common among old Paliſadoes, &c.

XII. *Salamandra minima, fuſca, maculis albis notata. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 7. 8. *Mabouya. de du Tertre. p.* 315. *de Rochef. p.* 147.

The Wood Slave.

This is about an Inch long from the end of the Snout, to that of the Tail. It has two ſmall Eyes, four Legs, each of which is three quarters of an Inch long, with two Joints and five Toes, an half Inch long, thick blunt Tail, of a reddiſh brown Colour. The Body is not near ſo thick as ones little Finger, 'tis all above of a brown Colour, with white little Spots like Stars, and white in the Belly, and is all over cover'd with ſcarce diſcernible Scales. The Figures are different, one being taken from the Lizard when dry'd, and the other from one preſerv'd in Spirit of Wine.

It lodges it ſelf in old rotten Timber, and peeps out frequently friſking up and down in hot Weather.

Before Rain it uſually makes a Noiſe and comes out, the Reaſon may be, becauſe it lodging in Wood, the moiſture of the Air makes it ſwell, and ſo may force them out.

They are uſually reputed venemous, but I could never find that there was any Argument making that plainly out.

I ſaw once a large Spider, which had caught one of theſe *Wood Slaves*, and had ſwallow'd one half of it, the other half hanging out of its Mouth.

XIII. *Scincus maximus fuſcus. Tab.* 273. *Fig.* 9. *Mabouya ou Scinc de terre de Dutertre. p.* 314. *Brochets. de terre de Rochef. p.* 149.

A Galliwaſp.

This appear'd in all things to be a great *Scinc*, it was eleven Inches long from Head to Tail, and ſix Inches about the middle, where bigeſt, it was almoſt round every where from a ſharp round Snout, increaſing to the middle, and from thence decreaſing to the Tail, which ended in a Point; the Back was hard and a little compreſs'd, and ſo was the Belly, it had two round *Spiracula* or Noſtrils in the two Corners of the Snout. About half an Inch behind them were the Eyes, and near an Inch further two oblong Holes for the Ears; about three Inches from the beginning of the Snout towards the Tail were the fore Feet, which had two Joints, and were not over an Inch and an half long, with five Toes like thoſe of a Lizard, the hinder Legs were of the ſame Length, *&c.* and beyond them the *Anus*, cover'd with a tranſverſe Flap, the Back or upper Parts were all cover'd over with Rhomboidall ſmall Rowes of Scales of a brown Colour, with Spots of Orange Colour, and the Belly with the latter only.

It had a ſhort Larinx, Lungs not altogether Membranaceous, the Heart as of other Animals, the Stomach not all muſcular, but made not ſack Faſhion, but of ſeveral wide Circumvolutions, with Cells like thoſe of the Colon in other Animals, and with all very thin and wide, containing the ſmalleſt Crabs, the Liver was great and very black, and there were two whitiſh colour'd Bodies of Likeneſs in Subſtance to the Lungs, made up of ſeveral Lobes plac'd long Ways on each ſide of the Pelvis, which I took for the Kidneys.

It is to be found in Marſh Grounds, in ſeveral Parts of the Iſland.

It

It is reckon'd very poiſonous in the Bite, and I was told one had his Thigh bit by this Creature and dy'd the next Day. It is amphibious, and lives both in Water and on Land.

It flyes from a Man, but loves to feed on the Remainder of his Victuals.

It feeds commonly on the ſmalleſt ſort of Sea Crabs.

CHAP. III.

Of Serpents.

I. *Serpens major ſubflavus. Tab.* 274.

The yellow Snake.

THIS is in Length about ſeven or eight Feet, its Head is not very large, having Noſtrils and Phangs tho' not long, the Neck is ſmall, being near two Inches about, rather leſs then his Body, which growes bigger, till it be as big as ones Wriſt, and continues ſo large to the *Anus*, whence it diminiſhes by Degrees to the Tail; its Head is of a dark brown Colour, and the Scales all over the Body are of a dirk Brown, with ſome yellow Streaks here and there, the Belly is all yellow, and cover'd with larger and greater Scales than the Back.

In the inſide I found a great deal of Fat in Place of the *Omentum*, the *Aperture* of the Mandibles were large, the *Oeſophagus* pretty wide, the Stomach very full of large Folds, and like that of a carnivorous Creature, the Inteſtine was one ſtrait Duct without Circumvolution down to the *Anus*, the Excrement ſoft and whitiſh like that of a Bird. There lay pretty low in the *Abdomen*, a long ſmall Liver colour'd Body, made up of ſeveral ſmall Lobes laid one on another, which I took to be the Reins or Kidneys, it lay on the right Side, and above it a much longer Maſs of the ſame Colour, but of an undivided Subſtance which was the Liver, a pretty Way under which was the Gall Bladder, very great, round and full of a greeniſh Gall, the Heart was beating an Hour after the Head was off, and it would turn and twiſt its Body ſtrangely in its Diſſection, for a long time after the Bowels were out. The Lungs are very Membranaceous, being nothing but Blood Veſſels and Air Bladders.

It is for the moſt part to be found in the Woody Mountains, quoil'd up in the Paths as Ropes in a Ship.

They are not hurtful, unleſs irritated; they will not bite, except when they have their young near them for their Defence. The bitings very rarely prove mortal, although ſometimes the Wounds are very much ſwell'd and inflam'd, prove tedious in curing, and are much worſe than thoſe of the black Snake.

They feed on Birds, Rats, *&c.* which they ſwallow whole, and therefore Nature has given them ſuch a folded or rugous inward Tunicle of the Stomach, that it may extend and receive things of large Dimenſions. Many of them have been kill'd with Thirteen or Fourteen Rats in their Bellies.

An Indian brought this figur'd here and ſeveral others to me, he us'd to take them behind by their Necks, ſo that they could not bite him;

him; then he would give them Leave to twiſt themſelves about his Arm, as they pleas'd. He kill'd them by putting their Tails under his Foot, taking them behind their Necks and ſtretching their Backbones, and twiſting and pinching hard their Lungs and *Trachææ Arteriæ.*

A Hunter told me, that once hearing his Companion groan, lying by him, he ſaw that by a Snake's twiſting its ſelf about him he could not ſpeak, that by a Stick of Fire held to it, the Snake ſtretch'd out his Head and hiſs'd, which he by a Bill cut off, and freed the Perſon, who related he could not long have ſubſiſted without Help; it probably ſtops the Circulation of the Blood, by twiſting its ſelf round the Body of an Animal

Snakes neſtle about old Cabbage-Tree hollow Stumps, if you cleave them with an Ax, ſo ſoon as the Snakes perceive the Light they thruſt out their Head, and are kill'd.

I had one of this Kind tam'd by an Indian for me. It would follow the Indian as a Dog would his Maſter.

II. *Serpens major nigricans.*

The black Snake is only ſmaller, elſe in every thing the ſame, although not venemous.

III. *Serpens major cinereus.*

There is a Sort likewiſe of a light grey Colour.

THE

THE Natural Hiſtory OF JAMAICA.

BOOK VIII. PART II.

OF THE Stones, Earths, Sands, Minerals, &c.

CHAP. I.

I. *Marmor cinereum ſuperficie cavitatibus donata.*

Honey Comb Rock.

THE greateſt part, of all the Rocks I have ſeen in this Iſland, are of this Stone, many Hills are moſtly made up of it. It is whitiſh and ſoft like Alabaſter, the Grain of it is very fine, ſo that it ſeems to be made of Clay, and has no appearing Pores in it, but is cloſe and even. The natural Surface of it has many Holes in it, like thoſe of a Honey-Comb, whence its Name, which are probably the Holes or Cavities wherein lay the Pholas deſcrib'd above *p.* 263. *Tab.* 241. *Fig.* 22. 23. when theſe Rocks were under the Sea-Water.

II. *Lapides rotundi pellucidi minores Cryſtallini.*

Pebbles.

There are many white tranſparent Pebbles of ſeveral Magnitudes, to be found here, thrown up on the Sea Shore among other Kinds of Stones, in which I find no Difference from thoſe of *Europe*, and which I believe come from Pieces of Cryſtal Ground in that Form, by being tumbled and rubb'd againſt one another by the Sea-Water, as I have ſeen Pieces of ordinary Glaſs by the River Thames.

III. *Coticula cinerea.*

Whet-ſtone.

I found here a ſmall whitiſh fine grained Whet-ſtone thrown on the Shore, which I believe was not naturally a Product of the Country, but came from ſome Ship which loſt it in the Neighbouring Sea.

IV. *Glarea.*

Gravel.

There is Plenty of Gravel here as in *England*, with which they Gravel Walks in Gardens after the Engliſh Manner.

V. *Arena.*

Sand.

There is to be found Sand of ſeveral Colours and Sizes here, as in *England*, one Sort blackiſh on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, was ſaid to contain a little Silver.

VI. *Lapis Crucifer vel Staurolithos Aldrovand. Muſ. metall. p.* 880. *Lapis Cruciger. Boet de Boodt.*

Fever and Ague Stone.

Theſe are frequent here, ſo call'd from a pretended Vertue, they are ſaid to have, of curing Agues by the natural Croſs which is in them. They are brought from *Peru*, and have no ſuch Virtue which I can affirm by Tryals made of them in that Diſtemper.

Boetius de Boodt ſays 'tis dug twenty Miles from *Compoſtella* in *Spain*. By way of *Amulet* carried on the pain'd Part, it cures *Nephritic* and *Iliac* Paſſions, apply'd to the Skin it is ſaid to cure *Hæmorhages* from all Places, to produce Plenty of Milk, and to cure Fevers. Laſt of all carried always hanging to the Neck, it is ſaid, to keep away the Devil. *Aldrov.*

VII. *Jaſpis e cinereo viridis.*

Greeniſh Jaſper.

This was of a more pale Colour than the Spleen Stone, but green as it, having ſome paler Veins in it, and being capable of as good a Poliſh, but ſuch a one as Jaſper takes, whence it is that I range it here.

I found it amongſt the Pebbles and Stones thrown up by the Sea.

VIII.

VIII. *Jaspis viridis.*

Spleen-Stone.

This Stone which is very hard, is frequently found on the Shores of this Island, among the Stones or Pebbles common there. I have taken them up my self about *Port-Royal*, and have had them cut in *England*, and they prov'd to be the same with that Stone out of which the *Indians* made their Hatchets, wherewith they serv'd themselves in Place of Iron and Steel Tools, before the coming thither of *Europeans*. Of which Hatchets I have some I found in this Island.

This Stone is opaque of a green Colour, with some pale Veins running through it very hard, and capable of a very fine Polish.

They are cut into thin square Pieces, and Strings being ty'd to Holes made in their Corners, they are fastned about the Arm, and thought very much to help in the Stone and Hypochondriac Affections. This Opinion I take to be owing to a superstitious Custom the Turks and Mahometans have of wearing Sentences out of the Alcoran in Arabick, *&c.* wrote upon Cornelians, *&c.* and lodg'd in these greasy Stones which are hung about their Necks or Arms, to keep them from the Power of the Devil, Diseases, *&c.*

This is the *Piedra Hijada* of the *Spaniards*, and *Pierre de Jade* of the *French* Authors, who magnify the Vertues of it so as to make them incredible, nay, Mr. *Labat*, a *French* late Author would make us believe it cures epieptic Fits. Sir *Walter Raleigh* first brought some of them to *England*, giving vast Encomiums of them.

IX. *Selenites.*

Chrystal, or Sparr.

This is here in great Lumps and Plenty, christallized on the upper Parts of the Rocks, being often small Pieces conglomerated together, some of which are larger than others, it breaks off in Lamin: that are of Shape, as is usual with the Selenites.

X. *Sal marinus.*

Sea-Salt.

Salt, is here very common on the Sea Shores, where the Sea Water stagnates either among Rocks or otherwise, tho' the great Quantity us'd in this Island, is brought from an Island near *Sta. Martha*, call'd, *Salt tertudos.*

XI. *Nitrum.*

Nitre.

Is to be made here as in other Places, the best I ever saw was made after the ordinary Manner in other Countries, from the Earth of large Caves wherein Bats had their Habitations. What are commonly call'd here Salt-Peter Grounds, which are generally barren, are the

the Earth fill'd with a rediſh colour'd Salt like *Tincal*, *Borax* or *Natrum*.

XII. *Ambra gryſea*,

Ambergriſe.

Ambergriſe of ſeveral Sorts is found frequently on the Shores of this Iſland.

XIII. *Anripigmentum e cinereo lutem.*

Orpiment.

I brought with me from *Jamaica* a Mineral Subſtance, which was Aſh-colour'd like Clay, in which were many ſhining Particles, which lay in ſhort Striæ of a gold Colour. It was very heavy and came neareſt to this.

XIV. *Terra lutoſa ex cupreo & viridi variegata, æs continens.*

Copper-Ore.

This was of almoſt a Copper-colour underneath, and was not much harder than ſtiff dry'd Clay, it was very heavy, had on its upper Surface many Holes in it, and ſome of them were of a green Colour.

XV. *Minera Plumbi.*

Lead.

I have ſeen Ore pretended to be found in *Jamaica*, it was as fine as any I have ſeen in *England*, and ſhot after the ſame Manner, and could not probably hold leſs than three quarters of pure Lead to one quarter of droſſy Matter. It was like that Lead Ore call'd Potters Ore, from its being us'd for glaſing Earthen-ware.

XVI. *Mineræ Ferri.*

Iron Ores.

I have ſeen Iron Ores here of ſeveral Kinds and Richneſs, one I took to be very good, being ponderous, compact, and holding a great Quantity of Iron.

Another holding Iron in a Stony Matter, being of a Liver-colour, and hard as Marble.

A third ponderous, blackiſh, friable, with ſome white Spots amongſt it.

A VOYAGE

A

VOYAGE

FROM

Jamaica to England.

March 16. 1688-9.

WE embark'd in *Port-Royal* Harbour on Board the *Aſſiſtance-Frigatt*, and paſt the Eaſter-moſt Cayos by Night.

March 17. We had an eaſy Breeze, and towards Night a ſmall drizling Rain coming off the Shore with the Land Wind or Breeze.

March 18. We paſt along the Shore and *Point Pedro*, a Rocky Cliff jetting out into the Sea, and having a Cavern into which the Sea runs for ſome Length, beating againſt the Rocks, and making a hideous Noiſe. Boats may row ſome Way into this Cavern, where there is a very great Echo. From this Point to Windward, or to the *Eaſt*, are great *Savannas* or Meadows, Paſtures and Sheep Walks, and to Leeward or to the *Weſt* are Settlements of Sugar-works, Indico and Cotton. About Ten in the Morning we Anchor'd in *Blewfields Bay*, where are Hills jetting out into the Sea, and ſeveral Reefs or Rocks, on which is ſhallow Water which is deeper within.

March 19. We lay at Anchor in *Blewfields Bay*, and had plentiful Proviſions as Plantains, *&c.* brought on Board from the Shore. There are ſeveral Sugar-works to Leeward of this, in a Place call'd the *Cabaritos*. Laſt Month they had had at this Place plentiful Rains, contrary to Cuſtom. It is from this Place a Hundred and Thirty Miles to *St. Jago de la Vega* or *Spaniſh* Town where the Governor reſides, and Fifty Miles to the *North* Side of this Iſland whither there were formerly two Paths or Ways, but now one was block'd up. This Place is troubled with many Moſquitos or Gnats. We ſaild at Night from *Blewfields Bay* with the Land Wind, after ſome Drops of Rain.

March 20. We ſail'd along the Coaſt as far as *Point Negrill*. There are two Points of Land, which goes by that Name. *Negrill* by *South* is the moſt Southerly Part of the Iſland, between which and *Negrill* by *Weſt*, the other part moſt Weſtwardly of the Iſland, is a very large Bay, which lyes commodiouſly for Privateers and Pirates to Wood, Water, and ſhelter themſelves in. We took our Departure

(as the Seamen call it) from this laſt Point, which bore off us at Eight of the Clock at Night, *E.* by *N.* half *N.* and is as was ſaid before, the moſt Weſtward Part of the Iſland of *Jamaica*. We had that Night a very good Gale, and our Courſe was *N. W.* half *N.*

March 21. Having ſail'd Sixty Three Miles from *Point Negrill*, we were now by Obſervation in 18° 40 *min. N.* Latitude.

March 22. About One or Two in the Morning, after ſailing about Eleven Leagues *N. W.* half *W.* we came up to the ſmall Iſland *Cayman Brack*, it is low, long and narrow. It had a Sandy-ſhore, ſome Huts for the Turtlers, or thoſe who catch the Turtle, or Tortoiſes, which are but few, and ſome Shrubs, which I ſuppos'd were ſuch as I have before deſcrib'd, under the Name of Trumpet Trees. We tack'd all Night for fear of coming too near the Shore, and in the Morning ſail'd between the larger and the leſſer *Caymanes*, where the Sea is very bold or deep. We went away at Noon, *W. N. W.* from the little *Caymanes*, it being Four Leagues off, and bearing *E. S. E.* half *S.* the Wind at *S. E.* we ſail'd *W. N. W.* till Eight at Night, then *N. W.* by *W.* till the 23d at Noon, in all *W. N. W.* half *N.* 28 Leagues.

Theſe low Iſlands are very much frequented by Turtlers from *Jamaica*, who go thither to catch the Tortoiſes, that come to lay their Eggs in the Sand, and are taken by thoſe who make it their Trade. 'Tis commonly thought, that a Voyage and ſtaying on theſe Iſlands for ſome time, feeding only upon Turtle, cures the Pox, tho' never ſo inveterate, but tho' the Fleſh and Fat of Tortoiſes doth infect the Juices of thoſe feeding upon them, ſo as that their Sweat ſhall ſtain their Linen yellowiſh, yet I never ſaw that this Method, or any other boaſted of by the *Indian*, or Negro Doctors of any Kind, was to be depended upon, but generally deceived thoſe who truſted in them, who were oblig'd to come into the *European* Methods if they intended to be ſafe.

March 23. At Noon we were in 20°, 26 *min.* Latitude *N.* by Obſervation.

March 24. All Yeſterday was fair, this Day and laſt Night brings us *N. W.* and by *W.* from Yeſterday Noon, thirty Leagues Wind at *S.* by *W.* We came this Morning at Eight in ſight of the Iſle of *Pines*, or the low Land of *Cuba*. At Nine we had a violent *Tornado*, *W.* Wind with a very great Shower, which Wind continued till Eight at Night, when we went again our former Courſe.

March 25. *Monday* Morning we made all the Sail we could to ſee Land, and about Noon came in ſight of high Land on *Cuba*, which was at firſt thought to be *Cape St. Antonio*. We ſteer'd *N. W.* the Wind being ſomething Northerly, and found the high Land to be *Cape Corientes*, from whence we ſteer'd *W.* by *S.* all Night.

March 26. *Tueſday* Morning we were within half a Mile of *Cape St. Antonio*, all Leeward Land. We ſaw much *Saragoſſa* a floating here, called by the Seamen *Gulf-weed*.

March

March 27. After having ſtood *N. N. W.* all Night, we were in ſight of *Cape Florida* and its *Cayos*, we went a little nearer the Wind, which was to avoid them, being very dangerous Shoals.

March 28, 29, 30. We lay tacking the Wind as before, only the 30th lay *S. E.* till Night, when it became calm, and continued ſo till

March 31. In the Morning, when it blew a very hard Gale at *North*, with a little Rain, we lay as near it as we could, to avoid the Lee Shore and Rocks of *Cuba*, we tack'd all Day, and came to ſail amongſt great Quantities of Sea Weeds and Sea Blubber, or Spawn of Fiſh. This frighted ſome in the Fleet, who fired a Gun, concluding we were near, or upon Rocks, which are here very dangerous, but upon heaving the Lead, there being found no Ground, we ſtood towards the Shore, and on

April 1. In the Morning, we were near it, and from this Day *April* 2, 3, 4, to

April 5. We lay beating to and again off of *Cuba*, and at Four a Clock we took our Departure from the high Land off of the Bay of *Matanſa*, which bore from us, *S.* by *W.* Twelve Leagues diſtant, the next Morning, we ſaw Dolphins take ſeveral flying Fiſh. The Seamen baited therefore their Hooks with any thing made in the Form of a flying Fiſh, letting them fall into the Water, which by the Motion of the Ship, imitates flying Fiſh, the Prey of the Dolphins.

One *Morris*, on Board of our Ship, knew the Land off of the Bay of *Matanſa*, he told me he had been a Priſoner ſeven Years with the *Spaniards*, by whom he had been taken in the Bay of *Campeche*, cutting Logwood. He was carried firſt to the *Havana*. He told me he had coaſted the North-ſide of the Iſland of *Cuba*, in a Channel which was deep, and twenty Leagues broad between the Iſland and the Shoals, near the *Bahama* Iſlands, that he had gone to *St. Jago*, on the South-ſide of *Cuba*, which he related to be a very fine Harbour. He ſaid, that uſually the *Spaniards*, after having made Cape *St. Antonio*, kept cloſe by the Shore, that there was a great Current which came from the Eaſt Winds to Leeward of that Cape, driving the Water into the Bay of *Mexico*, and that the Waters forced in by the Winds, made the Current of the Gulf, and of that ſetting to Windward along the Channel of *Florida*, on the North-ſide of *Cuba*. He ſaid he had at *Mexico* been a Slave to ſeveral Trades, as a Baker, Weaver, *&c.* and that he and another had made their Eſcapes, by beating down a Stone Wall and getting through it. He told me, that Bread was very cheap at *Mexico*, and dear at *Havana*.

April 7. We ſtood all Day ſometimes *N.* and other times *S. E.* to Weather the Eaſtward-moſt of the *Cayos* off of *Cape Florida*, we had 25°, 50 *min. N.* Latitude.

April 8. In the Morning we had a Calm, and a Current which ſet us about a Mile *N. E.* in an Hour. We were in *N.* Lat. 26°, 23. *min.* We had here a great many ſmall *Zoophytes* or Blubber Fiſhes of that Kind, which are call'd

call'd by Natural Hiſtorians *Urticæ Marinæ*, floating about us, they reſembled in their Shape ſmall Sails, their Body was Gelly, they had ſome ferrugineous Spots and Streaks on them, their Motion was chiefly in their Circumference, and they had Eight rediſh Lines in their Inſides. We had here likewiſe a ſmall long Fiſh, like that called in the Voyage to *Jamaica*, *Barracuda*, or *Serpens Maranus*, *&c.* and great Plenty of Gulf-weed, as alſo a Sort of *Sea Swallow*, which was whitiſh, and flew low on the Water. Tho' the Ships were clean when we came from *Port-Royal*, yet now their Sides were very fowl, by pretty large *Bernacles*, and the *Conferva Marina* ſticking to them.

April 9. We were in 28°, 25 *min. N.* Latitude, we had run from Yeſterday when the Wind proved fair, 26 Leagues *N. N. E.* and took a Shark four or five Foot long, it had ſeveral Rows of moveable triangular Teeth, being jagged of each ſide like a Saw, a very wide *Oeſophagus*, few Circumvolutions of the Guts, five Holes for the Gills, ſeveral yellowiſh Eggs in the Ovary fill'd with a Subſtance like Yolks of Eggs as big as ſmall Wallnuts, the *Uterus* had a great many Veins in it. The Fleſh ſeem'd actually hot, it had a great deal of Blood, the Brain was ſmall and like the cortical Part of a human Brain. Behind the Head were two Holes, in which lay a white wet ſoft Subſtance, as thick as a mill'd Shilling, not round, but of an uncertain irregular Figure, when dry, mouldring to a white Powder. This is what is call'd, *Lapis Iliuronum*, and is ſaid to be good to facilitate the Birth of Children and making Water. There were ſeveral Cavities, or Holes on the Skin outwardly, which ſpewed out a *Mucus* for lubricating the Fiſh, in order to make it the more ſwift, and were joined to Gelatinous or Cartilaginous Ducts, which I believe were excretory from ſome Glands.

April 17. The *James* and *Mary*, one of our Fleet, fired a Gun, which was a Signal of Diſtreſs, and came from a Plank being ſtarted on her Bend or the fore part of the Ship, where two or three others gave Way, and were like to be in the ſame Condition. The Ships in the whole Fleet lay bye, and ſent their Carpenters to help to mend this Misfortune, and then we continued our Courſe for *England*. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle* remov'd out of the *Aſſiſtance Frigat*, appointed to bring her into *England*, and carried her Plate and Jewels into the late Duke her Husband's Yacht, and afterwards into a Ship of better Defence againſt Enemies or thoſe Seas, commanded by Sir *William Robinſon*. The Commander of the *Aſſiſtance* had ſaid, that he could not Fight any Ship, having King *James*'s Commiſſion, from whom he had receiv'd his; upon which her Grace was afraid ſhe might be carried with her Plate and Jewels into *France*, apprehending from the Situation of publick Affairs, ſome Differences might be between the two Nations. Our Admiral then pretended he wanted Water, and muſt make the beſt of his Way for *England*, without ſtaying to Convoy us Home, which accordingly he did.

April 22. 1689. We were in 35°, 40 *min. N.* Latitude, we lay at *Try* under a main Courſe and Mizen, the Wind at *Eaſt*, very bad Weather tho' fair. The Ships heel'd, as the Seamen call it, or lay ſo on one ſide, driving with the Wind, that the eldeſt Sailors, and thoſe moſt accuſtom'd to the Sea, were Sea-ſick and could not keep their Legs. I found afterwards, that this great Storm had been at the ſame time in moſt Parts of the *Atlantic* Ocean, between *America* and *England*.

April

April 25. We had a *N. W.* Wind, a pretty ſtrong Gale and fair Weather, which is uſual here with this Wind.

May 6. We had a Fair Wind, Courſe, *E.* by *N.* Wind *W.* by *S.* with hazy foggy Weather; the Wind was now warm, two Days before it had been exceſſive cold, when the Wind was at *North*. The exrream Sharpneſs of the Cold in theſe Parts is thought to come from the Wind blowing not only over the Ice and Snow in *North America*, but moſtly from the ſame blowing through the Trees and Branches loaded with Snow. The Colour of the Sea Water was now chang'd from a blue to greeniſh; we were by Computation near the Banks of *Newfoundland*, where there was, and I was told always is, a wetting Fogg. Here, near the Tail of the Bank we heaved the deep Sea Line to Ninety Fathoms, but found no bottom. Hither come a great many *Engliſh* and *French* to fiſh on the Bank great Cod, and near the Shore a ſmaller ſort call'd poor Jack. Several Hundreds of Sail, ſome of great Burthen, come from *France* yearly. They lie driving on the Banks ſeveral Months a fiſhing, but muſt not come within ſight, or make the Land otherwiſe, by Articles, as I was told, between both Nations, they are lawful Prizes to the *Engliſh*. They put up the firſt, call'd mud Fiſh, in Salt they bring from *France*, and in ſome Months return loaded. On the Banks are likewiſe found Mackarells, Herrings, Holibuts, *&c.* They make a Bait of the Tail of the firſt Cod they catch. On the Land they dry them on Stages, by turning them very often in the Sun. We ſaw a great many middling ſized Gulls of a grey Colour like our *Engliſh* large Gulls grey above, and white underneath. They ſwim about, and attend to devour the Guts thrown away by the Fiſhers.

May 7. We had a fair Wind, which continued to the 16th, during which time we try'd all Ways we could, to ſpeak with Ships, (which ſhun'd us all they could) that we might learn News, and at laſt diſcovering a Sail on the 14th, our Fleet ſpread at Diſtances one from another, that ſo we might be ſure one or other to hinder her from eſcapping, which ſhe attempted, but on firing Ball at her, the Commander came on board with his Papers or Documents. This Ship prov'd to be a ſmall *French* Veſſel of *Rochelle*, which was loaded partly with Wine which had been taken in at *Bourdeaux*, and partly with other ſorts of Proviſions, bound for *Canada*, and thence to load Coals for the Caribe-Iſlands. He told us, that by his Reckoning we were Four Hundred Leagues from Land, that they were *des pauvres Gens*, and *des pauvres Negotians*, with Tears in his Eyes, which mov'd my Compaſſion for his Circumſtances, as I do commiſerate others in the like. This inclin'd me to make the moſt favourable Report for him, being the only Perſon in the Fleet who could underſtand his Papers. I have been told that ſuch as he, uſing the Trade of fiſhing on their own Coaſts for poor Jack, being ask'd ſuch Queſtions and returning ſuch Anſwers, is the Occaſion of that Miſtake and bad Tranſlation of *pauvres Gens* for *pauvre Jean*, which in *Engliſh*, is *poor John*, or *Jack*, and from whence comes the common contemptible Expreſſion of our Seamen calling the *French* or *Spaniards* of their own Trade, *Jack Frenchman*, or *Jack Spaniard*. I ſearch'd his Papers, and read his Letters to the Governor of *Quebec*, whither he was bound, but without being able to diſcover by them, or his Crew, that there was War between the *Engliſh* and *French*, tho' by the Fears he ſhew'd of his being made Prize, we thought it might be ſo. However, we

bought of him a Hogſhead of his Wine, and let him go, he pretended (to deceive us the more) to follow us for Damages by the Shot he had receiv'd between Wind and Water, in the ſide of his Ship, and kept after us till it grew dark, and then he ſteer'd away, we believ'd, his former Courſe. I ſaw floating in the Sea a large Piece of drift Wood, or Timber beſet with Barnacles, and on which were ſitting two white ſmall Birds. This is common in theſe Seas, being Wood carried from uninhabited Countries by the Rivers into the Sea.

Though I foreſaw the Difficulties, yet I had an Intention to try to bring with me from *Jamaica* ſome uncommon Creatures alive, ſuch as a large yellow Snake, ſeven Foot long, a *Guana* or great Lizard, a Crocodile, *&c.* I had the Snake tam'd by an *Indian*, whom it would follow as a Dog would his Maſter, and after it was deliver'd to me, I kept it in a large earthen Jarr, ſuch as are for keeping the beſt Water for the Commanders of Ships, during their Voyages, covering its Mouth with two Boards, and laying Weights upon them. I had it fed every Day by the Guts and Garbage of Fowl, *&c.* put into the Jarr from the Kitchen. Thus it liv'd for ſome time, when being weary of its Confinement, it ſhov'd aſunder the two Boards on the Mouth of the Jarr, and got up to the Top of a large Houſe, wherein lay Footmen and other Domeſticks of her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle*, who being afraid to lie down in ſuch Company, ſhot my Snake dead. It ſeem'd before this Diſaſter, to be very well pleas'd with its Situation, being in a part of the Houſe which was fill'd with Rats, which are the moſt pleaſing Food for theſe ſort of Serpents. 'Tis upon this Account that the *European* Nations inhabiting the Countries producing Sugar, do not moleſt theſe Creatures, becauſe they deſtroy the Rats (which came originally from Ships caſt away on the Coaſt, *&c.*) multiply ſtrangely there, and do infinite Miſchief to the Sugar Canes, not only by eating them, but ſpoiling the Juice of thoſe they gnaw.

The *Guana* us'd to feed on *Calabaſh-Pulp*, and liv'd very well aboard of the Yacht, till one Day when it was running along the Gunnel of the Veſſel, a Seaman frighted it, and it leap'd over board and was drown'd.

The *Crocodile* or *Allagator*, I kept in a Tub of Salt-water towards the Forecaſtle, and fed it with the ſame ſort of Food as the Snake, but it died on the 14th of *May*. It had Five Toes join'd with a Webb. The Armour he was defended with, or large thick Scales, were Quadrangular over the upper part of his Body and Sides. The Ribs were Cartilaginous, and towards the *Abdomen* were crooked, and made one with another the Figure of Lozenges. The Lungs were nothing but Veſicles and Blood Veſſels. The Heart had two large Auricles. The Stomach was thick and large, the Guts had many Circumvolutions, one within another and ſeveral coaglomerated as well as ſeperate Glands. Theſe fine Circumvolutions were near the *Pylorus*, and into them was inſerted the Duct of the Gall Bladder. I obſerv'd no Spleen, but two Lobes of a Liver triangular and large, one on the left Side; and the other on the right. The ſmall Guts had a great many Circumvolutions. The Teſticles were ſmall, long and rediſh, and lay over the Kidnies which were long, and like a Bears, and in their Surface reſembled the *Gyri* of the Brain. Thus I loſt, by this time of the Voyage, all my live Creatures, and ſo it happens to moſt Peo-

ple,

ple, who lose their strange live Animals for want of proper Air, Food, or Shelter.

We had nothing remarkable happen'd to us till the 27th of *May*, when we met a Pink belonging to one *Slaters*. He had been Ten Weeks from the Bay of *Campeche*, where the Logwood is cut, and had come through the Gulf of *Florida* a Week after us, he had been on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, where he had taken some Cod-fish, but could tell us no News. Being by Computation about 90 Leagues *W.* of *Scilly*, we try'd several Days by sounding, but found no Bottom. Here we were becalm'd, and the Waves being very large, we were like to have fallen fowl one of another, had not Boats towed us off which together with a small Breeze help'd us to get to some Distance one from another. This Circumstance is worse in thick Fogs at Sea, when the Sailors in the several Ships are forc'd to discharge Musquets, and beat Drums to know how they lye one from another.

May 28. At Noon the Water was discolour'd, looking greenish, by which and our Reckonings we concluded we were in the Soundings, and accordingly upon Tryal, found 75 Fathom Water all round us for a Quarter of a Mile, with fine ousy Sand, and a Scallop sticking to the Tallow on the End of the Lead. At Night at Night, after running several Miles, we sounded again, and had the same Depth, and 70 and 73 round us, with the same white ousy Sand. We had 49° 50 *min. N.* Lat. and sail'd *East*, a little *S.* to come up with *Scilly*. We now put out Lines to catch Mackarell. I have been assur'd by many Commanders of Ships of War, and others, who have been, or had their Station, in these Soundings, that they have found here the Bottom of the Sea very uneven, with Rocks and Hills as at Land, making the Depth of the Water differ in Places very little distant one from another, and that on these Rocks grows the *Frutex marinus, flabelliformis, cortice verucoso obductus* of Mr. *Doody. Raij. syn. p.* 327. I have had several of these Sea Shrubs of different Bigness, and Variety of Colours brought me from thence, and have seen one of such Dimensions and Beauty, that King *Charles* the II. kept it many Years, even to his Death, for the Ornament of his Closet.

May 29. We had 55 Fathoms Water, and soon saw *Scilly*, the dangerous Rocks call'd, *The Bishop and his Clerks*, the Lands-End, Lizard, and in the Morning came in towards *Plymouth*, to get Intelligence whither there was Peace or War, and with whom, lest going up the Channel, we might be taken as Prizes. This we the rather did, because some Days before we had seen Boards, Chests, *&c.* floating in the Sea, which were guessed to have been thrown over board to clear Ships for a Fight, and which was concluded afterwards to have been really from that between the *English* and *French* in *Bantry Bay*.

When we came within some Leagues of *Plymouth*, I was sent in an arm'd long Boat, to get certain Knowledge of the Situation of Publick Affairs, and to give a speedy Account of it to the Fleet, who were to stand off of that Port,, till they were assured of their Safety or Danger. We had sight first of a Boat which was fishing some Leagues from the Land, whose Master did what he could to fly from us, but coming up with him, asking what News, and where the King was, he

he ask'd what King we meant, for that King *William* was well at *Whitehall*, and King *James* in *France*, that there was War with *France*, and that the Channell was full of Privateers, who had taken many Prizes. He went again to his Fiſhing, and I gave Notice to the Ships to come into *Plymouth*, which we did that Day, and ſoon after her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle* Landed with moſt of us, her Plate, Jewels, *&c.* and came up thanks be to God, with Safety by Land to *London*.

The End of the Second and Laſt Volume.

ADDITIONS

TO THE

First Volume.

INTRODUCTION to the First VOLUME.

PAGE II. l. 31. *After* Europe *add*, F. Labat * ſays, the great Pox was not known in *France* before *Lewis* XII. went into *Italy* to conquer *Milan* and *Naples*. *T.IV.p.358.

P. XVIII. l. 31. *read* a Plate of Iron, *inſtead of* Grid Iron.

P. XXI. l. 15. *After* Pignuts *add*, to the ſeveral ſorts of Food there mention'd, The Thyrſuli ſucculenti of the *Herba Gerardi*, and the Stalks of Burdock in the Spring Time in *Pruſſia*, *Gottſched*, the Seeds of the *Gramen Mannæ eſculentum Prutenicum Loeſel*, Ib. p. 108: The *Thracians* fed on the Fruit of the *Tribulus Aquaticus ib.* p. 271. The Acorns of the *Ilex*, or *Eſculus verus antiquorum*, call'd in *Portugal* and *Betica*, *En Zin Keira* are fed on there: Young Leaves of Biſtort are eat as a boil'd Sallett in *Staffordſhire*: The Leaves of the *Valeriana Sicula rubra Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ.* or *Indica rubra Clus*, are eat as Sallett about *Meſſina*, as alſo the Roots and Germina of *Scolymus Theophr. & Eryngium luteum Monſpel. Magnol Hort Monſp.* p. 180. In the Mountains of *Auvergne* the Peaſants eat the tender Roots and Artichokes of the Carlina's *Pom.* p. 77. *Diodorus Siculus* † tells us, the *Ethiopians* liv'd on Fiſh, and in want of them on their Bones, and others on the Roots of Reeds. The Kapisky Tartars feed on Veniſon and Fiſh, raw and boil'd with yellow Lilly Roots: *Lange State of Ruſſia*. T. 2. p. 16. Others as *Bulgarians* live on Horſes that die, and Brandy made of Mares-Milk, *Ib.* p. 17; Others in Huts of Birch, Bark and Folt *Ib.* Bratskoy Tartars live on the entrails of Sheep. *ib.* At Caſaneburg in *Finland* they live on Bread of Fiſhes, and in *Lapland* on Barks of Trees. *ib.* P. I. P. 46, 47. Kalmuck Tartars live on ſteep'd Barley dry'd and husk'd, and *Farranna*, or yellow Lillies dry'd, ſtamp'd and mix'd with Milk. *ib.* p. 276 *Scheffer* ſaith, that in *Norway* and *Lapland* they live on the Stalks of the Angelica, and Chamæmora, preſerv'd under Ground during the Winter, and on Billberries, the inner rind of Pines, Bears Fleſh, Lagopodes, *&c.* And according to *Frezier*, p. 61 the Inhabitants of *Chile* feed on *Pommes de Terre*, *Taupinambours*, *qu'ils appellent Papas*, or our Iriſh Patatos. †*Lib.* IV.*c.* 3.

LXXV. P. l. 38. *After* Tuberoſes *add Hyacinthus Autumnalis maximus odoratiſſimus* Tuberos *vulgo. Maur Hoffm. Hort.* p. 31. Hyacinthus Tuberoſus Indicus flore albo. *Griſl. Virid*, p. 72. Hyacinthus Indicus Tuberoſus *Caſtell. H. Meſs.* p. 11. Hyacinthus Indicus tuberoſa radice. *De Bry. Floril.* p. 10. Hyacinthus Indicus tuberoſa radice major autumnalis flore albo. *Bry. Ed. Merian.*

P. CXXVI. l. 15. *After* Ulcer, *add* This is the Dracunculus Perſarum Kæmpf. Nervus Medinenſis Avicennæ, vel Vena Medeni, from being about *Medina*. It is alſo about *Ormus* and the *Ganges*, and in ſandy Countries, it is thought to come from the rainwater kept in Ciſterns. They lye in the Muſcles about the Nerves and Tendons. No Body is troubled with them, but ſuch as drink that Water. It makes a ſmall Tumor, e're it comes out, which being ſuppurated the Worm is drawn out. Care muſt be had not to pull out Nerves inſtead of it, or to uſe greaſy Medicines, *Kæmpfer*.

VOYAGE *to* JAMAICA.

P. 5. l. 29. *At the end add*, Grandpiſs, or Herringhog, accounted a regal Fiſh. of *Joſſelyn*, p. 26.

l. 30. *After* about us *add*. Les Baleines, qu'on voit aux Iſles Caribes. Labat. T. iv. p. 356.

l. 47. *Before* Marſovin *add* de Feuillee. p. 167.

l. 53. *After* 69, *add*, Soufleurs ou Dauphins Labat. T. vi. 423. Dolphin, of Joſſelyn, p. 85. Porpinſe or Porpeſſe, Molebut Seahog, Sus marinus, Turſion. *Ej.* p. 29.

P. 7. l. 38, *After* Hiſtorian *add* except it be Moucicou Braſil. Pis. p. 44. The Remedy is Acajou Oyl, *ib.* Sea Nettle. of Joſſelyn. p. 28.

P. 11. l. 39, *After* p. 9. *add* of Joſſelyn, p. 23. Thunnie Ej. *ib.* p. 31. where he ſaith, that they cut the Fiſh in pieces, like Shingles, and powder it, and thus call it Melandria.

l. 29. *After* 1673. *put* Petits Serins, que nous appellons en France Canaris; de Feuillee, p. 126. which all dy'd in going to *Peru* about *Cape Horn*.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Elæagnus Orientalis anguſtifolius fructu parvo Olivæ formi ſubdulci. Tour. Coroll. p. 53. Oleaſter vulgaris, Azambuge. Griſl. virid. p. 49.

P. 14. l. 54. *After* 602 *add*. Arundo Hiſpanica ſive Donax. Tradeſcant, p. 86. Arundo Sativa. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 25,

P. 15. l. 10. *After* 279 *add*, Hypericum minimum ſupinum Septentrionalium, Lob. Griſl. Virid, p. 35.

l. 42. *At the end add*, Adiantum monophyllum folijs Aſari rotundis crenatis ſubtus per limbum ſeminiferis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. P. 592.

P. 16. l. 16. *At the end add*, Gramen avenaceum Siculum multiplici panicula longa ſpicis ab eodem exortu geminis. Bob. Hiſt. Oxon. P. 114. p. 213. An. Gramen polydiſtachyophoron lanuginoſum. Cup. Hort. Cath. p. 90 and 92?

l. 35. *At the end add*, Avena ſylveſtris Maderaſpatenſis ſeminibus ariſtis tribus donatis. Bob. Hiſt. Oxon. 111. P. 210. Gramen Avenaceum Maderaſpatanum panicula ſparſa ariſtis longioribus armata. Pluk. Phyt. T. 191. Fig. 3. Alm. p. 174.

P. 17. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Hydropiper, ſeu Perſicaria puſilla repens N. D. Griſl. Virid. p. 35?

l. 19. *At the end add*, An, Blitum album ſylveſtre minus Tradeſcant. p. 91? Amaranthus Græcus ſylveſtris anguſtifolius. Coroll. Inſt. which ſeems longer leav'd.

l. 26. *At the end add*, Cat. p. 96. An, Convolvulus Orientalis argenteus Altheæ folijs angulatis Tour. Coroll. p. 1? Convolvulus minor pentaphylleus Munt. Aard. p. 504. Phyt. cur. p. 28. fig. 137. Convolvulus minor folio Altheæ, Tradeſcant, p. 504. Convolvulus argenteus Altheæ folio floribus omnino purpurascentibus, folijs magis inciſis & incanis. Herm. H. L. B. fl. p. 76.

l. 29. *At the end add*, An Mentha Maderenſis Inſulæ minus odorata. Pluk. Alm. p. 248? Phyt. T. 308. fig. 1? Salvia ſerrata criſpa. I. B. T. 111. 505. ut aſſerit Pluken. Mant. p. 165?

Line 38. *At the end add*, Horminum glutinoſum ſeu Colus Jovis Gallicriſta. Griſl. virid. p. 35.

L. 43, *At the end add*, Calamintha humilior folio rotundiore, Tour. Inſt. p. 194. Hedera terreſtris, ſeu Chamæciſtus Dioſc. Griſl. virid. p. 32.

l. 47. *At the end add*, Trifolium bituminoſum Rivini ord. Plant. fl. irreg. tetrap. Trifolium Aſphaltites ſeu bituminoſum Trevior. Griſl. virid. p. 65. Trifolium Aſphaltites flore purpureo & albo Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 46.

P. 18. l. 1. *Ad marginem add* Tab. 5. fig. 3.

l. 16. *After* 372 *add*, Tithymalus annuus lunato flore Linariæ folio longiore Bob Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 329?

l. 9. *At the end add* Plantago Alopecuroides, Jungerman.

l. 17 *At the end add*, Hypericum fruteſcens Canarienſe multiflorum. Caſp, Commelin. H. Amſt. p. 135.

l. 33. *At the end add*, The colour of the Flowers in Commelin's was yellow, perhaps mine being dried, ſeem'd ſo as here deſcrib'd. This cannot be Dr. *Plukenet*'s Ciſtus Americanus Chamæmeli folijs lucentibus. Phyt. T. 23. fig. 3. Alm. p. 105. as he ſuſpects in his Mantiſſa, p. 49 but 'tis rather, Apocyni genus ſcandens ex India; or Paule Codee, Mal. an Venſiera patſia. H. M. p. 9, Tab. 13? Pluk. Mant. p. 172. Tab. 336?

l. 49. *At the end add*, Oxys trifolia flore luteo corniculato. Tradeſcant. p. 149. Trifolium acetoſum vulgare flore luteo. Caſt. H. Meſſ. p. 47.

P. 19. l. 4. *At the end add*, Heliotropium majus. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 39. Heliotropium majus vulgare Griſl. virid. p. 33. Tornaſol.

l. 9. *At the end add*, Aſparagus ſativus. Griſl. virid. p. 8. Aſparagus ſativa major & mollior. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 25. ſylveſtris minor Ej. *ib.*

l. 8. *At the end add*, Amomum Plinij: Pſeudo Capſicum Dodonæi, Winter Cherry Tree. Tradeſcant p. 78. Solanum truticoſum bacciferum. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 22.

l. 12. *At the end add*, Rhagadiolus alter Cæſalp p. 511. Intibus ſive Endivia lutea ſtellato ſemine. Bob. Hiſt. Plant. Ox. p. 111. p. 53. Hieracium falcatum ſeu ſtellarum Lob. Griſl. virid. p. 34.

l. 16. *At the end add*, An Chondrilla marina, folio aliquote Coronopi diviſura, dentato, lunato Cupan. H. Cath. p. 48? An Sonchus æſtivus pennato folio in anguſtiſſimas lacinias diviſo, ſaxatilis, vel muralis. Cupan. *ib.* p. 20. An Sonchus lævis in plurimas & tenuiſſimas lacinias diviſus, qui 3 in Prodr?

P. 19. l. 27. *At the end add*, There is ſcarce any reſemblance between this and Jacobaea Æthiopica ſolijs Abrotani trifidis ſummo caule capitulis parvis glomeratis, Pluk. Phyt. T. 302. f. 7. Alm. p. 194. Tho' Dr. Plukenet, p. 107. of his Mantiſſa thinks they may be the ſame.

l. 40. *At the end add*, This is perfectly different from the Scabioſa Biſnagarica ſeu Globularia fruteſcens rigidis ſolijs ad radicem rotundioribus, cordatis, ad caulem autem mucrone præditis. Pluken. T. 58. fig. 5. Al. p. 336. Tho' the Dr. in his Mantiſſa thinks they are the ſame.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Gnaphalium Stoechadis citrinæ anguſtiſſimo folio flore majori. Herm. Fl. Bat. fl. p. 36. Elichryſum ſylveſtre latifolium flore parvo ſingulari. Tour. El. p. Inſt. p. 452.

l. 49. *At the end add*, An Chryſanthemum Marianum bidens, ſive aquaticum, folijs anguſtiſſimis tripartito diviſis Pluk. Mant. p. 47? Conyza paluſtris folijs tripartito diviſis Loeſel. p. 16. Gottſch. p. 34 and 53 where 'tis ſaid to be vulneraryi An Eupatorium bidens Americanum Munt. Aard. p. 296.

P. 20.

l. 51. *At the end add*, Cytiſo-Geniſta vulgaris, ſcoparia, flore luteo. Tour Inſt. p. 649. Geniſta Rivini. Ord. Pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 15. Geniſta ſylveſtris vulgaris. Griſl. virid. Luſit. p. 25.

P. 20 l. 1. *At the End add*, An Myrtus ſilveſtris baccis albis & nigris. Griſl. virid. p. 48 ? Myrtus Sylveſtris fructu albo. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. Ind. ſimpl. 15.

l. 8 *After* 171. *add*, An Rhamnus Hiſpanicus Buxi folio ampliore. Tour. Inſt. p. 593 ? An Rhamnus Creticus Buxi folio minori Ej. Coroll. p. 41 ? Lycium Siculum Buxi folio. Bocc. App. ad ſuum Muſeum. p. 10.

l. 13. *At the end add*, Arbor Draco. Arvore Dragon Griſl. virid. Luſit. p. 7. Sang Dragon des Canaries. Pommet p. 260, Small pieces of Sticks, (I think Sarments of Vines) are put into it, melted, then dry'd and us'd to cleanſe the Teeth, and are call'd Bois de la Palille.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Vel Opuntia maxima folio ſpinoſo, latiſſimo & longiſſimo. Tour. Inſt. p. 240.

P. 21. l. 50. *After* p. 30. *add*, Of Labat p. 40. 46. 47. 48. de Frezier. p. 8

l. 54. *At the end add*, Dorade, or Dolphin of Kæmpfer. Bonito, or Dorado, or Spaniſh Dolphin, of Joſſelyn. p. 24.

P. 22. l. 38. *After* 276 *add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 398.

P. 24. l. ult. *At the end add*, Requien, de Labat. T. 1 p. 40. where he tells us, that the Sharks hinder'd the Sailors from bathing. p. 45. that they ſwallow'd every thing thrown out of the Ship for ſeveral days: Requin de Feuillee, p. 170, 171. 196. Dog Fiſh, or Tubarone of Joſſelyn. p. 25. Shark or Bunch. Ej. *ib.*

P. 26. l. 27. *At the end add*, An, Serpent marin de Labat. T. v, p. 395 ? T. 6. p. 408 ? Barracoutha, a Fiſh peculiar to the Weſt Indies. of Joſſelyn, p. 23.

P. 27. l. 41. *After Deſcr add*, Labat. p. 48. de Frezier p. 7. de Feuillee, p. 192. Hog, or Flying Fiſh. Sea kite or flying Swallow of Joſſelyn. p. 27.

P. 28. l. 14. *After* 30. *add*, de Fueillee. p. 118. de Labat T. vi. p. 402.

l. 51, *At the end add*, Remora or Suck-ſtone, or Stopfiſh, of Joſſelyn. p. 29.

P. 29. l. 25. *Ad marginem add*, Tab. 1. fig. 5.

P. 30. l. 26. *Before* Ciſeaux *add*, Labat T. vi. p. 393.

P. 31. l. 17. *At the end add*, Oiſeau appelle Fol de Labat. T. vi. p. 400.

P. 35. l. 11. *At the end add*, Filicula maxima argenteo pulvere conſperſa. Tour Inſt. p. 542. Filix albiſſimo pulvere conſperſa. Plum. Fil. Amer, p. 30. T. 40.

l. 24. *At the end add*, There is nothing better in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, to open the Pipes, than this. Piſo.

L. 30. *At the End add*, 'Tis very plain by the Figure and Deſcription of this, compar'd with Dr. *Plukenet*'s Filicula maritima ex inſulis Caribbeis, ſeu Adiantum maritimum ſegmentis longioribus anguſtis auriculatis & crenatis pediculo atronitente. Phyt. T. 286. fig. 1. & Alm. p. 152. 'Tis very plain I ſay, that they are two different Plants, tho' he doubts it in his Mantiſſ. p. 79.

L. 32. *At the End add*, An Cyperus longus maximus umbella Papyri. Cupan. Syllab. p. 19 ?

P. 36. l. 2. *At the end add*, I ſee no reaſon why Dr. *Plukenet* ſhould think, as he does in his Mantiſſa, p. 62. That this may be the Cyperus elegans panicula ſparſa Barbadenſis, in his Alm. p. 127. which is, what is commonly call'd Galangall there and hath Spikes like the ordinary Cyperi.

After

After l. 19. *add*, It is plain, that this is not the Cyperus panicula craſſiore minus ſparſa. I. B. by comparing their extreamly differing Deſcriptions and Figures with thoſe of this, tho' Dr. *Plukenet* in his Mantiſſa, p. 62. queſtions, if they be not the ſame. This is the Plant call'd *Galangall* in *Barbadoes*.

After l. 30 *add*, This is not the Gramen Cyperoides Maderaſpatanum ſpicis plurimis apicibus obtuſis *&c. Pluk.* Phyt. T. 192. fig. 4, as Dr. *Plukenet* conjectures in his Mantiſſa. p. 96.

l. 35. *At the end add*, Avellanæ purgatrices, ſive Ben magnum. *Tradeſcant*, p. 26. Ricinoides arbor Americana folio multifido. Tour. Inſt. p. 566. Medicinier d' Eſpagne. An Ricinus Surinamenſis folijs radiatis amplis ad centrum pene diviſis fructu ficiformi. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 348 ? Ricino affinis tenuiter diviſo folio. Ej. in Icon. Tab. aen. Sect. 10. Tab. 3. an Ricinus auſtriaca flore phoeniceo. *Tradeſcant.* p. 16? Jamahen Ind. Ricinus perilluſtris coralloides pomo tricoccon ſolijs palmatis, ſubincanis & profunde laciniatis. Corylus & avellana purgatrix, B. pin. Surian. Ricinus fructu maximo gros pignons d'Inde Pommet. p. 226. Medicinier de la 2. eſpece. Labat. T. 3. p. 101. Lhuile de figuier d'enfer is made of the Fruit of this Ricinus. Pommet.

l. 53. *At the end add*, Quamoclit folijs tenuiter inciſis & pennatis. Tour. Inſt. p. 116. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 3. Convolvulus Indicus pennatus. Munt. Aard. p. 505. Phyt. cur. p. 29. fig. 139. Quamoclit vel Convolvulus pennatis folijs Myriohylli aquatici exoticus, Fab. Col. Aman. hort. Boſ. p, 29. Convolvulus exoticus annuus folijs pennatis flore purpureo Herm. Flor. L. B. fl. imperfect. p. 110. Convolvulus pennatus purpureus. CB. Merian. Fl. Tab. 111.

P. 37. l. 27. *At the end add*, Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 164. of his Mantiſſa doubts, if this be not his Suamounæ Braſilienſium floribus æmula, *&c.* Phyt. Tab. 313. fig. 2. which it is plain it is not.

l. 32. *At the end add*, An Phaſeolus hirſutus virgatus prurigineus. Plum. pl. amer. p. 8 ? Phaſeolus Zurattenſis ſiliqua hirſuta. Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrapet. p. 121. fig. No. 5. Phaſeolus Suratenſis villoſus ſiliqua hirſuta pungente. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 27. Mantiakeira, Phaſeolus hirſutus & urens folio trifolio laticre, flore coronato aureo, vulgo, pois a grater. Surian.

l. 43. *At the end add*, An Onagra folijs anguſtioribus Perſicariæ magno flore luteo. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 302 ? Pl. amer. p. 7 ?

P. 37. l. 48. *At the end add*, An Althæa Ceylanica fructu hiſpido lappaceo. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 25 ? Althæa Braſiliana fructu hiſpido pentacocco. *Pluk.* Alm. p. 25 ? Althæa altera Braſiliana Piſo. n. Hiſt. p. 222. Trifolio affinis Indiæ Orientalis Xanthij facie. Breyn Cent. I. p. 82 ?

P. 38. l. 6. *At the end add*, An Solanum pomiferum Portoricenſe ſpinoſum folijs integris aureis ſpinis armatum. *Par. Bat.* pr ?

l. 15. *After* inverſo *add*, Solanum Americanum molle foliorum. Nervis & aculeis flaveſcentibus fructu mammoſo, Plum. Inſt. Tour. p. 149. Pl. Amer. p. 3. An Fructus Indicus pyriformis granis intus nigris cucurbitini generis. I. B. Pormum Sodomæ; Mer. Inſ. Sur. p. 27.

l. 23. *At the end add*, The Fruit of this Solanum is poyſonous. Mer.

l. 25. *At the end add*, Moxa materia Cauteriorum apud Chinenſes Japonioſque uſitata. Kempf. Jamogi Japonenſium.

l. 49. *At the end add*, The Leaves when prepar'd to make Moxa are, when young, dry'd and ſuſpended in the Air a long time, beaten and bruis'd between the Fingers. They hang the Leaves up ſometimes for ſeven Years, thinking it the better, the older; Kæmpf. They cut it in the Morning, e're the Dew is off, and hang it againſt the Weſt Wall of the Houſe. *Id.*

P. 39. l. 23. *At the end add*, An Viburnum Ciſti fæminæ ſeu Salviæ foliis mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 384? Idem Saluiæ folijs obtuſis floribus albis. Ej. ib? Viburnum Americanum minus Ciſti fæminæ folijs crenatis flore carneo Breyn. p. 2.

l. 34. *At the end add*, The little difference of the Point of the Leaf being round, or a little ſharp, being the only difference between this and thoſe of Dr. *Herman*, I am apt to believe, they may be not ſpecifically different, but the ſame.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Dr. *Plukenet* doubts in his Mantiſſa. p. 46. if I have not made two Plants of this one, *viz.* this here, and that p. 124 of this Book: Urtica iners racemoſa ſylvatica folio nervoſo. Tab. 83. fig. 2. Any one may judge by comparing them, that they are vaſtly differing.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Acinodendrum Americanum Malabathri ſubrotundis folijs ſubtus lanugine ferruginea villoſis. *Pluk.* Mant. p. 4.

P. 40. l. 22. *At the end add*, Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 166. of his Mantiſſa thinks this to be the ſame with the Precedent, how juſtly any Body may judge,

l. 31. *At the end add*, This appears perfectly differing from Lycium maximum cordatis folijs Maderaſpatanum hamatis ſpinis floſculis ex uno pediculo racemoſis. *Pluk*, Alm. p. 234. Phyt. T. 201. fig. 6. tho' Dr. *Pluk*. p. 122. Mant. thinks they may be the ſame.

l. 45. *At the end add*, This is call'd white Maſtick Tree in *Jamaica*, and hath a Gumm come out of it in Drops like Maſtick.

P. 41. l. 9. *At the end add*, Pompelmoes Steerbeck Citricult. p. 103. Mer. Met. Ins. Surinam p. 29. Tree of Good and Evil, according to Dr. *Pluk*. Mant. p. 125. Orangier de la Barbade, nomme Chedecq. Labat. T. 3. p. 55.

P. 42. l. 32. *At the end add*, An Filix arboreſcens pinnulis dentatis. Plum. Fil. T. 1. p. 1 and 2? Pl. Amer. p. 11. Tour. p. 577?

l. 32. *Ad marginem* add, T. 14. fig. 1.

After l. 43 *add*, The Deſcription and Figure of this cannot agree to the Filix ramoſa procerior of Dr. *Plukenet* Alm. p. 156. Phyt. T. 244. fig. 3. as he doubts in his Mantiſſa. p. 83.

l. 45 *At the end add*, Gramen dactylon plumoſum Capuubeba Braſil. Marcgr. Pis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111, p. 185.

P. 43. l. 4. *At the end add*, This is not the Gramen Iſchæmon Virginianum, *&c. Pluk.* Alm. p. 175. as that Author conjectures in his Mant. p. 94. for it hath neither hairy, ſpotted, nor undulated Leaves.

l. 27. *At the end add*, An Urtica Braſilienſis Pino Indigenis dicta Raij. Hiſt. p. 159. Urtica major indica mitior floribus pediculis longioribus donata. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 435. An Urtica major Indica tricarpos folio mucronato, Schorigenam. H. M. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p 435? Tab. aen 24?

l. 46. *At the end add*, Saururus folijs plantagineis cauda breviori. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 49. *At the end add*, An Amaranthoides Maderaſpatanum folijs anguſtis ex adverſo ſitis floribus ad nodos verticillatis. *Pluken.* Phyt. T. 132. fig. 6?

P. 44. l. 6. *At the end add*, An Aparines minoris folio glabra Herba procumbens Africana. *Pluk.* Mant. p. 16?

l. 18. *At the end add*, Arum Americanum ſcandens ampliſſimo folio albo. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 159. Pl. Amer. p. 4.

l. 42. *At the end add*, An Phaſeolus Canadenſis minimus ſiliquam terra condens. H. R. Par: p. 140? Arachidna Phaſeoloides Americana. P. B.

Pr.

Pr. Herm. p. 314? Phaſeoloides Americanum Acaulon pediculis anguloſis ſtriatis ex radicibus varie intortis ſurſum rigentibus ſolliculum ſub Terra condens. *Pluk.* Mant. p 149?

After the laſt line add, This ſeems to me to be perfectly different from the Plants deſcrib'd and figur'd by me hereafter. p. 218. and 219. Tab. 138 and 151. fig. 1. notwithſtanding Dr. *Plukenet*'s contrary Sentiment. p. 131. of his Mantiſſa as may appear to thoſe, who will take the pains to inform themſelves.

In the *Natural Hiſtory.*

P. 50. l. 48. *At the end add*, Corallium album fragile polyſchides ramuſculis æqualibus contiguis dumoſum. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 656. Corallium albidum digitatum ramis hinc inde contiguis ad latitudinem diſpoſitis. Ej. *ib.* Madrepora criſtata urens. Plum. Cat. p. 17. Fil. Amer. p. 146. T. 170. Lit. E. Gingembre ou Mourceaux de chaux de Labat. T. vj. p. 174, who found it on the Sea Shore of the Iſland *Aves* and believ'd it to be made of the Figure it bears by the Waves. Chau appellee Gingembre, Ej. T. 11. p. 562.

P. 51. l. 32. *At the end add*, An Lapis Alkalicus ſubſtantia ſaccharo perſimili. Cupan. Syll. p. 51?

l. 50. *At the end add*, A perfect white Coral call'd Harts-horn Coral of Hubbert. p. 44. Chau des Iſles de Vent. Labat. T. 11 p. 553. This and the Brain and Star-ſtones, with other Corals, are what is made uſe of for making Lime by the Inhabitants of the hotter Parts of the *Weſt Indies.*

P. 53. l. 7. *At the end add*, Porus albus erectior ramoſus tuberculis crebris ſurſum ſpectantibus. Bob. Hiſt. Ox, p. 111. p. 656. Coral maximus truncatus. Baſ. Beſler. faſc? An Porus albus Cupreſſiformis, ſive Porus albus ramulis capreoli cornua quodammodo referentibus tuberculis fiſtuloſis denſe admodum refertus. Bob. p. 657? Coralloides Pomet. p. 164.

l. 24. *At the end add*, Corallium albidum latum & compreſſum ad extrema tantum ramoſum, ſive Corallium ſpurium ex varijs quaſi tegumentis ſibi invicem incumbentibus conflatum. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 656 Corallium foliatum D. Tour. 42? Corallina maxima compreſſa Courteniana Raij. Append?

l. 42. *At the end adá*, Muſcus marinus minimus ſcrupoſus capillaceus, Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. p. 651.

P. 54. l. 31. *At the end add*, Lapis ſtellatus albus fragilis vulgo Petra Stellaria Branca. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 246. Lapis ſtellatus fuſcus Stellis paulo majoribus, vulgo Petra Stellaria nigra. Ej. ib. Lapis ſtellatus Jaſpideus cinereo-rubeſcens, ſtellis multo majoribus, vulgo Petra Stellaria marmorea. Ej. ib. Lapis ſtellatus pariter jaſpidea ſubſtantia Solari ſpecie ſigillatus, vulgo Petra Stellaria marmoria, ac ſtiddi grandi cornu luſuli. Ej. ib. I ſuſpect this or the former to be the Pierre legere. of Labat T. V. p. 260. which thrown on the Coaſt of Hiſpaniola with South Winds, ſwim on the Water, and ſuſtain great Weights, as 150 l. One was two Foot and a half long, eighteen Inches broad, one Foot thick. and weigh'd not five Pound.

P. 56. l. 26. *At the end add*, A deep yellow colour'd Sea-Fann grown to a great Peble Stone, and an Iron colour'd Sea-Fann, as ſtiff as Iron Wire. of Hubbert. p. 42. Panaches de Mer. de Labat. T. V. p. 260.

l. 43.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Lithophytum Americanum album, Polypodij diviſura Tourn. Inſt. p. 574? Lithophyton Polypodij ramoſi facie. Plum. Cat. Pl. Am. p. 17. Fil. Am. p. 145. T. 169. B. An Corallina fuſca tenera calloſa, ceranoides. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 240? vel Coralloides fruticoſa forcellata exterius candida ſcabioſa ſeu ſtigmatea cruſta obducta. Ej. ib. p. 241? A Plant, or little Tree of black Horn, for the Branches being burnt, they ſtink and wrinkle like Horn, and being put in warm Water become very ſoft, but the Root or lower Part is hard white Stone. Hubbert p. 42. Corail noir. Labat. T. 5. p. 261. The outward Cruſt being rubb'd off.

P. 57. l. 8. *Before* Sea Feather *add*, Corallina marina piniformis Courteniana Raij. Hiſt. Corallina marina cornea palmæformis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Raij. 111. p. 652. Antipathes Pommet. p. 164. A very fair purple Sea-Feather, or large grey colour'd Sea-Feather, or fine Lemon colour'd Sea-Feather, of Hubbert. p. 42. This ſort of Coralline being of all theſe Colours.

P. 58. l. 44. *At the end add*, An Fucus veſicarius coronatus. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 17?

P. 59. l. 7. *At the end add*, Lenticula marina ſerratis folijs. Lob. Lugd. Griſl. Virid. p. 39. Fucus folliculaceus ſerrato folio. C. B. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 145. T. 170. Lit. C. Sorte de Gremon en petits grains comme des groſeilles, de Frezier. p. 280. who ſays, it was found ſix hundred Leagues from the Gulf of Florida, whence it is ſaid to come by Currents.

P. 60. l. 8. *At the end add*, An Fucus racemoſus, vel Racemus marinus 9. C. B. p.? Acinaria marina prima. Imp?

l. 22. *At the end add*, Fucus parvus aphyllos in Orbem expanſus in tenuiora flagella ramuloſve divaricatus. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 111. p. 648.

P. 61. l. 3. *At the end add*, An Muſcus marinus pennatus Plum. Cat. Pl. p. 16. Fil. Am. p. 145. Tab. 170. fig. B.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Potamogeiton gramineum marinum imo caule geniculatum. *Pluk.* Mant. p. 155.

After l. 31 *add*, This which is call'd Uraje, is us'd in *Jerſey* Iſland, where Firewood is ſcarce, for Fuel. Gottſched.

l. 32. *At the end add*, An Potamogeiton gramineum marinum minus *Pluken.* Mant. p. 155. Fucus marinus ſeu Alga marina graminea minor Dalæi. Raij. Syn. p. 7?

l. 41. *At the end add*, Potamogeiton marinum vitrariorum æmulum ſegmentis tubuloſis. Ej. Mantiſſ. p. 155.

P. 62. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Muſcus ſaxatilis aliquibus Alcyonium 5. Dioſ. Imperat?

l. 10. *Before* Oyſter Green *add*, Lichen maritimus ſeu Lactuca maritima CB. Lobel. Griſl. virid. p. 40,

P. 63. l. 48. 48. *At the end add*, Alcyonium cornua cervi referens Plum. Cat. Pl. p. 17. Fil. Amer, p. 145. Tab. 169. fig. C.

P. 64. l. 7. *At the end add*, Favago auſtralis Alcyonium, 2. Dioſc. CB. P. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 241.

l. 19. *At the end add*, Alcyonium veſicarium coronatum Buccinis minimis repletum. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 145, Tab. 168. Lit. O.

P. 65. l. 40. *At the end add*, Fungus non veſcus 14ws. Jo. Loeſel. p. 26. Gottſched, p. 91.

l. 43. *At the end add*, 'Tis Adſtringent, drying, and very uſeful in Tumours or Inflammations of the Throat or Eyes, Gottſched. who alſo ſays, that if it be ſteep'd in Water, it ſwells and grows ſoft.

P. 66. l. 14. *After* 9 *add*, Muſcus ferulaceus, ſeu foeniculaceus. Jungerm. Cat.

l. 23. *After* p. 9. *add*, Lichen capillaceus minor ex Ilice dependens Tour. Coroll. p. 40. Lichen capillaceus longiſſimus ex fago & abiete pendens. Ej. ib. An Muſcus arboreus capillaceus cinereus, capillaris Pancov. Maur. Hoff. Car? Muſcus arboreus capillaceus Jungerm. Cat. Muſcus quernus. Ej ib. Muſcus arboreus. Tradeſcant, p. 143. Muſcus arboreus, Muſgo. Griſl. Virid. p. 47. Uſnee. Pommet. p. 261.

At the end of the laſt line add, The Powders de Chypre, or Cyprus, Franchipanne, & a la Marechalle, are all made of this with ſweet ſcented Ingredients. Pommet.

P. 67. l. 3. *At the end add*, Lichenis genus, Cæſalpino Pulmonaria. Jungerm. Cat. Muſcus pulmonarius. Griſl. virid. p. 47. Pulmonaria Muſcus. Ej. *ib.* p. 55.

l. 18. *At the end add*, Muſcus corniculatus fiſtuloſus candidus Bocc. Ej. Icon. Tab. 107.

l. 29. *After* p. 10 *add*, Lenticula aquatica. Jungerm. Cat. Lens paluſtris. Matth. Lob. Caſt. Lentilhas do Rio. Grill. virid. p. 39.

l. 39. *At the end add*, Lens paluſtris quadrifolia. C B. ſeu Lens paluſtris. 2 Matth. Griſl. virid. p. 39.

P. 68. l. 2. *At the end add*, Muſcus filicinus. Tradeſcant, p. 143.

P. 69. l. 31. *Before* common *add*, Lichen, Liverwort. Tradeſcant. p. 134. Hepatica ſeu Lichen. Griſl. virid. p. 33. An Lichen Anapodocarpos. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 143. Tab. 142? Tourn. Inſt. p. 550? Cat. Pl. p. 16?

P. 71. l. 10. *After* 547 *add*, Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 135. Tab. 158.

l. 31. *At the end add*, An Oſmunda molliter hirſuta & profunde laciniata. Plum. Tourn. Inſt. p. 547? Fil. Amer. p. 139. Tab. 162?

P. 72. l. 7. *At the end add*, Cat. Pl. Am. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 114. Tab. 130.

l. 20. *At the end add*, Lingua cervina longo, lato, ſerratoque ſolio. Plum. p. 127. Tab. 139. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 108. Tab. 124.

l. 46. *At the end add*, Hemionitis aurea hirſuta. Plum. p. 23. fig. 33. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Am. p. 129. Tab. 151.

P. 73. l. 17. *At the end add*, Hemionitis profunde laciniata, & ad oras pulverulenta. Plum. p. 24. fig. 34. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 130. Tab. 152.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Cat. Pl. p. 14. Lingua cervina ſcandens caulículis ſquammoſis. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 104. Tab. 119.

P. 74. *After* l. 10. *add*, Lingua cervina minima repens & hirſuta. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 545. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 103. Tab. 118. I found this with the former.

l. 13. *At the end add*, Adianthum muſcoſum Lichenis petræi facie. Plum. p. 34. fig. 20. Cat. pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 83. Tab. 101.

P. 75. l. 18. *At the end add*, Filix ſcanſilis ex inſula Jamaicæ Salicis folio ad coſtam Aurantiæ inſtar auriculis cavis donato, *Pluk.* Alm. p. 156.

l. 39. *At the end add*, Polypodium majus aureum. Plum. Fil. p. 59. Tab. 79. an Polypodium radice ſquamoſa, vulgo Pillalbilaim. Feuillee p. 153? who ſays, that the Decoction is good in Obſtructions and overloaded Stomachs.

P. 76. *After* l. 3 *add*, I doubt if this be the Filix Africana maxima Polypodij facie. Pluk. Alm. p. 153. and Phyt. Tab. 179. fig. 1. becauſe of the Root and alated pedicles, as Plum. p. 59. Fil. Amer. obſerveth.

l. 6. *At the end add*, Cat. Pl. p. 15. Lingua cervina aurea. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 87. Tab. 104.

l. 45. *After* fig. 7 *add*, Vel, Filix Americana minor Lonchitidis facie Herm. Par. Bat. Prodr. p. 335?

l. ult. *At the end add*, Plum. Cat. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 70. Tab. 91.

P. 77. l. 34, *After* fig. 28 *add*, Fil. Amer. p. 48. Tab. 63. Cat. p. 12.

l. 49. *At the end add*, An Polypodium ſquammulis argenteis reſperſum Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 541? Cat. Pl. p. 132. Fil. Amer. p. 61?

P. 78. l. 10. *Dele*, An Lonchitis folio ſuperius inciſo major. Plum. Tournef. Inſt. p. 539?

l. 11. *At the end add*, Lonchitis glabra major. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 18. fig. 27. Fil. Amer. p. 46. Tab. 60.

After l. 25 *add*, By the Deſcription and Figure of Lonchitis folijs ſuperius inciſis major. Plum. p. 50. Fil. Amer. it appears that this is not the ſame with that, as I have thought by the Name he gave it. The ſame may be ſaid of the Subſequent, which no ways agrees with his Lonchitis folijs ſuperius inciſis minor.

l. 28, and 29. *Dele* An Lonchitis folijs ſuperius inciſis minor. Tour. Inſt. p. 539?

After l. 38. *add*, An Filix dentata pinnularum cacumine bifido. Plum. Cat. p. 12?

l. 44. *At the end add*, An Lonchitis dentata pinnularum cacumine bis ſecto. Plum. Fil. p. 36. Tab. 46?

P. 79. l. 24, *At the end add*, Polypodium radice tenui & repente. Plum. p. 25. fig. 36. Cat. Pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 60. Tab. 77.

After l. 37 *add*, This Plant is twice figur'd by Dr. *Plukenet*, viz. Tab. 89. fig. 9. and 289. fig 1. as is taken Notice of in my Catalogue. p. 16, and here.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Polypodium nigrum tenuius ſectum. Plum. p. 26. fig. 37. Cat. Pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 64. Tab. 83.

P. 80. l. 7. *At the end add*, Phyllanthos Americana planta flores a ſingulis foliorum crenis proferens. Herm. P. Bat. Pr. p. 365, Commel, Hort. Amſt, p. 399. Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos anguſtifolia minor ramoſa baccis e crenis foliorum prodeuntibus Jamaicana. Pluk. Mant. p. 115, An Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos Americana major crenatis latioribus folijs non ramoſa ad crenaturas fructum promens. Ej. *ib*. p. 114? Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos crenatis folijs maxima e ſingulis foliorum crenis baccifera. Ej. ib?

After 32 *add*, It was brought into *Holland* from the Iſland *Portorico*. Commel.

l. 36. *At the end add*, Cat. p. 13, Fil. Am. p. 57. T. 75. *and in the ſame line dele* An *and the*?

P. 81. l. 46. *At the end add*, Lonchitis ſerrata & retuſa. Plum. Fil. p. 40. Tab. 52.

P. 82. l. 30. *At the end add*, Trichomanes latifolium dentatum. Plum. Fil. p. 58. Tab. 101. fig. C.

l. 46, *At the end add*, Oſmunda Linguæ cervinæ folio. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 547. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 132. Tab. 154.

P. 83. l. 34. *After* 545. *add*, Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 102. Tab. 117.

P. 84.

P. 84. l. 8. *At the end add,* An Lingua cervina ſcandens & ramoſa Citrij folijs major. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 546? Cat. pl. p. 15? Lingua cervina ſcandens Citrei folijs major. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 100. Tab. 115?

P. 85. l. 10. *After* 42 *add,* An Hemionitis maxima trifolia. Plum. p. 22. Tab. 32? Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Amer. p. 127. Tab. 148?

P. 86. l. 2. *At the end add,* Plum. Cat. p. 14. Lingua cervina rotundius crenata. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 93. Tab. 111.

l. 15. *At the end add,* I have ſeveral Varieties of this Plant, as to breadth of Leaves and inciſures, which I take to be only accidental Differences, whieh hath made me reduce the ſynonimous names of Authors mentioned in my Cat. p. 18, and here, to this Plant, but if others will have them really different, as F. Plumier. Fil. Amer. p. 93. I am ſatisfied.

l. 28. *At the end add,* An Filix latifolia pinnulis fere acuminatis dentata. Plum. Fil. 113. T. 16?

P. 87. l. 2. *At the end add,* Lonchitis juxta nervum pulverulenta. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 20. Fig. 29. B. Fil. Amer. p. 48. Tab. 62. Cat. Pl. p. 12.

l. 31. *At the end add,* An Hemionitis maxima Linguæ Cervinæ affnis Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 547? Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Amer. p. 124? Tab. 145.

P. 88. l. 2. *At the end add,* Lingua Cervina triphylla anguſta & leviter ſerrata. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 546. Cat. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 123. Tab. 144.

l. 40. *At the End add,* An Ruta muraria Clematitis altiſſimo folio vario. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 541? Cat. pl. p. 13? Fil. Amer. p. 72. Tab. 102?

P. 89 l. 5. *At the end add,* An Filix arboreſcens ramoſa & aculeata. Plum. Tab. 5 and 11 Fil. Amer. 6? Plantes de l'amerique. p. 3. Tab. 3? pl. Amer. gen?

P. 90. l. 4. *At the end add,* Filix non ramoſa latius dentata minor. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 11. fig. 17.

l. 40. *At the end add,* An Lonchitis acuminata auriculisque rotundis inciſa. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 52? Cat. Pl. p 12? Tour. Inſt p. 539?

P. 92. l. 39. *At the end add,* Fil. Am. p 34.

P. 94 l. 19. *At the end add,* An Lonchitis ramoſa pediculis nigris pulverulenta, Plum. Fil. Am. p. 40. Tab. 55? Lonchitis ramoſa rotunda crenata. Ej. ib. p. 41 Tab. 53?

P. 95 l. 2. *At the end add,* Adiantum ramoſum folijs trapezijs dentatis. Plum. p. 31. fig. 46 Cat. pl. p. 14 Fil. Am. p 80. Tab. 97.

l. 25. *At the end add,* Plum. Fil. Am p. 55. Tab C. Cat. pl. p. 12.

l. 46. *At the end add,* Fil. p. 4 Tab 3. pl. Amer p. 11.

P. 96. l. 12. *At the end add,* Filix altiſſima globuligera minor. Plum. Cat. p. 11. Lonchitis altiſſima globuligera. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 39.

l. 48. *At the end add,* Adianthum ſcandens folijs tenuiſſime ſectis & retuſis. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 543. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 76. Tab. 93.

P. 97. *After* l. 13 *add,* Trichomanes pendulum Serici villoſi inſtar molle. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 540. Cat. pl. p. 13. Fil. Am. p. 56. Tab. 73. I found it with the former.

l. 17. *At the end add,* An Oſmunda Aſphodeli radice. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 547. Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Am. p. 136. Tab. 159.

P. 98. l. 13. *At the end add,* Adianthum album, ſeu Capillus veneris Avenca. Griſl. virid. p. 2. Adianthum nigrum, Capillus veneris foliorum pediculis nigris. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 1.

l. 22.

l. 22 *At the end add*, Adianthum vulgari ſimile & ramoſiſſimum Plum. Cat. pl. p. 14. Adianthum ramoſius pediculis lucidis & nigris. Ej. Fil. Am. p. 78. Tab. 95.

l. 45. *At the end add*, Filix ſcandens pinnulis eleganter ſerratis. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 537. Fil. Amer. p. 25. Tab. 32. Cat. p. 11.

P. 99. *After* l. 14. *add*, The pinnulæ of theſe on the lower Branches are not ſerrated, on the upper they are, tho' not taken Notice of in the Figure.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Adianthum fruteſcens ſpinoſum & repens. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 543? Cat. pl. p. 14? Fil. Amer. p. 77. Tab. 94?

P. 100. l. 13. *At the end add*, Filix pinnulis Lonchitidis obtuſis non dentatis ad oras pulverulentis. Plum. Fil. Am. p. 13. Pl. Amer. p. 11.

After l. 44 *add*, This ſeems to me not to be the Filix ramoſa villoſa major crenis rotundis dentata of Plum. pl. Am. p. 15. fig. 23. Fil. Amer. p. 21. Tab. 27. as I once conjectur'd p. 24 of my Catalogue, but Filix villoſa pinnulis quercinis. Plum. Fil. p. 16. Tab. 20. Pl. Amer. p. 11. Tour. Inſt. p. 537.

P. 101. l. 18. *At the end add*, Filix Orubica ramoſa. Par. Bat. add. An Filix ſaxatilis ramoſa maritima noſtras. Raij. Hiſt. Pl. p. 151. *Pluken.* Alm. p. 155?

l. 33. *At the end add*, Filix ramoſa pinnulis longiuſculis partim auriculatis. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 14. fig. 22. Cat. p. 12. Fil. Am. p. 23 Tab. 29.

P. 103. l. 23. *At the end add*, Oriza Italica. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 17. Riz. Pommet. p. 18.

P. 104. *After* l. 15 *add*, That of *Piedmont* being large is better than that of *Spain*, which is reddiſh and ſaltiſh. Pommet.

P. 104. l. 21. *At the end add*, Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 136, Guinea Corn: An Ear of a ſtrange Corn in a Country in *Africa*, whereof one Grain produceth more than a thouſand, of Hubert. p. 37, Mil. de Labat Tom, 2. p, 287. Petit. mil. Ej. p. 329, and 338. where he ſays 'tis good Horſe-meat.

l. 46 *At the end add*, An Gramen alopecuroides ſpica maxima. Pluk?

P. 105. l. 15. *At the end add*, Frumentum Indicum Mays dictum granis luteis, ruſeſcentibus, nigricantibus, crocantibus & coeruleſcentibus mixtum, ex rubro & luteo variegatis Volck. p. 174. Triticum Turcicum, Milho Saburro. Griſl. virid. p. 67. Milium Indicum. Ej. p. 47. Frumentum Indicum ſubalbum & rubrum. *Caſtell. H. Meſs.* Ind. ſimpl. p. 9. Mays Acoſtæ granis rubris, Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 132. Ear of Corn, or Mace of *Virginia*, where one Grain produceth an hundred, of Hubert, p. 36. Mil, qu'on appelle en *France*, Bled de Turquje, en Eſpagne Mahis, & en Italie, grand Turc. Labat. T. 1. p. 322. T. 2. p. 329. where he faith, that 'tis fed on by the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze*, and that it is boiled or roaſted, made into Meal on a Stone, and ſteep'd in Water as Barley for a Drink. Mays Frez. p. 62.

P. 106. l. 43. *After* 115 *add*, Herbe d' Ecoſſe, Labat. T. 2. p. 339.

P. 107. l. 31. *At the end add*, An Gramen paniceum ſimplici ſpica Griſl. virid. p. 30?

l. ult. *At the end add*, I take this to be different from the Gramen Zeylanicum folio eleganter maculato. Herm. & Serpentaria Breyn; For by a Sample of it, I had from Dr. *Richardſon*, this laſt is much larger.

P. 108. l. 3. *At the end add*, An Gramen ſpicatum echinatum. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 89?

After l. 27. *add*, Mr. *Barham* in a Manuſcript of the Plants of *Jamaica* ſaith that this which is call'd Burrgraſs, green, or dry, is hearty Food for Horſes.

l. 44. *At the end add*, Munt. Aard. p. 368. Phyt. Cur. p. 22. fig. 109

l. 46. *At the end add*, Arundo 8a. vel Saccharata. Dod. Gall. Sacchara-ta Dalech. Arundo Saccharina. Canna d'Aſſuccar. Griſl. virid. p. 7. Arundo Saccharifera Caſtell. H. Meſſan. p. 4. Cannes a ſucre, ou Canamelles. Pommet. p 93. Roſeaux, ou Cannes de Sucre. de Labat. T. 3. p. 131. Sugar Cane of Hubert. p. 36.

P. 109. *After* l. 14. *add*, Mr. *Barham* tells me, that a Gallon of Cane Juice makes one Pound of Sugar, and as much Moloſſes. 100 l. Sugar makes 33 l. ſingle refin'd, and 14 double refin'd.

P. 112. l. 23. *At the end adá*, An Gramen paniceum diſtachyophoron, ſeu ſpica gemella binis granorum ordinibus uno verſu conſtante. Ind. Or. Ponnevara Gupille Malabarorum. Pluk. Mant. p. 94. Tab. 350?

l. 38. *At the end add*, An Gramen dactylon Americanum ſpicis infra digitatam diviſionem paniculis ſparſis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Part 3. p. 185? Gramen dactylum Americanum. Herm. Par. Bat. pr?

P. 113. l. 38. *At the end add*, Gramen dactylon Americanum. Par. Bat. pr. p. 338.

P. 114. l. 16. *At the end add*, An Gramen paniculatum Indicum paniculis fuſce purpureis. Bob. Hiſt. Pl. Ox. Part 3. p. 201?

l. 32. *At the end add*, An Lachryma Job Americana altiſſima arundinis folio & facie. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 532? Pl. Am. p. 11? An Gramen arundinaceum Indicum latifolium ramoſum longe ſerpens panicula purpurea, ſemine Lithoſpermi. Surian?

P. 116. l. 28. *At the end add*, An Acorus verus ſive calamus aromaticus Aſiaticus radice tenuiore. Herm. Cat. p. 9? Calamus Aromaticus. G. arc. ab. Horto. p. 200? Varabu & Vazumbo Zeylan; Va---embu. Mal. Bembi. Bram. 11 -- 99? H. M.

P. 117. l. 17. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 11?

P. 118. l. 27. *At the end add*, An Lithoſpermum gramineum Montis glabri folio latiore arundinaceo panicula ſpeciali atropurpurea Surian? Milium Cyperoides Lithoſpermi Semine. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 11?

P. 119. l. 26. *At the end add*, An Gramen junceum minus Indjcum ſpicis ternis tumidioribus ſeſſilibus. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 3. p. 227? vel Cyperus fibratus ſpicis ſubrotundis magnis ſingularibus, folijs ſeſſilibus Ej. ib. p. 238? An Gramen cyperoides minimum Curaſſavicum. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 338. Kiggelaer. Hort. Beaum?

P. 121. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Cyperus Americanus caulibus articulatis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 111. p. 236? Cyperus inodorus ex Florida C. B. Radix. S. Helena. Mon? Clus?

l. 19. *At the end add*, Adrue of Mr. *Barham* in his Manuſcript Obſervations of *Jamaica* Plants, whoſe Roots ſtrung, and worn by the Negroes take off the rammiſh Smell which ſome of them have. It hath the ſame Colour, Taſte, Smell and Virtues of the Contrayerva.

P. 122. l. 20. *At the end add*, Juncus maximus ſeu ſcirpus major. Mariſcus. Plin. Griſl. virid. p. 37?

After l. 23. *add*, They bottom Chairs, and make Matts of this in *Jamaica*. Mr. *Barham* in his Mſ. notes abovementioned.

l. 46. *At the end add*, Typha major. Griſl. Virid. p. 66.

P. 123. *After* l. 13. *add*, The flours cure burns. *Gottſched.*

l. 38. *At the end add*, Tragia alia ſcandens urticæ folio. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 14.

P. 124. *After* l. 28. *add*, It is plain by the Figures and Deſcriptions of theſe two laſt, and the Deſcription of the Urtica caule lignoſo, *&c.* p. 16. of this Book, that Dr. *Plukenet* hath not made a right Conjecture of theſe Plants in his Mantiſſa. p. 163.

After the laſt line add, The Juice or ſtrong Decoction of this Plant, purges by Urine, and brings away Water by Stool, and cures the Dropſy. Mr. *Barham* in his MSS. before mention'd, who ſays that he had his Information from a Colonel, who had liv'd in *Jamaica*, where this is call'd, Dwarf Elder.

P. 125 l. 44. *At the end add*, An Ambroſia (forſan) e China Anguriæ folijs accedens. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 10. fig. 16, Alm. p. 27?

P. 126. l. 20. *After* Munt *add*, Aard. p. 851. Phyt. cur. p. 45. Tab. 234. Cataputia major & Ricinus of Dale. Pharm. p. 136. Ricinus major & Kerva Arabum in America fruticoſus folijs palmatis ampliſſimis. Surian Ambaigtinga Arbor. Laet. L. 15 c. 8. Palma Chriſti. Pommet. p. 225. Palma Chriſti. Carabat. Labat. T. 111. p. 78. Palma Chriſti, ou Ricinus Americanus de Frezier. p, 12.

After l. 15 *add*, The Leaves boil'd with Ginger and Ground Ivy, and then fermented with a little Sugar and Moloſſus, will purge very ſtrongly, cure the Dropſy, Yaws & gummous Nodes. A Cataplaſme made of the green Leaves, Caſſada-flower, and a little Oil of the Nuts applied to ſore Breaſts diſcuſſes and ſoftens the coagulated Milk and hardneſs, and alſo ripens and brings it to Digeſtion: If apply'd with a green Leaf to the part, where Negro-worms lye, it ſoftens and brings the Worm out. Mr. *Barham* in MSS. who alſo ſays that the Oil will keep long without turning fetid. I have known ſays he ℥j or ℥jſſ given with Succeſs to purge in the Belly-ach, and that the Leaves applyed to Nurſes Breaſts bring their Milk, and to their Loins draw, it away from them.

P. 127. l. 47. *At the end add*, Ricinus Americanus & Nuces de Barbados. Dale. Pharm. p. 136. Ricinus major ſeu vulgaris. Cam. Honuphr. p. 16. Ricinus arboreus folio majori. Cupan. H. Cath. p. 190. Ricinus vulgaris, Figuiera de Inferno. Griſl. virid. p. 56. An Ricinus e Guinea. Ej. ib? Ricinus Americanus niger Aman. Hort. Boſ. p. 31? Ricinus major. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 19. Ricinus vulgaris. Ej. ib. Mundubiguacu. Nux purgatrix. Tradeſcant. p. 29. Palma Chriſti. Olyboom, Belgis. Merian. Inſect. Sur. p. 30. Larani flore albo, Ricinus Americanus major ſemine nigro C. B. Pin. vulgo Pignones de los Infiernos. Surian. Medicinier de la premiere eſpece, ou pignons d'Inde. de Labat. T. 3. p. 37. Pignons de Barbarie. Pommet. p. 226.

P. 128. *After* l. 32. *add*, The Fruit torrified, the outward and inward Coats being taken off, then pounded and ſteep'd in *Madera* Wine, is the beſt preparation of it to purge, *&c.* as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his Obſervations.

P. 129. l. 14. *After* 566 *add*, Ricinoides Americana Staphidis Agriæ folijs flore purpureo. Caſp. Commelin. Prælud. Bot. p. 28. An Ricinus Mexicanus trifoliatus glaber folijs non dentatis. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Par. 3. p. 347? An Caravicou, Ricinus, puſillum genus ſemine exiguo, fructu nono. Clus. Frutex Cathartica Americana. Surian? vel An Ricinus Americanus minor racemoſus folio palmato Coralloides. Ej? Planta deſcripta,

ſcripta. p. 38. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. Medicinier de la 3. eſpece, de Labat. T. 3. p. 102.

After the laſt line add, An oval excreſcence about the bigneſs of a Nutmeg conſiſting of ſeveral Rings, (which I believe to be from an Inſect) is found in the Stalk of this Plant, and us'd for purging in Dropſies, as Dr. *Houſton* hath inform'd me. This Tumor, is us'd as a ſneezing Powder, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his MSS. The Fruit of this Plant added to Coloquintida & Scammony, make Pil. de duobus a better Medicine. Id.

P. 130. l. 21. *At the end add*, Caſſado of Hubert. p. 39. Manihot & Manyot. Sib. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 4, 5, and 61. Manioc de Labat. T. 1. p. 379. Cazavi ex Herba Yucca. Tradeſcant. p. 27.

After the laſt line add, The Caribes preſs the Juice out by a Colieure made of Reeds, or the Leaves or Ribs of the Latanier, one end of which is faſten'd to the Branch of a Tree, the other hath a Weight or Stone put to it.

P. 133, *After* l. 2. *add*, I have ſeen ſeveral bad Accidents, ſays Mr. *Barham*, happen to Negro's, that newly come to *Jamaica*, were Strangers to the Root, and eat it roaſted with the Juice, which gave a Pain and Sickneſs in the Stomach, ſwelling in the whole Abdomen, Vomitings, Purgings, Giddineſs of the Head, then a Coldneſs and Shaking, Dimneſs of Sight, Swooning and Death, all in few Hours. He ſays alſo, that the Powder of the Maggots bred from the Corruption of the Juice of this Root, put under the Nail, given to drink, poiſons the Perſon taking it, therefore on ſuch Accidents they ſuſpect Negroes with long Nails. The ſame tells me in his MS. that a Poulteſſe is made of this Bread and Milk with Oil, as of wheaten Bread, for ripening of Tumours.

After l. 31. *add*, The Powder of the dryed Leaves is a Specifick in the Colick, and in all cold, watery, undigeſted Humours; comforts and fortifies the Stomach, and hath all the Virtues of Roſemary. Mr. *Barham*. MS.

At the end of the laſt line add, This is vaſtly differing from the Tequcrij facie Biſnagarica tetracocos roſtrata pilis ſcatens, foliis profunde venoſis. *Pluk.* Phyt. Tab. 86. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 363. whatever Dr. *Plukenet* may think. p. 178 of his Mantiſſa.

l. 24. *After* Baniſter *add*, Saururus botryites major foliis plantagineis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

P. 38. l. 6. *After* l. 17 *add*, This with the following, and that I obſerv'd in the Caribes deſcrib'd before. p. 43. are all made one by Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 151 and 152 of his Mantiſſa, how juſtly, any Body may ſee by comparing the Deſcriptions and Figures of them here, and in *Plumier*. p. 57. fig. 75, and p. 58. fig. 76.

l. 26. *After* 31? *add*, Saururus cauda adunca. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

After l. 51. *add*, Both Julus and Root are a counter-poiſon, from a Dram to two Drams, in Powder in *Madera* Wine, it cures the Colick. A Gentleman gave it to one of his clapt Negroes, from whom it brought away a great Quantity of Urine and Slime, and cur'd him, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his MS. Obſervations.

P. 136. l. 12. *At the end add*, Saururus foliis amplis cordatis non umbilicatis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 47. *At the end add*, Saururus alius humilis folio carnoſo ſubrotundo. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 51. Poivre long de l'Amerique. Pommet. p. 196.

196. Mecaxuichtl, Piperis oblongi inſtar miſcetur cocco. Tradeſcant. p. 29.

P. 137, l. 20. *At the end add*, Saururus repens folio orbiculari Nummulariæ facie. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 39. *At the end add*, An Saururus racemoſus ſeu botryites major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 51?

P. 138. *At the beginning add*, The Bark of this Tree is very tough, and makes as good Ropes as thoſe of Hemp. The Aſhes of this Tree are heavier, make more fix'd Salt and a ſtronger Lixivium than any Woodaſhes, and are therefore proper for Dropſical Perſons, of whom many were cur'd by them by a Phyſitian of his Acquaintance, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his MS. Obſervations.

P. 139, l. 7. *At the end add*, An Okeepenauk Hariot. C. B. 91? Igname de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. T. 2. p. 339. Yams.

P. 140. l. 2. *After* 46. *add*, An Ricophora ſive Inhame Malabarica folio rotundo in cuctum apicem abeunte. Herm. P. Bat. Pr. p. 371.

P. 141. l. 17. *At the end add*, p. 310.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Amaranthoides marina repens Polygoni folio capitulis argenteis. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 564? Pl. Am. p. 20?

l. 31 *After* Prodr. *add*, p. 310.

P. 142. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Amaranthus Helxinæ ſolijs pallide virentibus ex parte rubentibus, anguſtiſſimis ſpicis rubellis, perpetuus. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 9.

At the end of the laſt line add, Pl. Amer. p. 6?

P. 144, *After* l. 5 *add*, Slaves will feed on it for many Weeks together ſeaſon'd with Salt, for without Salt 'tis apt to purge them, as Mr. *Barham* in his MS. Obſervations tells me.

l. 25. *After* p. 29, *add*, Atriplex ſylveſtris latifolia. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 33. Blitum ſeu Atriplex Pes Anſerinus dicta, latifolium majus ſpicatum laceris lacinijs. *Pluk.* Mant. p. 32. Atriplex chenopodia latifolia. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 28.

After l. 32 *add*, It is eat in the *Eaſt-Indies*. Pluk. Hogs Lard and this make a Poulteſſe good againſt Inflammations and Swellings, as Mr. *Barham* tells me in his MS. Obſervations.

l. 34. *At the end add*, An Parietaria ramoſa major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 10?

P. 145. *After* l. 14 *add*, Dr. *Plukenet*, p. 154 of his Mantiſſa ſuſpects this to be the Polygonum maritimum longius radicatum noſtras Serpilli folio circinato craſſo nitente. Raij, Phyt. Tab. 53. fig. 3. alm. p. 302, but they are extreamly differing.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Corchorus folio Ulmi major vel minor. Plum. pl. Am. p. 7?

P. 146. l. 29. *At the end add*, Tabacum mas. Jungerm. Tabacum. Tradeſc. p. 170. Tabacum rotundifolium. Griſl. virid. p. 63. Nicotiana major latiſolia. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 16. Le grand petun verd. Labat. T. 4. p. 496.

After the laſt line add, Travellers through *Tartary* ought to be provided with Tobacco. Lange State of *Ruſſia*. p. I, p 17.

Spaniſh Tobacco is ſcented by the Leaves of a Plant call'd Tribole, having a balſamick Smell, or like Melilot; a Sample of it retain'd its ſweet Smell for ſeveral Years together in my Pocket Book. The Leaves of Tobacco juic'd, kill Maggots in Sores, and makes an excellent Balſam or Salve, the diſtill'd Oil cures foul Bones, and the white Aſhes cleanſe the Teeth, as Mr. *Barham* tells me in his Obſervations.

Tobacco

Tobacco hath its Name, in the Opinion of ſome, from *Tobaſco* in *Jucatan*, found in 1520. It was prohibited to be taken in Churches by *Urban* VIII. but moderated to St. *Peter*'s Church by *Clemens* XI. Labat.

P. 149. l. 17, *At the end add*, Benzo.

P. 150. l. 21, *After* p. 116 *add*, An Convolvulus Virginianus. Moriſon. Hort. Bles ? Batatas. Griſl. virid. p. 9. Patates de Labat. Tom. II. p. 341.

P. 151. *After* l. 7 *add*, and Hogs. Patatas baked are excellent Food. and call'd Pone Mr. *Barham* in his Obſervations.

l. 27. *At the end add*, Battates. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 41.

l. 41. *At the end add*, Battates albicantes. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 51.

P 152 *After* l. 28 *add*, The root is as large as Engliſh Bryony, and milky, as is the whole Plant. It purgeth ſtrongly watery Humours. I queſtion not, a ſort of Scammony may be made of it, ſaith Mr. *Barham* in his Obſervations.

l. 41. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 1 ?

P. 154. l. 1. *At the end add*, Cariarou prima, Convolvulus lanceolatus Umbella aurea polyanthus, ſemine piloſo. Surian. Convolvulus luteus polyanthos. Plum. Cat. pl. p. 1.

l 24. *At the end add*, An Convolvulus Americanus maritimus ampliſſimo folio cordiformi flore maximo purpuraſcente. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 1. Tour. Inſt. 83?

P. 155. l. 25. *After* 56 *add*, Convolvulus azureus folio hederaceo. Tradeſcant. p. 104. Nil Avicennæ Convolvulus folijs hederæ flore cœruleo. Aman. p. 24. Campanula coerulea alias Nil Arabum. Camerar. Merian. Tab. 121.

l. 43, *At the end add*, Convolvulus Virginianus cordato folio flore obſoleto. Tradeſcant. p. 104. Convolvulus maritimus Zeylanicus folio craſſo bifido ſeu cordato. Herm. H. L. B. fl. p. 75? Campanula coerulea hederaceo anguloſo folio. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 5. Curiaron tertia Convolvulus maritimus folijs carnoſis & amplis flore purpureo. Surian. Convolvulus marinus catharticus folio rotundo flore purpureo. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 83. pl. Amer. p. 1. Guaſcum Avicennæ. Guiland.

P. 156. l. 24 *At the end add*, Braſſica marina ſeu ſoldanella. Griſl. virid. p. 11. Soldanella *Caſtell. H. Meſs.* p. 45. Soldanelle Pommet. p. 150.

After l. 33 *add*, The Seed of this, when freſh and green, is ſown, when dry it will not grow. Caſt.

P. 157. *After* l. 26 *add*, Dr. *Plukenet*, p. ult. of his Mantiſſa doubts if this be not Convolvulus Canarienſis minimus, flore ochroleuco ſemine nigro Hartelavena Indigenis dictus. Alm. p. 400. Phyt. Tab. 324. fig. 4. which 'tis plain 'tis not.

P. 158. l. 12 *At the end add*, An Cichorio affinis Americana floribus villoſis albis. P. B. P. ex Inſula Jamaicenſi. Pluk. Alm. p. 399?

l. 29. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 5?

l. 41. *At the end add*, This is not the Rapunculus galeatus Æthiopicus flore coeruleo glaber oblongis foliolis crenatis. *Pluk.* Alm. p. 316. As Dr. *Plukenet* fancies it may be: p. 163. of his Mantiſſ.

P. 159. *After* l. 43 *add*, Whether this, or the precedent Plant be, what Dr. *Plukenet* doubts *viz.* Cichorio affinis Americana floris Cardinalis folio floribus villoſis rubris. P. B. p. 123. Cat. Jam. p. 58. I cannot determine, there being no ſuch Plant in my Catalogue, neither in that Page nor any where elſe, and this I think comes the neareſt to his own Cichorio affinis Americana floris Cardinalis folio floribus villoſis rubris. P. B. Alm. p. 399.

l. 47. *After* p. 607. *add*, Stramonium ffore albo & purpureo. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 22. Daturæ Malabaraicæ Humatu dictæ Ia. ſpecies Raij. Hiſt. p. 749. Stramonia fructu ſpinoſo rotundo ſemine nigricante. Tour. El. p. 98. Stramonia flore purpureo. Tradeſcant. p. 170. Stramonia ſive Datura pomo ſpinoſo oblongo caule & flore violaceo. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 118. Stramonium vulgare. Grill. virid. p. 62. Datura Solanum manicum fruticoſum pomo ſpinoſo rotundo flore magno purpureo. Surian.

P. 160. *After* l. 3 *add*, The Leaves applied to a Gouty Part, eaſe the Pain, and to the Head when in Pain, gives eaſe and procures Reſt, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his Manuſcript Obſervations.

After the laſt line add, The Juice or diſtill'd Water of this plant, is good for ſore Eyes, as Mr. *Barham* abovemention'd ſays.

P. 161. l. 2. *After* 165 *add*, Seſamum verum. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 21. Seſamum, Cirgilim. Griſl. Virid. p. 60. Seſamum ſemine fuſco. Herm, Cat. p. 559. An Seſamum Perſicum trilobatum fœtidum. Munt. Aard. p. 878? Phyt. cur. p. 46? fig. 239. Seſamum Ceylanicum. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 32? Seſamum & Senſem, olerana Herba, cujus oleum famoſum Seſaminum extrahitur apud Indos. Surian. An Digitalis Seſamum dicta rubello flore. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 6?

l. 2. *At the end add*, Or oily Pulſe.

P. 161. l. 48. *After* Oil *add*, And Seſamum is call'd commonly in *Sicily*, Giurgjalena. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 200.

P. 162. l. 3? *After* 163, *add*, Radice repente. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 5? Ariſtolochia Mexicana folio acutiore, Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 3. p. 509. An Ariſtolochia Clematitis Indica flore albicante fructu majore Carlovengo. Hort. Mal. Ej. ib.

After l. 20. *add*, The Roots are very good for the Colic, Gripes and Dropſy, and is a great Help to Indigeſtion, half an Ounce is boil'd in a Quart of Water, of which the Patient is to drink half a Pint, as warm as he can drink it. It hath cur'd ſeveral People, in the Opinion of many Practiſers *in Jamaica* going into Dropſies. It cures as Mr. *Barham* likewiſe ſays, the Dropſy, works by Urine, and exceeds all Bitters, and is Alexipharmac.

l. 31. *At the end add*, Geſnera amplo digitalis folio tomentoſo. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 27.

After l. 41. *add*, By the Deſcription of this Dr. *Plukenet* cannot be in the right, who ſuſpects this to be the Cynoringhium Nov-Anglicanum digitali accedens herba quadricapſularis floribus albis rictum caninum referentibus, Dogs Snout, and Dogs Mouth, vulgo vocatum in his Mantiſſ. p. 62.

P. 163. *After* l. 7 *add*, Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 174 of his Almageſt doubts if this be not the Solanum verticillatum. I. B. which it is plain 'tis not.

l. 13. *After* 60 *add*, de Labat. T. 2. p. 463.

l. 14. *After* 307 *add*, Arundo humilis clavata radice acri. Pommet. p. 61.

P. 165. *After* l. 4. *add*, Preſerv'd and other Ginger is us'd by the Northern Nations on Sea, to warm aud prevent the Scurvy.

l. 21. *After* 1 *add*, Arundo Indica latifolia Braſilienſis ſquammato capite. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 111. P. 251. An Zinziberi affinis radice aſphodelina. Ej. ib. p. 252.

l. 48. *At the end add*, Canna Indica latifolia inferius racemoſa. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 111. p. 251. Cardamomum minus Indianum fructu in pediculo ad radicem racematim prodeunte. *Pluk.* Mant. p. 37.

P. 166.

P. 166. l. 29. *After* 51 *add*, Arum Aegyptium ſeu Colocaſſia. Inhame Griſl. virid. p. 70. Arum Ægyptium Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 2. Colocaſſia. Ej. ib. p. 7 Qolocaſſia cum flore C. B. Merian. Floril. Tab. 110. Chou Caraibe ſauvage de Labat. T. 1. p 133. where he tells us, that run away Negroes feed on its Root.

l. 29. *At the End add*, Tayas or Eddos, are eaten in *Jamaica*, and cauſe a Heat in the Throat, call'd commonly there ſcratching the Throat, and this when well boil'd. They are therefore tho' eat only by Negroes, and commonly given to Swine, as Mr. *Barham* tells me in his Obſervations.

P. 167. l. 46. *At the end add*, An Melenſchena. H. M. P. II. p. 39?

P. 168. l. 8. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 4?

l. 22. *After* 63 *add*, Arum cauleſcens Cannæ Indicæ folijs. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 4.

l. 24. *After* 79 *add*, Cannes d'Inde ou Seguine batarde. Labat, T. 3. p. 202?

After l. 31. *add*, An Ointment is made of this with Hogs Lard, and Tortoiſe Fat, or Snake's Fat, which being applied as a Cataplaſm, on the Scrotum, or other parts, voids the Water in Hydropick People, as Mr. *Barham* in his Obſervations tells me.

P. 169. l. 4. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 5.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p 5.

P. 170. l. 4. *At the end add*, Arum ſcandens folijs cordiformibus minus. Plum. pl. Am. p. 4.

P. 171. l. 5. *After f.* 6. *add*, Eleimon Ind. Galeopſis odorata & hirſuta Herba Nephritica virtutibus. inſignibus Surian. An Meliſſa ſpicata Lavendulam ſpirans major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 6?

After l. 24 *add*, If one ſqueezes the Top of this Plant, a clammy odoriferous Subſtance ſticks to the Hand. The oily Spirit mixt with Lemon Juice, Water, and a little Spirit of Vitriol, and drank as Beveridge plentifully, brings away Gravel and Sand. 'Tis a great Diuretic, and relieves thoſe with a total Stoppage. Mr. *Barham* in his Obſervations of the Herbs of this Iſland, who tells me alſo that the Powder expels Wind, cures the Colic and opens Obſtructions.

l. 26. *At the end add*, An Teucrij folijs Frutex Curaſſavicus. Pluk. Phyt. p. 228. fig. 4? Verbena ſpicata Jamaicana Teucrij pratenſis folio diſpermos. Ej. Tab. 321. fig. 1. and 327 fig. 7. An Verbena Orubica Teucrij folio Primulæ veris flore ſiliquis & ſeminibus longiſſimis, cauda Muris vulgo. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 83? Verbena Americana Veronicæ folijs. flore coccineo ſpicato Breyn. Com. Hort. Amſt. P. 11. p. 223. Verbena diſpermos Americana ligneſcens Veronicæ folijs. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 111. p. 419. Verbena Americana latifolia ſpica ſimplici longiſſima nigro purpurea. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 203.

P. 172. l. 8. *At the end add*, An Veronica procumbens Verbenæ folijs Prom. bonæ Spei. Pluk. Mant. p. 188?

P. 172. *After the laſt line add*, This Dr. *Plukenet* in his Mantiſſa. p. 45 thinks may be his Chamædrifolia tomentoſa Maſcatenſis. Phyt. T. 275. fig. 6. which it cannot be, neither can it be the Scordium hereafter mention'd, as he there ſuſpects, as may be ſeen by thoſe who compare their Figures.

P. 174. l. 6. *At the end add*, This is call'd Pickerings Herb, from a Cure upon an Eye of Captain *Pickering*, bruis'd and turn'd out by a Stick with fire at its end. This Cure was effected by a maſh, or the Herb bruis'd and applied to the Part. Mr *Barham* in his MS. Obſervations.

After l. 22 *add*, This ſeems perfectly different from the Clinopodium anguſtifolium non ramoſum flore coeruleo, labio trifido, atropurpureis

purpureis maculis notato. Ex Virginia. Pluk. phyt T. 164 fig. 3. Alm. p. 109. tho' Dr. *Plukenet* Mant. p. 51. doubts if they be not the ſame. But the ſame Author. Phyt. Tab. 122. fig. 7. hath, I believe, figur'd this Herbs Head affix'd to Scabioſæ affinis Chryſanthemi facie Lamij foliis Americana Archangel Barhadenſibus dicta Almag. p. 335; ſo that the Plant here mention'd ſeems to me to be made up of the Heads of this Plant, and the Leaves of that call'd by me hereafter Conyza fruticoſa ſolio haſtato flore dilute purpureo, and by himſelf figur'd before in his Phyt. Tab. 177. Fig 3. under the Title of Eupatoria conyzoides folio molli & incano capitulis magnis Americana. This is alſo Mentha Meliſſoides Americana prope ſummitatem caulis, floribus ex alis longo pediculo Lupuli adinſtar glomeratis. Ej. Mantiſſ. p. 229. An Meliſſa altiſſima globularia. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 6?

P. 175 l. 32. *After* 51 *add?* Phaſeolus Indicus flore minimo ex viridi flaveſcente, fructu magno albo compreſſo iu extremitate Literis quaſi nigris inſperſo. Sherard. Volck. p. 329. Phaſeolus ſeminibus majoribus. Riv. ord. Plant. fl. irreg tetrap p. 12. Fig. N° 1. Tapire Phaſeoli magni late albi dorſo purpureo colore radiato vulgo grand Gorgane. Indigenæ optime comedunt. Surian. Pois blanc, de Labat. T, 1. p. 361.

P. 176. l. 19. *After* 291 *add*, An Phaſeolus ampliſſimus ſiliqua maxima fructu cocineo duro. Plum. Pl. Amer. p 8? Fabæ rubræ. Braſil. Tradeſcant. p. 28.

l. 42. *After* Aldt *add*, p. 48.

P. 177. l. 29. *After* 271 *add*, Phaſeolus vulgo Lablab. Rivin. Ord. Pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 12. fig. N°. 4. Phaſeolus niger Ægypt. Lablab. Alp. Hoffm. Hort. p. 48. Phaſeolus Ægyptiacus ſeu Lablab ſemine ſpadiceo flore albo. Ej. Hort. App. Mibipi. Phaſeolus Americanus niger umbilico candido labrato vulgo Pois de bonavie. Surian. Phaſeolus Ægyptiacus rubro ſemine. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 18.

P. 178. l. 23. *At the end add*, Fabæ purgatrices. Tradeſcant. p. 28. An Phaſeolis accedens frutex Indica lobis & ſabis cordiformibus maximis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 365? ſive Cor S. Thomæ maximum. Clus? Lens Phaſeolodes maxima indica Caſſiæ folijs ſemine maximo cordiformi. Breyn. pr. 2. p. 63. An Phaſeolus novi orbis ſive faba purgatrix latiſſima cordis figura. I. B. Tom. 2. Lib. 17. p. 276? Faba purgatrix latiſſima ex Inſula Divi Thomæ C. B. Pin. p. 338. Lobus craſſus ex Inſula S. Thomæ. Clus. p. 65. An, a Fruit, or great Bean like the Heart of a Sheep of Hubert. p. 40? This Bean is bitter, as Mr. *Barham* tells me in his Obſervations.

l. 38 *After* faſc *add*, Stinging long Bean of Braſil. of Hubbert. p. 40. Pois a grater. de Labat. T. 2. p. 414.

P. 179, l. 41. *After* Florileg *add*, Anovagou prima Phaſeolus maritimus ſpicatus purpureus fructu lapideo, non edulis, colore fuſco maculis albis ſtriato Surian. Phaſeolus maritimus fructu duro ſemine variegato. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 8

P. 180. l. 26. *At the end add*, Vanilla. flore viridi & albo, fructu nigreſcente. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 25. Vanilles. Pommet. p. 270. Vanilla. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 25. La vanille de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 76.

After l. 36 *add*, Mr. *Barham* ſays, that when Vanillas are juſt ripe, they are cur'd thus, they are ty'd up by one end in the Shade, and kept preſs'd often with the Finger to flat them, and ſlik'd over with Oil, or they are ſcalded or parboil'd in a Brine of Water and Salt, a fourth part of Urine, and ſome quick Lime boil'd ſo ſtrong as to bear up an Egg, and that they are cultivated by Poles ſet by them as for Hops.

l. 38.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Piſo affinis, Piſum minus coccineum. C. B. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 160. Orobus Americanus fructu coccineo nigra macula notato. Tour. Inſt. p 666. An Glycyrrhiza Braſilienſis. Tradeſcant. p. 118? Piſum Indicum coccineum hilo nigro notatum. Amman. Hort. Bos. p. 28. An Phaſeolus Americanus ſpica florum pyramidata ſemine coccineo nigra macula notato. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 415? Plant. Amer. p. 8? Pois rouges d'Amerique. Pommet. p. 109, Radicem Glycyrrhizæ loco uſurpant Antillani, ſays Mr. Juſſieu Epiſt. and in *Jamaica* the Leaves are us'd as a Pectorall. Sheep feed greedily on this Plant. A Tea made of its Leaves is healthy, and keeps from the Colic, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his Obſervations.

l. 41. *At the end add*, An Lathyrus anguſtifolius Indicus flore coeruleo amplo Volvulus pulcherrimus. Surian.

P. 182. l. 7. *At the end add*, Phaſeolus Indicus hirſutus flore luteo ſiliqua anguſta parva hiſpida. Breyn. Pr. 2. p. 82.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 8?

P. 183, l. 44. *After* 72. *add*, An Phaſeolus Indicus minimus flore cœruleo ſiliquis erectis. Hoffm. Cat. Aldt. App? An Phaſeolus ſurrectus fructu minimo parvo. Triumfetti. MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 167?

P. 184. l. 20. *After* 11? *add*, Phaſeolus erectus. Park? Phaſeolus parvus Italicus, C, B. P? An Phaſeolus venereus oviformis, punctatus. Hoffm. Cat. Hort. Aldt. App? An Piſum hortenſe ſemine albo hilo nigro notato. Herm. Fl. Lugd. Bat. Fl. p. 103.

l. 37. *At the end add*, Mandubi. Quadrifolium Americanum fructus ſubterraneus flore luteo Amenduinas Luſitanorum. Surian. An Junſa Linchot. Cap. 8. Ind. or Cap. 6? C. B. Pin. 346? Arachidna quadrifolia villoſa flore luteo. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 49. Piſtaches des Iſles, autrement Manobi. Labat. T. 4. p. 49.

Mr. *Barham* ſays in his Obſervations, that they are eaten raw, roaſted, or boil'd, and never occaſion any Headach.

l. 51. *add*, Fig 2. *At the end add*, An Hedyſarum triphyllum majus. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 8? vel An Hedyſarum triphyllum minus. Ej. ib? vel. An Hedyſarum Americanum humifuſum, hiſpidum. Ej. ib? Trifolium Americanum. Hort. Pat. Hedyſarum triphyllon Canadenſe Cornut? Park? Hedyſarum trifoliatum. Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. Onobrychis major Canadenſis perennis triphylla ſiliculis articulatis aſperis triangularibus. Moris? vel Trifolium ſpicatum Americanum. Munt. Aard. p. 769. Phyt. cur. p. 42? fig. 220. Trifolium Americanum ſpicatum, ſive Hedyſarum triphyllum Canadenſe ſiliqua articulata. Hoffm. Hort. Aldt. p. 60? Trifolium Americanum ſpicatum. Griſl. virid. p. 65?

P. 186. l. 11. *At the end add*, An Herba viva Braſiliana vel Onobrychis folio Mimoſæ. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 16? vel Onobrychis annua Zeylanica folijs Mimoſæ ſiliquis articulatis aſperis major. Ej. ib. p. 25? vel Mimoſa non ſpinoſa major Ceylanica. Breyn. Cent. 1. p. 51? Hedyſarum arboreſcens folijs Mimoſæ. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 8?

After l. 33 *add*, Dr. *Plukenet* doubts p. 170 of his Mantiſſa, if this be the ſame with the Arachidna Indiæ utriuſque tetraphylla. P. B. p. abovemention'd. p. 184; how judiciouſly any Perſon may ſee.

P. 187. l. 25. *At the end add*, As alſo that Tribe of Plants call'd Renalmier by Plumier p. 37. of his Pl. Amer. ſeems to be of this ſort.

l. 32. *At the end add*, Plum. pl. Amer. p. 38. Commelina latifolia graminea flore coeruleo. Ej. ib. p. 48. An Phalangium Africanum perfoliatum. Breyn. Cent. p. 180?

l. 36. *At the add*, Plantago aquatica major. Tradeſcant. p. 154.

After the laſt line add, The Root incorporated with Hogs Lard, and applied to the Hemorrhoids, cures them. Bocc. Mus. p. 213.

P. 188. l. 2. *At the end add*, Sagittaria major. Tradeſcant. p. 164.

P. 191. *After* l. 24. *add*, Dry'd and beaten very well, it makes good ſtuffing for Saddles, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his MS. Obſervations.

l. 34. *After* 77 *add*, Sibyll. Merian. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 1. 2. Commelin. Hort. Amſt. p. 27. Munt. Aard. p. 493. Phyt. Cur. fig. 134. p. 28. Ananas aculeatus fructu ovato carne albida. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 563. Carduo affinis ſive Pinea Braſiliana Ananas dicta. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. III. p. 171. Ananas. Pommet. p. 235. Ananas fructus Indicus orientalis. De Bry. Flor. Tab. 79. Ananas de Labat. p. 87 and 401. Ananas malo citrio minor. Tradeſcant. p. 26. An Ananas aculeatus fructu pyramidato carne aurea. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 563. Pl. Amer. p. 20?

P. 193. l. 33. *At the end add*, Naſturtium ſpurium ſeu Pſeudo-Naſturtium ſupinum aquatium. Volck. p. 300. Naſturtium aquaticum. Agrioes. Griſl. virid. p. 48.

P. 194. l. 5. *At the end add*, An Sinapiſtrum Indicum majus quinquefolium flore e carneo rubente aſperum quaſique ſpinoſum. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 92?

After l. 21 *add*, It is vulnerary and cures Wounds, as Mr. *Barham* ſays in his MS.

l. 45. *At the end add*, Sinapiſtrum. Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 16. Naſturtium ſiliquoſum pentaphyllum, Sinapiſtrum pentaphyllum. Herm. Hoffm. Cat. pl. Aldt. An Trifolium ſiliquoſum corniculatum flore albo tetrapetalo ephemero criſtæ pavonis æmulo. Craſſ. Aman. Charact. Plant. p. 375? An Lupinus Indicus. Tradeſcant. p. 136?

After l. 36 *add*, The Seeds in Taſte and Virtue reſemble Muſtard Seeds, and are put in their Place by the *Portugueze*. Riv.

P. 195. *After* l. 22. *add*, Mr. *Barham* ſays in his Obſervations, that this Plant cures the Dropſy, Scurvy, and Hipp Gout, working by Urine, and that the Juice mixt with Oil of Wax, cures all cutaneous Diſeaſes.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Cakile maritima anguſtiore folio. Ej. Coroll. p. 49. An Cakile maritima ampliore folio. Ej. ib? An Cakile Serapionis Erucæ folio. Lob. ſeu Eruca marina. Griſl. virid. p. 11? Eruca marina ſeu Cakile Serapionis. Ej. ib. p. 22? Eruca maritima latifolia. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 37. Cakile Serapionis ſive Eruca marina latifolia. Bellucc. p. 14.

P. 196. l. 28. *At the end add*, Papaver ſpinoſum album Achanti folio flore luteo cujus ſuccus aureus purgat hydropicos. Surian. Carduus ſpinoſus in agris Surinamenſibus ſponte proveniens. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 24.

After l. 41. *add*, The Seed ſmok'd with Tobacco intoxicates and cauſes Sleep, ſo that a Thief in *Jamaica* by ſmoking a Pipe, wherein this Seed was mixed on purpoſe, was caſt into a Sleep, ty'd, and taken by one who durſt not attack him before. A Steer dy'd before Mr. *Barham* of the Staggers, foming at Mouth. Upon opening him, in his Stomach were found ſeveral Handfulls of this Seed.

l. 42.

l. 42. *At the end add,* An Onaiboubou Ind. Chelidonium fruticoſum incanum achanti facie, flore colore ex coeruleo albicante, cujus ſuccus aureus purgat, ut & Pini pinichi. Monard Surian?

P. 197. l. 23. *After* 88 *add,* Pl. Amer. p. 2.

l. 24. *At the end add,* Coatia ſcoparia dulcis millegrana Chamædryos folio, qua pro glycyrrhiza indigenæ utuntur, vulgo Herba dos Covros. Surian. Caoucia Ind. Peplis Thymionides & verrucoſa major Helzine folio in nemoribus & campeſtribus. Herba dos Covros, quod Colubrorum morſibus feliciſſime medeatur, nec ulli antidotalium herbarum dignitate cedat. Ej. ib.

P. 197. *After* l. 35 *add,* A dram given in Powder, every three or four Hours, till the Symptoms abate, cures the Belly-ach. The Syrup, or Decoction in Clyſters is alſo good. Mr. *Barham* in his Obſervations, who alſo ſays, that with a Plaiſter of Hog Gum, and Frictions, it is us'd to reſtore the uſe of the Limbs.

At the end of the laſt line add, Pl. Am. p. 2?

P. 198. l. 2. *At the end add,* Tithymalus Americanus floſculis albis. Commelin prelud. fig. 10. Caacica. Marcgr. p. 15. An Tithymalus Indicus Salicis folijs minoribus. Breyn. pr. 2?

l. 19. *At the end add,* Tithymalus maritimus ſive paralius minor Americanus ramoſiſimus Milkwood Barbadienſibus & Bermudienſibus vulgo. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 3. p. 337.

l. 34. *At the end add,* Eſula minima Chameſyce dicta. Volck. p. 155. Tithymalus exiguus procumbens Chamæſyce dictus. Herm. Hort. Acad. L. B. Chameſyce. Griſl. virid. p. 15.

After l. 46. *add,* The Juice drop'd into the Eyes takes off Spots after the Small-Pox, it is in great uſe in *Jamaica* for that, and call'd Eye-Bright. Mr. *Barham* in his MS.

l. 51. *At the end add,* Plantago vulgaris. Tradeſc. p. 154. Plantago latifolia vulgaris, Tanchagem. Griſl. virid. p. 53. Plantago major. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 42.

P. 199. *After* l. 10. *add,* It opens and cures Obſtructions of the Liver. Gottſched. p. 198.

l. 22. *At the end add,* An Begonia nivea maxima folio aurito. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 660. Pl. Amer. p. 21?

l. 33. *At the end add,* An Clematitis Cretica folijs pyri inciſis nunc ſingularibus, nunc ternis. Tour. Inſt. p. 20? An Atragene Clus. Viorna vulgi. Griſl. virid. p. 8? Clematis ſeu Viorna atragene. Ej. ib. p. 17. Vitis alba. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. p. 47. Clematitis exotica repens minor folijs fere orbiculatis, uno pediculo ternis floribus candidiſſimis ternis. Pluk. Alm. p. 109. An Flammula ſeu Atragene Ceylanica ſylveſtri latifoliæ ſimilis. Breyn. Prodr. 2. p 46? Lianne brulante. Labat. T. 3. p. 282. An Cartagenas purging Roots. Park. p. 169. Quimbaya Petri Cieſæ. It is call'd in *Jamaica* Puddenwith, and is us'd to tye Rails. Mr. *Barham*'s MS.

P. 200. l. 2. *After* 374? *add,* Amaranthus ſive Solanum bacciferum Mexicanum. Bellucc. p. 7. Blitum Americanum. Munt. Aard. p. 380. Phyt. cur. p. 23. fig. 112. Solanum ſpurium racemoſum folijs Amaranthi Volck. p. 363.

After l. 13 *add,* I have known this Root taken for wild Yams by Negroes, and eat by them, which purg'd them very much. Mr. *Barham* MS.

l. 16. *After* Prod? *add,* An? for that in the hort. Amſt. grows very high.

l. 28.

l. 28. *At the end add*, Nhandiroba ſcandens folijs hederaceis anguloſis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 20.

After l. 23. *add*, Captain *Dampier* gave me ſome of this Fruit, which was taken on Board of a Spaniſh Ship in the *South-Sea*, call'd by the *Spaniards* Avilla, who prais'd them extreamly for being a Counterpoyſon. Frezier. p. 219. tells us that this Fruit is worn as an Amulet in *Peru*, with Chouta and Nutmeg, to keep them from Witches and bad Air. The Ladies there wear images of Hands made of Jett, the Fingers clos'd, the Thumbs ſtanding up, and Medals without any Image, to keep them from the Mal des Yeux, or thoſe admiring their Beauty The Fruit ſeems to be a kind of Nux Vomica.

The Negroes call them Sabo. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 44. *After* 393? *add*, Vel an Convolvulo ſimilis villoſa folijs craſſis ſubrotundis e Madraſpatan. Ej Phyt. T. 25? fig. 4. Alm. p. 113? Hedera monophyllos Virginiana umbilicatis folijs baccata, officulo compreſſo lunato ſingulari. Ej. Mant. p. 99. Caapeba folio umbilicato orbiculari tomentoſo. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 33. An eadem non umbilicato folio. Ej. ib?

P. 201, *After* l. 8 *add*, A Phyſitian in *Jamaica* did great Cures in conſumptive Caſes, by a Syrup made of the Leaves and Roots of this Plant. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 10. *At the end add*, An Onagra fruteſcens & hirſuta Nerij folio magno flore luteo. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 302? Pl. Am. p. 7? An Planta anonyma. Merian. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 39?

l. 30. *At the end add*, An Lyſimachia Indica non pappoſa repens flore pentepatalo fructu cariophylloide, Raij. Hiſt. Pl. p. 1510. ſeu Nir-carambu. H. M. P. 2. p. 99?

At the end add, This is call'd by ſome Hellweed, or Devils Guts. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 202. l. 25. *At the end add*, The Flowers of this open wide, juſt at Eleven in the Forenoon. Mr. *Barham*, MS.

l. 29. *At the end add*, An Helianthemum Betonicæ folio caule hirſuto. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 7?

P. 203. l. 25. *At the end add*, An Alſine glabra rotundifolia repens. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 7?

P. 204. l. 3. *At the end add*, Portulaca ſativa, Tradeſcant. p. 156. Portulaca hortenſis Baldroegas. Griſl. virid. p. 54. Pourpier Labat. T. 1. p. 370? Portulaca aurea Gallorum Belluc. p. 44. This is reckon'd the firſt Plant, which riſes in any new Plantation.

l. 24. *At the end add*, Portulaca Sylveſtris. Commel. Not. in H. M.

l. 32. *Dele* An?

l. 34. *After* 9, *add*, Par. Bat. Pr. p. 367. Species quædam Naſturtij. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 59.

After the laſt line add, By a Specimen of the Portulaca Curaſſavica lanuginoſa Kali folio humilior & ſupina flore ſaturatius & elegantius rubente capſulis in ſummo nonnihil acuminatis & concavis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 367. I find this to be none of thoſe Plants, as I ſuſpected, but the Portulaca Curaſſavica anguſto longo, *&c.* as above.

l. 23. *After* Erecta *add*, latifolia.

P. 205. l. 25. *At the end add*, Plum. pl. Amer. p. 6? Vel Portulaca alia marina rotundifolia amariſſima. Ej. Portulacæ affinis Americana tricapſularis erecta flore albo pediculis anguloſis. *Pluk.* Phyt. Tab. 105. fig. 6. An Vitis Idea ſive (forſan.) Myrtillus maritima folijs & fructu grandioribus.

Pluken

Pluken. Alm. p. 189? Chamæciſtus Americana Portulacæ folio flore albo. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 121. Telephium Americanum Portulacæ folio. Tour. Inſt. p. 248.

l. 39. *After* 213 *add*, Portulaca Curaſſavica procumbens folio ſubrotundo. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. App. Portulaca Indica Capparidis folio. Volck. p. 340? Portulaca ſubrotundis ſolijs minor Americana. *Pluken.* Alm. p. 303?

P. 207. l. 42. *At the end add*, An Nerion ſcandens Americanum radice Bryoniæ tuberoſa. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 605? An Apocynum maximum folijs amplis rotundis flore candido ſiliquis longis. Belutta--Kaka --- Kodi. H. M. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 3. p. 609?

P. 208. l. 28. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 5.

After l. 37. *add*, Apocyno affine Gelſeminum Indicum hederaceum fruticoſum minus. Cat. p. 216.

P. 209. l. 14. *At the end add*, Tribulus terreſtris fructu aculeato amplis Ciſti floribus luteis. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 7.

l. 32. *At the end add*, which may ſerve to clear the Doubt of Dr. *Plukenet* in his Mantiſſa. p. 184. about it. Dr. *Richardſon* gather'd in *Holland* a Plant of this kind, and gave it this Name: Tribulus terreſtris folijs ſubrotundis latis Americanus flore parvo ex Horto Dni. de Flines, *Harlem.*

l. 45. *After* 90 *add*, Commel. Hort. Amſt. p. 79.

l. 47, *At the end add*, Capraria Peruviana Agerati folijs abſque pediculis. Feuillee. p. 104. telling us that 'tis us'd for *Eaſt-India* Tea all over *Peru.* The des Iſles. Labat. T. 3. p. 466.

P. 210. *After* l. 9 *add*, In a French Ship was taken a Box of the Leaves of this prepar'd like Tea, and, as I believe, to be ſold for Tea, coming from *America.* Commelin. This I have known drank for Tea in *Jamaica.* Mr. *Barham* MS.

l. 17. *After* 91 *add*, An Thalictro affinis Indica Alni folio ſemine ſtriato aſpero. Breyn. Pr. 2. p. 99? Tala Dama. H. M. P. 7. p. 105?

After l. 31. *add*, This is not the Valerianella Curaſſavica ſemine aſpero viſcoſo of Dr. *Herman*'s, as I had reaſon to believe by its Title, but the ſubſequent, as I find by a Specimen ſent me by Dr. *Richardſon*, which is according to him, Tamudaba. H. M.

P. 210. l. 33. *Dele* An?

l. 34. *After* Bat, *add*, p. 137.

P. 211. l. 10. *At the end add*, An Lychnis Indica ſpicata Ocymaſtri folijs fructibus lappaceis oblongis radice urente. Caſp. Commelin. Hort. Amſt. p. 169?

l. 26. *After* l. 29 *add*, Fructu rugoſo. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 3. Admirabilis Peruana ſive Gelſeminum rubrum & Mandragora Theophr. Ceſ. vulgo Maraviglia di Spagna. Honuphr. p. 1. An Jalappa minor purpurea. Munt. Aard. p. 268. Phyt. cur. p. 15. Mirabilis from *Barbadoes.* Tradeſcant. p. 142. Admirabilis Peruana minor flore rubro purpuraſcente. Griſl. virid. p. 2. Jaſminum Peruvianum flore rubro. Caſtell. H. Meſſ. Ind. Simpl. p. 11 and 12. Solanum Mexicanum flore rubro & variegato. Eyſt. Mirabilis Peruviana. Clus. cujus radice pro Jalapa Indigenæ utuntur. Surian.

After l. 39 *add*, The Root if cut as Jalap and cur'd, is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſh'd from it, and the ſame Quantity of Powder purges as much as Jalap. A Pound of this yields but half an Ounce of reſin of Jalap, but the true yields one Ounce and a half or two Ounces. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 212. l. 14. *At the end add*, An Hydrocotyle maxima folio umbilicato floribus in umbellam naſcentibus. Plum. Tour. Inſt. p. 328? Pl. Amer. p. 7? Ranunculoides Cotyledonis folio. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 171.

P. 213. l. 25. *After* 432? *add*, Heliotropium Americanum procumbens glaucophyllum. Herm. fl. p. 61.

P. 214. l. 15. *At the end add*, Herm. Hort. Lugd. Bat.

l. 23. *At the end add*, An Lithoſpermum annuum teracarpon luteum hirſutum. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Part 3. p. 447? An Lithoſpermum ſcorpioides floribus roſtratis pallide luteis Virginianum. Baniſt. Cat. Stirp. Virgin. Pluk. Mant. p. 119?

P. 215. l. 14. *After* 3 *add*, Mahot a grandes feuilles. Labat. T. 2. p. 412. Mahot de Frezier, p. 25. which he found on St. *Catherines* Iſland, on the Coaſt of *Braſile*.

l. 48. *After* 41 *add*, An Kacouacouboua. Alcea Indica arborea folio argenteo ſplendente. Surian. Malva arborea Indica Abutili folijs argentea ſub externa cortice tenediophoros & ſummis ramis radicoſa. Pluk. Mant. p. 75. where he acknowledges his Error in this Place as to the Fruit, but why doth he ſay, 'tis Summis ramis radicoſa? Mangle Blanc, ou Mahot. Labat. T. 2. p. 145.

P. 216. *After* l. 40 *add*, The Deſcription, and Figure of this, ſhew it to be extreamly different from the Althæa Braſiliana fruteſcens incarnato flore ſegopyri ſemine. P. B. P. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 131. fig. 3. Alm. p. 125. Notwithſtanding what is ſaid by Dr. *Plukenet* in his Mantiſſa p. 10.

P. 217. l. 2. *At the end add*, Malva fruteſcens hirſuta floribus luteis in capitulum congeſtis. Plum.

After l. 20 *add*, Of this I have made an excellent mucilage for Ung. de Althea. Mr. *Barham*, MS.

After l. 43. *add*, Dr. *Plukenet* in the laſt Page of his Mantiſſa doubts, if this be not Malva Africana procumbens Betonicæ folijs margine laciniis minutioribus eleganter fimbriato. Phyt. Tab. 327. fig. 4. Alm. p. 401. It is very plain, it is not.

l. 46, *At the end add*, Malva Virginiana Carpinifolia feminis involucro duplici roſtro donato. Volck. p. 273. An Alcea utriuſque Indiæ Carpini folio ſemine duplici ariſta donato. Herm. Fl. L. B. flores. p. 12?

P. 218. l. 10, *At the end add*, Malva Pernambucana Carpinifolia floſculis minimis luteis ſeminis involucro ſimplici roſtro donato. Volck. p. 273. Alcea utriuſque Indiæ Carpinifolia ſemine ſimplici ariſta donato. Herm. Fl. Lugd. B. fl. p. 12. An Althæa ulmi folio longo pediculo inſidente. Triumf. Syllab p. 8? Althæa Virginiana bidens Pimpinellæ majoris acutiore folio floſculis minimis luteis. Pluk. Phyt.

After the laſt line add, This is perfectly differing from the Betonica arboreſcens folijs amplioribus ex Inſula Barbadenſi flore luteo minimo. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 150. fig. 6. Alm. p. 67. as may be eaſily ſeen by any who compareth this figur'd here, and that by that Author, tho' in his Mantiſſa he thinks they may be the ſame,

l. 23. *At the end add*, Althæa Americana incana fruteſcens flore coccineo. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 3. (quoad Iconem.)

l. 42. *At the End add*, Pl. Amer. p. 2. An Malva Americana Carpini folio floribus aureis faſciculatis parvis. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. 351? Althæa Indica floſculis parvis folliculatim forte faſciculatim ramulis adfixis. Breyn. pr.

P. 220. l. 31. *At the end add*, Iſora Altheæ folijs fructu breviori & craſſiori. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 24.

P. 221. *After* l. 21. *add*, The Bark of this is as good as any European Hemp, and the Negroes and Indians make very good Ropes of it. Mr. *Barham* in MS

P. 222. l. 35. *After* 16 *add*, Ketmia Americana annua flore albo fructu non ſulcato longiſſimo. Caſp. Commel. Hort. Amſt. p. 151.

l. 37. *After* 520? *add*, Guinguambo. 2de. Eſpece. de Labat. T. 1. p. 375.

P. 223. l. 15. *At the end add*, Quigumbo Ind. Alcea fruticoſa Viticis folio fructu pineato & ſinuato in edulijs. Surian. Okkerum, alias Althæa. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 37. Guinguambo premiere eſpece. Labat. T. 1. p. 374.

After l. 31. *add*, This Fruit, green and dry'd in Slices is ſent into Europe, and ſold for Ten Shillings a Pound, for making of rich Soops. I cur'd a very great Hectic-fever by the Seeds powder'd to a fine Meal, and mix'd with all the Perſons Soops and Broaths to thicken them. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 43, *At the end add*, MuſcusBloem. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 42. An Ketmia Aegyptiaca ſemine moſchato. Tour. El. Bot. p. 83. Inſt. Bamia moſchata officin. Dale. Pharm. p. 342. Belmoſch. Herm. Cat. Abelmoſch Aegyptiorum ſeu Alcea; the yellow Marſhmallow. Tradeſcant. p. 73? Abelmoſch Indicum, vel Alcea Indica magno flore villoſo moſchato ſemine ſiliqua pentagona. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 3. An Abelmoſch Aegypt. Ej. ib. Bamia Alpini Alcea hirſuta flore flavo ſemine moſchato. C. B. Surian. Bamia Aegyptiaca Alpini & Moſchata Indica. Bellucc. p. 12. Abelmoſch Aegyptiorum ſeu alcea flore luteo; The yellow Marſhmallow. Tradeſcant. p. 73. Ambrette ou Grein de Muſc. Pommet. p. 39.

P. 224. l. 12. *After* 100 *add*, Plum. Pl. Am. p. 2. An Althæa Indica Acetoſæ ſapore. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 2? Sair Indorum Oxalis Cannabina fruticoſa fructu coccineo coronato. Ozeille de Guiſnee. Surian. Ozeille de Guiſnee. de Labat. T. 1. p. 348 and 366.

l. 30 *After* Leaves *add*, which are call'd Flowers by Labat.

After l. 32 *add*, The Capſular Leaves, with three times their Weight of double refin'd Sugar, put into a Baln. Mar. makes a delicate cooling Syrup, us'd with Purſlane Water in Fevers. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

After l. 40. *add*, There is a Variety of this white, call'd white Sorrell, of the ſame uſe as the red. Ser.

P. 225. l. 4. *After* 13 *add*, Cucurbita maxima condituræ, Abobora de Conſerva. Griſl. virid. p. 19. Cucurbita alba longa flore albo. Caſt. Hort. Meſſ. p. 27. Calebaſſes douces. de Labat. T. 3. p. 63.

l. 32. *After* 100 *add*, An Curcubita in orbem tumeſcens. Griſl. virid. p. 19.

After l. 42. *add*, Some of theſe Gourds hold nine Gallons. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 44. *At the end add*, Cucubita lagenaria major & minor. Griſl. Cabaya. Griſl. virid. p. 19. Cucurbita lagenaria rotunda & minor. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 8. A great Gourd in the Form of a Pear. of Hubert. p. 38?

P. 226. l. 7. *At the end add*, An Cucurbita lagenaria oblonga piſcatoria. Griſl. virid. p. 19?

l. 11. *At the end add*, An Cucurbita longa citrina flore luteo. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 27?

l. 30. *After* 313 *add*, Anguria carne flaveſcente ſemine nigro. Tour. Coroll. p 3. An Anguria carne rubente ſemine nigro majori. Ej. ib. An Anguria carne rubente ſemine nigro minori. Ej. ib? Anguria Citrullus dicta fructu oblongo vel rotundo exterius viridi candide vermiculato, intus rutilo ſemine ruſo & nigro. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 17. Anguria Aetij Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 25. Melo aquaticus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 15. Melons d'eau d'Eſpagne rouges & vertes. de Labat. T. 1 p. 87. and 372. Water-melons of Joſſelyn. p. 57. who tells us that they are good in Fevers.

P. 228. l. 28. *At the end add*, The Fruit is like the wild Cucumber, but much leſs. Its uſe was firſt made known in *Jamaica*, by Papau-Negros, and thence call'd Papau-weed. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Balſamina Cucumerina ſive Mas. Bellucc. p. 12. Balſamina Cucumerina Indica folio integro fructu variegato Commel. Not. in Hort. Malab? Baliamuccapiri. H. M. P. 8. p. 21. Comm. Balſamina Cucumerina. Tradeſcant. p. 89. Cucumeri affinis Balſamina Cucumerina. I. B. Magnol. Hort. Monſp p 25?

P. 229. l. 4. *At the end add*, An Granadilla pentaphylla flore clavato latioribus folijs. Volck. p. 199? An Clematis paſſiflora pentaphyllæa anguſtifolia. Munt. Aard. p. 587. Phyt. cur. p. 33. fig. 165? Flos paſſionis pentaphyllus major anguſtifolius ſempervirens. Kiggelaer. ib. Clematis paſſionalis latiſolia ſive pentaphyllos flore roſeo clavato. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 9. Merucuya pomiformis aurea flore amplo & purpureo clavato folio viticis profunde laciniato. Surian. An Granadilla pentaphyllos flore coeruleo punctato. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 93? Amaracock ſive Clematis Virginiana. Tradeſcant. p. 78?

l. 30. *At the end add*, Flos paſſionis Altheæ folio lanuginoſo longiore foetidus flore decapetalo & filamentis niveis fructu veſicario, & idem filamentis ex albo & purpureo colore variegatis. Br. pr. 2. Granadilla folio anguloſo hederaceo fœtido flore albo. Volck. p. 200. Granadilla fœtida folio tricuſpidi, villoſo, flore albo & purpureo variegato. Tour. Inſt. p. 240. and 241. Pommes de Liannes. de Labat. T. 1. p. 348. 358.

After l. 43 *add*, The Fruit which is call'd vulgarly Pops in *Jamaica*, becauſe the Fruit if you ſqueeze it, pops off, is eaten in that Iſland. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 46. *After* 241 *add*, Pl. Amer. p. 6.

l. 48. *At the end add*, An Lianne de Concombre. de Labat. T. 2. p. 35?

P. 230. l. 37. *At the end add*, An Clematis flore clavato pentaphyllo flore & fructu minore. Triumfett. MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 52? Granadilla folio tricuſpidi obtuſo & oculato. Feuillee. p. 718?

P. 231, l. 14. *At the end add*, Granadilla folio hederaceo flore luteo minore. Volck. p. 200. Clematis paſſiflora hederacea flore luteo. Munt. Aard. p. 585. Phyt. cur. p. 32. fig. 161.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Squines des Antilles. Pommet. p. 87. An Squine. Ej. ib?

After l. 50 *add*, A Dram of the root powder'd with a good deal of the Decoction of this root taken at Night, was us'd by Dr. *Trapham* in Venereal Caſes, taking every third Day Purges of Tamarinds, Caſſia fiſtula, Juice of Sempervive, and a ſmall quantity of Capſicum Pods, (which I very much doubt) if it would prove effectual. It is beſt cur'd by Lime. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 232. l. 39. *After* fig. 97 *add*, Pl. Amer. p. 3. *At the end add*, An Bryonia Africana folijs Lupuli ſcabris. *Pluk.* Phyt. Tab. 51. fig. 5. Alm. p. 71?

P. 233. *After* l. 20. *add*, I have obſerv'd a great matted bunch like Dodder, as large as a Man's Head, which when wither'd at one time of the Year, and ſqueez'd, there will come out a light black Subſtance like Lamp-black ſticking cloſe to the Skin, which might perhaps be us'd in Dying, Mr. *Barham* in MS.

After l. 26. *add*, By a dry'd Sample of the Trifoliata Portoricenſis Planta capreolata folijs craſſiuſculis ſerratis. Hort. Beaumont. p. 41. gather'd in *Holland*, and ſent to me by Dr. *Richardſon*, I find this to be the ſame, as I ſuſpected it. p. 106. of my Catalogue.

P. 235. l. 13. *At the end add*, Solanum glabrum Indicum baccis aurantiacis, Nelentſiunda. Hort. Malab P. 2 Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 520. Solanum vulgaris fructu, folijs Capſici Aguaraquya. Pis. Ej. ib. Solanum hortenſe. Tradeſcant. p. 168. Solanum hortenſe Erva Moura. Griſl. virid. p. 61. Solanum hortenſe nigrum, luteum, rubrum. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 45. An Solanum bacciferum vulgari ſimile Africanum folijs frequentius & profundius crenatis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 377? Solanum chenopoides acinis albeſcentibus. Feuillee. p. 721. who ſays that the Juice of this Herb cures ſore Eyes, and with Allom-water and the Yolks of Eggs, cures the Inflammation of the Anus with a Fever.

A handful of this Herb put into a Cradle with a Child, quiets and puts it aſleep. Bocc. Mus. p. 149.

P. 236. *After* l. 4. *add*, I doubted in my Catalogue, whether this was not the Solanum bacciferum vulgari ſimile maximum Sirinamenſe. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 276. which by a dry'd Sample of it, ſent me by Dr. *Richardſon*, I find is broader leav'd, not ſinuated, or notch'd, and different from it.

l. 9. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 4. An Solanum pomiferum Indicum ſpinoſum tomentoſum latiſſimo folio. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 377? Anachunda. Hort. Mal. Solanum ſpinoſum maxime tomentoſum. Boccon. Carduus Maccai vocatus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 6.

l. 47. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 4?

P. 237. l. 13. *After* 74? *add*, Malum inſanum fructu purpureo. Tradeſcant. p. 139. Mala inſana. Bringellas. Griſl. virid. Luſit. p. 43.

After l. 50 *add*, This is call'd Valanghanna in *Jamaica* by the vulgar; The *Angola* Negroes call them Tongue, and the *Congo* Negroes Macumba. The beſt way of dreſſing them is to parboil them, then to take off their bitteriſh Skin, and fry them in Oil or Butter. I planted half an Acre for my Slaves in *Jamaica*, who fed on them; they eat like a ſquaſh, but are better than any of the Pompion kind. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 53. *At the end add*, An Lycoperſicon majus & minus fructu rubro. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. Ind. ſimpl. p. 13. Solanum pomiferum fructu minore. Volck. p. 360. Poma Amoris fructu Ceraſi. H Reg. Par? An Pomum amoris fructu phoeniceo rubro. Morini. Tradeſcant. p. 155? An pomum amoris. Tomates. Griſl. virid. p. 54? Pl. Amer. p. 4. I have eat five or ſix of them, they have a grapy Taſte. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 238. l. 19. *add*, An Halicacabus Indicus arboreſcens. Bry. Flor, Tab 27?

P. 238. l. 44. *At the end add,* Veſicaria. Riv. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 20. Piſum cordatum. Lob. Freirinhas. Griſl. virid. p. 53. Piſum veſicarium parvum fructu nigro, alba macula notatum. B. Pin. Surian.

P. 239. l. 30. *Dele* An.

l. 31. *Dele?* and read Anguſtifolia for latifolia.

l. 32. *At the end adá,* Cururuapé Clematis fructicoſa trifolia, coralloides toxica vimen perilluſtre, cujus ad vulnera venerea folijs Indiani utuntur. Surian. Cururu ſcandens enneaphylla fructu racemoſo rubro. Plum. pl, Am. p. 34. Lianne de Perſil. Labat. T. 3. p. 21.

After the laſt line add, By a dry'd Sample I have of the Cordis Indi folio & facie Curaſſavica anguſtifolia. Herm Par. Bat. Pr. p. 328. gathered in *Holland,* and ſent me by Dr. *Richardſon,* I find this to be the ſame.

P. 240. l. 2. *At the end add,* Solanum mordens Ribeſij fructu minimo Americanum, the current Pepper, noſtratibus dictum. *Pluk.* Alm. p. 354. Capſicum rotundum ſurrectum Morini. Tradeſc. p 95. Solanum Capſicum ſiliquis erectis Ceraſi effigie. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 205. Quya & Capſicum Indicum rotundum minimum urens. Surian. Piper ſiliquoſum magnitudinis baccarum aſparagi. I. B. T. 2. p 944. Piperis Indici ſpecies ſuprema. Mer. Met. Ins. Surin. p. 55. Troiſieme ſorte de Poivre de Guiſnee. Pommet. p. 197. Piment de Labat. T. 2. p. 52. Agy de Frezier. p. 136. of which he ſays the Valley of *Arica* yields for 600000 Crowns per Annum. Indian Pepper of Dampier. p. 10.

After l. 53. *add,* Put this with gomme on light Coals under the Trees, where are Parrots, they are made drunk with the Smoke, but if taken recover by cold Water ſprinkled on them, and tam'd with Smoke of Tobacco. Labat. T. 2. p. 45. Pimentade is made of this, Juice of Lemons, and Manioc.

The Inhabitants of *Siam* eat this Pepper, as we do Radiſhes. Pommet.

The Juice is by way of Puniſhment put into the Eyes of Slaves, tho' ſome ſay it clears the Eyes, ſo that the Indians uſe it when they go to fiſh. Salt ground with it makes the univerſal Indian Sauce, call'd by ſome Cayenbutter. Mr. *Barham* MS.

l. 55. *After* 354. *add,* An Quya tertia Capſicum Indicum minimum oblongum & urens folijs latioribus, Surian. Piperis Indici ſecunda ſpecies depicta. p. 55. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur.

P. 241. l. 12. *At the end add,* Solanum mordens fructu propendente rubro minore. Volck. p. 362. Solanum Capſicum minus propendentibus ſiliquis, oblongis recurvis, rubris. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 205. Piper longum Indicum minus recurvis ſiliquis. Johnſton. Capſicum oblongum majus prona ſiliqua recurvo mucrone. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 6.

l. 27. *After* Petaſoide *add,* Piperis Indici infima ſpecies. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 55.

l. 48. *At the end add,* Capſicum ſiliquis rotundis rubris. Hoffm. Hort. Aldt. p. 19.

P. 242. l. 4. *At the end add,* Capſicum propendentibus ſiliquis rotundis. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 435. Solanum mordens fructu cordiformi propendente rubro. Volck. p. 362. Capſicum ſiliqua rubra cordata Hoffm. Cat. Hort. aldt. p. 49. Capſicum cordatum majus pronum rubrum. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 6.

P. 253. *After* l. 43. *add,* The Figure and Deſcription of this ſhew it to be quite differing from the Ephemerum Phalangoides Maderaſpatenſe minimum ſolijs peranguſtis perfoliatum. Pluk, Phyt. T. 27. fig. 4. Alm. p. 135. tho' that Author p. 67 of his Mantiſſa thinks they may be the ſame.

P. 244. l. 16. *After* 358 *add*, Narciſſus Americanus flore multiplici albo hexagono odorato. Caſp. Comm. Hort. Amſt. p. 173.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Rubicunda Lilia. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 22.

P. 245. l. 14. *After* 96. *add*, Aard. p. 314. Aloe Hiſpanica, Aloes of *Spain*. Tradeſcant. p. 76. An Aloe Americana minor folijs per margines frequentiſſimis & molliuſculis ſpinis armatis. Herm. Hort. Acad. L. B. Volck? Aloe, Ervababoſa. Griſl. virid. p. 3. Aloe Dioſcoridis. Azavar Indorum, Sempervivum Arabicum. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 2

P. 246. *After* l. 26. *add*, The ſtrong bad ſmell of the Aloe made of this, comes from the Leaves being employ'd for making it, and not the Roots. Pommet.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Aard. p. 309. Aloe Americana. Caſt. Hort. p. 2. Honuph. p. 2. Aloe Americana. Pita. Griſl. virid. p. 3. Aloe de l'Amerique de Pommet. p. 297. Maguey. Frezier. p. 214. Kakatejon, eſpece d'Aloes dont on fait le Tol. Labat. T. 4. p. 345.

The Inhabitants of the Iſland rub Fire with the Stalk of this Plant and another Stick harder pointed, about ſeven Inches long. The Leaf is cut into two or three Pieces lengthways, drawn through a Nooſe to clear it of its mucilaginous Subſtance. T. 5. p. 378. The bruiſed Leaves mixed with Water makes a Lather as good as Sope.

After l. 31 *add*, The Flowers are made up of ſix narrow greeniſh yellow Petala on the top of a Head three Inches long, with a Stylus of the ſame Colour, and ſix apices round it, with yellow Heads.

P. 247. *At the beginning add*, An extract is made of the Leaves of this like Aloe, which applied to the Gouty Part, or a Strain, it eaſes and ſtrengthens the Limb, but at firſt applying it ſeems to encreaſe the Pain, by drawing a Dew from it. If it be not well boil'd, it will draw Pimples. I have given it inwardly with good Succeſs. The Juice with Sugar is Diuretick, and provokes the Menſes. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 248, *After* l. 44. *add*, Pommet is miſtaken, p. 299. where he ſays, that this yields the Aloe Hepatica in the Iſles of *America*, it being the precedent which grows there as well as this.

l. 38. *After* 4. *add*, Karatus folijs altiſſimis anguſtiſſimis & aculeatis. Plum. pl. Am. p. 10. Caratha Herba folijs Aloe Americana longioribus, fructu acido albo dactyloides. Triumfett in MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 36. Caratha Herba folijs Aloe Americana longioribus fructu acido albo dactyloides cujus filum exiguum & tenaciſſimum extrahitur. Surian.

After l. 42. *add*, The Leaves are not ſucculent. The Fruit grows thirty together as big as Limes. Mr. *Barham* MS.

P. 249. l. 8. *After* 118 *add*, Volck. p. 19.

l. 11. *After* 3, *add*, An Aloe Americana radice tuberoſa major. Ej. Par. Bat. pr? vel Aloe Americana viridi rigidiſſimo & foetido folio Piet dicta indigenis. Kiggelaerij Hort. Beaum. p. 5? Aloe Americana tuberoſa foetida major. Par. Bat. pr. p. 306. Aloe Americana lævis latiſſimo folio ſplendente. Commel. Cat. Hort. Amſt. p. 15? An Aloe purpurea lævis. Munt, Aard. p. 314. Phyt. T. 94. p. 20?

After l. 30. *add*, This is not the Aloe Americana Draconis folio ſerrato. Commel. prælud. p. 42. not being ſerrated.

l. 31. *At the end add*, An Yucca Virginiana anguſtiore & breviore folio. Tradeſcant. p. 129. Ananas non aculeatus Pitta dictus. Plum. pl. Am. p. 20. Aloe Americana radice tuberoſa foetida minor non ſpinoſa. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. 306. Soye de Herbe, de Pyrard. Cap. 24. p. 236. where he ſays it grows in *Bengale*.

After

After l. 45. *add*, In *Jamaica* the Negroes lay the Leaf upon a flat piece of Wood, holding it faſt at one end, they ſcrape off with a blunt Lath or piece of Wood, the outward green Subſtance, the inward white Silk appearing in white Lines or Threads from one end to the other, after ſcraping both ſides, they throw it into clean Water, waſh all the remaining green from it, then dry it in the Sun, and twiſt it into Ropes, it is us'd for Hamacks and Fiſhing Nets. It might be improv'd for making Stuff, *&c.* Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 252. l. 1. *At the end add*, Nymphæa alba major. Gonſaon. Griſl. virid. p. 48.

After l. 14 *add*, The Oil anointed on the Temples cauſeth Reſt. The Root is good in Dyſenteries, Diarrhoeas, Whites, *&c.* Mr. *Barham* in MS.

At the end of the laſt line add, Nymphæa Malabarica minor folio rotundiore flore albo pentapetalo intus villoſo. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. Part 3. p. 513.

P. 253. l. 32. *At the end add*, Arundo ſive Canna Indica Cluſij flore phœniceo, Cannacorus quorundam. *Bellucc.* p. 10. Arundo quædam. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 41. Canna Indica flore rubro, red flower'd Indian Cane. Tradeſcant. p. 95. Canna Indica major & minor flore purpureo. *Aman. Hort. Bos.* p. 6. Canna Indica flore rubro, Canna da India. Griſl. virid. p. 12. Arundo Indica florida flore rubro. Caſtell. Hort. Meſſ. p. 2. Papynes Caſt. Meeru Braſilienſium prima Canna Indica latifolia coralloides grano gagatino ad Corallas precarias. Surian, Canna Indica flore rubro punctato. Merian. p. 18. Indian Shot.

l. 51. *After* 71 *add*, Arundo Indica anguſtifolia flore rutilo pediculis donato Agutiguepo obi. Braſiliens. Marcgr. p. 53? An Radix quædam in Malacca toxicis reſiſtens. C. B. Toulola des Caraibes, l'Herbe aux fleſches. Labat T. 1. p. 477. A ptiſane of this root us'd inwardly and the root of it outwardly, cure Poyſon'd arrow Wounds; the Juice of the root cur'd one poyſon'd with the Savanna Flower Leaves. No Vermin or Weevel will eat the root, which is good againſt Fevers, as Contrayerva, and againſt bites of venomous Spiders. The Powder of the root hath been experienc'd good againſt Impotencies taken for ſome time. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 255. l. 3. *After* 122 *add*, Sonchus lævis laciniatus vulgaris. Tradeſcant. p. 169.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Hieracium fruticoſum anguſtiſſimo incano folio. Herm. Hort. Lugd. p. 316?

l. 38. *At the end add*, Dens Leonis Mexicanus folijs inferne ſubalbidis Yztachivatl, ſeu foemina candida. Recch. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. p. 3. p. 89. An Hieracium Indicum ſonchifolium caule nudo flore albicante. Pluken. Mant. p. 102? Lactuca ſylveſtris pumila. Park. 1622?

It is good againſt the Obſtructions of the Viſcera. The Juice of the Leaves and Roots given in *Madera* Wine purifies the Blood and Juices of the Body. The diſtill'd Water made ſharp with Oil of Vitriol or Sulphur is good in ſpotted Fevers and the Plague. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 256, *After* l. 31 *add*, By comparing the Deſcription and Figure of this with the Chryſanthemum Peruvianum flore albo. Cat Hort. Lips. Pluk. Phyt. Tab, 22. fig. 3. 'tis plain, there is ſcarce any reſemblance between this Plant and that.

P. 258. *After* l. 30. This is very different from the Eupatoria Conyzoides Verbaſci folio phyteoſmos, ſeu Baccharis Americana ſuaveolens, *id eſt*, Sweetweed Barbadenſibus dicta. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 87. fig. 1. Alm.

p. 140. and which that Author thinks may be the ſame. p. 71 of his Mantiſſa.

l. 31. *At the end add*, Eupatorium humile Africanum Senecionis faeie foliis Lamij. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 333. Par. Bat. p. 161. Senecio Africanus foliis Lamij Acad. Reg. Paris. Eupatorium Americanum Nepetæ folio latiori floribus albis brevioribus. Breyn. Pr. 2.

After l. 43 *add*, This is different from the Conyza fruticoſa folio haſtato flore pallide purpureo, above deſcrib'd, tho' Dr. *Plukenet.* p 72. of his Mantiſſa thinks they may be the ſame.

P. 259. l. 33. *At the end add*, Conyza annua acris alba elatior Linariæ foliis Bobart. Hiſt. Ox. Pl. p. 115.

P. 262. l. 2. *At the end add*, Chryſanthemum Conyzoides Curaſſavicum Abrotani fœminæ flore aurantio. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. Cannabina Indica foliis integris alato caule. Magnol. Hort. Monſp. p. 40. Chryſanthemum Cannabinum Americanum alatum flore aphyllo globoſo aurantio foliis Baccaridis. Breyn. Pr. 2.

After l. 28 *add*, It appears plain, that this is not Scabioſa Conyzoides Americana capitulis & floribus albidis parvis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 100. fig. 1. Alm. p. 355. as the Dr. p. 167 of his Mantiſſa ſuſpects.

P. 263. l. 12. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 10.

l. 28. *At the end add*, Matricaria Americana Ambroſiæ folio parvo flore albo. Inſt. R. Herb.

After l. 42. *add*, The Spaniards call this Matricaria Corpo Santo, Mr. *Barham* ſaw ſore Legs with Inflammations and Ulcers cured by a Bath of it, us'd three or four Days, tho' no Phyſick, Plaiſters, or Ointments had done any Good.

P. 264. l. 12. *At the end add*, Dipſacus Mexicanus Cohayelli ſeu Chichica Hoatzhm. ſeu Herba Serratorum foliorum. Recch. Bob. Hiſt. Ox. P. 3. p. 171. Eryngium planum ſerratum foetidum, Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 7.

ADDITIONS
TO THE
Second Volume.

PAGE 3. *After* l. 4. *add*, The Gum reſiſts Putrefaction and kills Worms. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 9. *After* 122 *add*, Labat. T. 2. p. 151?

l. 9. *At the end add*, Old Fuſtick. Tradeſcant. p. 35.

At the end of the laſt line add, Mancenillier, de Frezier. p. 25. de Labat. T. 1. p. 474.

P. 4. *After* l. 33 *add*, Mr. *Barham* had a Negro Servant, who wilfully poyſon'd himſelf with theſe Manſaneel Apples, and died of it. He would fain have liv'd afterwards, and complain'd of a great Heat and burning of his Stomach, but could not vomit. His Tongue ſwell'd, was burning hot, and he continually calling for Water; his Eyes were red and ſtaring, and he very ſoon expir'd. The Indians put the Juice of the Tree into the Notches of their Arrows, that the Wounds made with them, may not heal, it being more poiſonous than the Fruit. If thoſe Apples be laid into a Preſs, where are Cockroches, they will forſake it. The Trees are ſcorch'd by fires made about them, before they are fell'd, to prevent the Milk from getting into the Eyes. This Milk grows into a Gum, like unto Gumm Guajacum, and us'd for it, which Mr. *Barham*, being deceiv'd firſt, try'd without any Miſchief, and afterwards us'd it without any harm to his Patients, both in Tincture and Subſtance, curing Dropſies by voiding Water by Stool and Urine, and after uſing the Decoction of Contrayerva and Steel. *But I think I have ſeen very dangerous Symptoms ariſe from taking this Gum, inſtead of the other, it raiſing dreadful Convulſions in the Guts, which I have taken Notice of in the Preface to this Volume.*

P. 5. *After* l. 21. *add*, The Caribes poiſon their Arrows, by puting their Points into a Slit made in the bark of theſe Trees, and letting them dry, and can take it off by ſcraping, and paſſing them through the Fire. De Labat. T. 2 p. 18.

P. 8. l. 12, *At the end add*, Cocotier, ou Cocos de Labat. T. 1. p. 420.

After l. 24. *add*, The Cabbage of this Tree is good to eat. Labat. T. 3. p. 63.

The outward tough or thready Subſtance of the Fruit, ſteep'd in Water as common Flax, yields after beating Fibres for Ropes, and cauking Ships better than Oakum, it may make Cloth, and ſerve for ſeveral other Uſes. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 15. l. 26 *Dele* Abor? *and add*, Arbor Cacao. Mer Met. Ins. Sur. p. 26. Arbor Cacau. Ej. ib. p. 63. Cacao de Labat. T. 1. p. 488. Tom. 5. p.

5. p. 183. Cacaotier ou Cacoyer. Ej. T. 6 p. 3. Cacao, potus ejus Chocolate dicitur. Tradeſcant. p. 27.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Sometimes yellowiſh.

P. 16. *After* l. 11. *add*, The Indians drink their Chocolate in Calabaſhes. Labat. T. 6. p. 3.

The Oil is as good as Oil of Olives, and excellent for the Hæmorhoids.

One Ounce of Chocolate nouriſhes as much as half a Pound of Beef, and therefore is forbidden on faſting Days, Labat. T. 1. p. 117. Preſerv'd Cacao. ib. p. 183. 185. 186. 187. is made when the Fruit is young, by ſoaking in different Waters and Syrups, and after candying it.

P. 17. *After the laſt line add*, The Oil of this Nut is thought by ſome, one of the hotteſt of any Fruit known, it is ſaid to recover cold, weak, and paralytic Limbs, and to ſmooth the Skin. The Tree was blaſted at once allover the Iſland of *Jamaica*, and now is planted, ſhelter'd againſt the North Winds. Mr. *Barham* MS.

P. 19. *After* l. 28. *add*, It is of a very quick growth, hardy and ſhady.

P. 21. *After* l. 17. *add*, Pigeons feeding on theſe Berries, have their Fleſh bitter. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

After l. 31. *add*, This is call'd Lance-wood, and of the Saccors of it are made, what are call'd in *Jamaica*, Ground Switches for whipping the Negroes, when ty'd up for their Offences. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

After l. 44 *add*, The Negroes and Indians make fine white Ropes of it, and I am perſuaded, Cloath might be made of it. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 24. l. 4. *At the end add*, Bois de Cipres, ou de Rats, de Labat. T. 6. p. 351. which he ſays is proper for making Boats.

After the laſt line add, The Bark of this being ſmoak'd with Tobacco, gives it a ſweet Scent, tho' it be not that commonly call'd the *Cortex Elaterij*, us'd for that purpoſe, and brought from *Eleutherea*, one of the *Bahama* Illands, and pretended by ſome to cure Agues in ſmaller Quantities than the Bark, or *Cortex Peruv.*

P. 28. l. 31. *At the end add*, Bois epineux. de. Labat. T. 3. p. 7. Prickly yellow-wood.

P. 29. *At the end of the laſt line add*, The Fruit ſeems to be dry, and like a Berry ſet in a Pentaphyllous Calix.

P. 31. l. 7. *At the end add*, Pois d'Angole de Labat. T. 1. p. 361. Cajan or Vetches of Kempfer, they were eaten and us'd as Proviſions, with Bacon, in the Voyage between *Siam* and *Japan*.

After l. 28 *add*, They have a clammy Juice, which ſticks to the Fingers of thoſe ſhelling them, hard to be got off. They ſurpaſs Engliſh Peaſe growing in *Jamaica*. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 32. *After* l. 32. *add*, The Oil of the Wood of this Tree cures the Tooth-ach, the ſame being put into the hollow Tooth. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 34. l. 35. *After* 666 *add*, Nele. Indico. Tradeſcant. p. 36.

l. 40. *After* 13 *add*, Frezier. p. 72.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Indigo. Labat. T. 1. p. 268.

P. 35. l. 28. *At the end add*, If the Mud be put on Cloath ſtretch'd and dry'd in the Sun, 'tis call'd Fig-Indigo. When it ferments, it grows very hard Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 38. *After* l. 34 *add*, *Bontius* ſays, that the Fruit is a great Diuretic, purges Water, and is good in Dropſies, expels Wind, cures the Colic, and the Flowers make an excellent Eyewater. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Bois a enyvrer. Labat. T. 1. p. 418. They damm up the Rivers in ſeveral Places, to take the Fiſh in the ſtagnating Water above the Damm. Labat. T. 1. p. 418

A Decoction of the Bark of this Tree and Mangrove Tree will cleanſe and ſtop the great Flux of Ulcers, makes them eaſy to heal, and cures the Mange in Dogs. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 40. l. 48. *At the end add*, Lobus echinoides. Bonduch Mates Indorum. Tradeſc. p. 29.

P. 41. l. 18. *At the end add*, They purging, and afterwards binding. Mr. *Barham* in MS..

l. 28. *At the end add*, Lobus echinoides ex Braſilia. Tradeſcant. p. 29.

l. 31. *After former add*, And at Nieves.

P. 42, l. 10. *At the end add*, Caſſe ou Canfice de Labat. T. 3. p. 480. Canna Fiſtula Frezier. p. 156.

P. 44. l. 19. *At the end add*, Caſſier. Labat. T. 3. p. 481. where he tells us, that the Leaves purge as well as thoſe of Sena.

P. 45. *After* l. 18 *aad*, It hath a wonderful Power to move the Monthly Purgations of Women. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 45. l 20. *At the end add*, De Labat. T. 5. p. 35. Tamarin de Frezier. p. 12. who found this Tree on *St. Vincent*, one of the *Capeverd* Iſlands, and p. 214, in *Peru*.

P. 48. *After* l. 17 *add*, A blackiſh blue muddy Subſtance comes from this ſteep'd as Indico, excellent for galled Horſes Backs, and againſt Sores. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 29. *After* 449 *add*, Tab. 175. fig. 4.

l. 35. *At the end add*, An Slaapertſies. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 32.

P. 49. l. 41. *At the end add*, Flos Pavonis. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 45. Bois immortel. de Labat. T 3 p. 94?

P. 50. *After* l. 18 *add*, I have often experienc'd the Leaves of this Tree to have the ſame Virtues with thoſe of Alexandria Sena. The Flowers make a delicate red purging Syrup, and the Root dyes a ſcarlet Colour. Mr. *Barham* in MS. The Indians at *Santa Fe* call this Unoperquen, uſing the Leaves for Alexandria Sena. Frezier.

P. 52 l. 29. *At the end add*, Rocu. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 44. Roucou Labat. T. 1. p. 252. where he ſays, that 'tis us'd by the Indians to anoint them for a Defence againſt Gnatts, Flies, *&c.* Arnotto. Tradeſcant. p. 35.

P. 56. *After* l. 6 *add*, This is call'd Poponax in *Jamaica*, where the root is us'd by Tanners to thicken their Leather and to dye black. It is call'd in Lima *Tara*, or Flowerfence. Feuillee. Poinciana ſpinoſa. p. 756. Dyers uſe the Husk of the Pod to dye black, and ſoak'd in Water, they make boil'd up with Alom, a very good Ink: It far exceeds Galls for dying black. The Succus Acaciæ may be made of it. The Eſſence of the Flowers is eſteem'd in *Italy*. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 56 *After* l. 49 *add*, It is called Nephritick Wood, for its uſe in the Stone, which was diſcovered by a Spaniſh Biſhop to an Engliſh Trader, the Seed and fungous Matter reſembling the Kidney and its Fat. The Bark is boil'd in Water for this Purpoſe, and the Decoction is drunk in great Plenty ſmelling like new Wort, and being bitteriſh. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 57. l. 15. *At the end add*, Senſitive commun. De Labat. T. 4. p. 203.

P. 58. l. 45. *At the end add*, Fabæ dulces. Zoete Bonties. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 51. An Zoet-boonen-Boom. Ej. p. 58?

P. 60. l. 17. *At the end add*, An Oliviers Sauvages, de Labat. T. 3. p. 84?

P. 61. l. 23. *At the end add*, Jaſminum Indicum Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 8. Jaſmin rouge. De Labat. T. 1. p. 358.

P. 62. l. 5. *At the end add*, Jaſmin blanc. de Labat. T. 1. p. 356.

P. 63. *After* l. 30. *add*, The Oil of this Wood is not inferior to that of Rhodium-Wood in Uſe and Virtues. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 50. *At the end add*, Paletuviers ou Mangles noires. de Labat. T. 2. p. 98. N. 136. Tom. 5. p. 141, where they are thought, while they grow, to cauſe a very unwholeſome Air, hindering the Paſſage of Water and Winds, breeding Gnats, *&c.* in lieu of them, that Author propoſes to fortify Towns with prickly Pear and Citron Trees.

P. 65. *After* l. 10 *add*, The Bark tans Leather in ſix Weeks, as well as Oak-bark in ſix Months. The Decoction ſtops bleeding, and dries up the running of Ulcers, if mix'd with Alom, it cures tender and raw Feet after the Small-Pox. Mr. *Barham* in MS. Labat T. 3. p. 481. propoſes a commerce of this for tanning Leather, inſtead of the Glands Valonnee to be found in *Dalmatia*, the Iſles of the Archipelago, and in the *Levant*, and brought from thoſe Places with great Charges.

P. 68. l. 6. *At the end add*, Xilon arboreum Surinamenſe. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 10. Cotton. Labat. T. 2. p. 398. where he tells us, that an uſeful Oil is made of the Seeds. Xylon arboreum. I. B. Frezier. p. 422. Bombax. Tradeſcant. p. 31.

P. 72, l. 32. *After* is *add*, pinch'd or

l. 3. *At the end add*, Labat T. 2. p. 406. Cottonier blanc ou Cotonier de Mahot. Ej. T. 2. p. 410.

The Cotton may be made into Stockings, Gloves, *&c.* as the Lana ſuccida or Byſſus, as alſo into Hats, and is us'd to ſtuff Pillows inſtead of Feathers. Labat. T. 3. p. 491.

l. 50. *At the end add*, So as to carry 15 or 20 Hogſheads of Sugar of 1200 or 1600 l. Weight. The Houate or Silk, may be made into Hats as Bever-Wool. The Bark made into a Poultreſſe, is good againſt Inflammations and conſolidates fractures. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 76. l. 12. *At the end add*, Bois d'Inde. de Labat. T. 1. p. 362. The Fruit is us'd with Salt for curing Fleſh in the Caribes, and infects the Bird's Fleſh, who feed on it. Bois d'Inde, ou Canelle Baſtard, a ſort of Cinnamon. Cannella garofanata, us'd for the compoſition of Epices fines. Id. T. 3. p. 477. The true Cinnamon. Tom. 3. p. 77. where he on this Occaſion tells us, what I do not believe, that it grows plentifully in the Iſle de la Tortue by Eſpanola.

After l. 44 *add*, Aches and Pains of the Bones, and old Ulcers are cured by ſweating and bathing with the Leaves of this Tree. It is alſo us'd at Funerals in *Jamaica*. Birds eat the Berries, and by muting the Seeds in the Woods, make them grow plentifully. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 80. *After* l. 31 *add*, The Bark of this Tree reſembles the beſt ſort of Jeſuits Bark, and cures intermitting Fevers, given in the ſame Proportion, as I have often experienc'd, ſays Mr. *Barham* in MS. who had it from one, who reckoned and kept it as a Secret, and thought it to be

Bully Tree Bark, but diſcover'd it to be of this Tree by a Negro, who gather'd it for the Practitioner in Phyſick, who cur'd with it.

P. 82. l. 2. *After* Skin *add*, As a Pectoral.

After l. 2. *add*, It makes an excellent Thea to ſtrengthen the Stomach, Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 89. *After* l. 7. *add*, The Powder of this ſnuff'd up the Noſtrils, draws away Rhume, or Moiſture, purging the Head, and eaſing the Pain thereof, ſprinkled upon old Ulcers, it cleanſes and heals them. Mr. *Barham* in MS. who alſo ſays, that there is a ſort of this in *Jamaica* thinner and redder, which ſooner looſes its Smell and Taſte.

P. 90. *After* l. 32 *add*, This Gum, or Balſam, I have often given in Claps with good Succeſs, after due purging. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 36. *At the end add*, Bois de barrique de Negres ou Sucrier de Montagne. Labat. T. 6. p. 310. who tells us, that of this Tree are made good Hogſhead Staves.

P. 91. l. 15. *After* cured, *add*, As well as not hurt by the Flies.

After l. 30. *add*, Two Ounces mix'd with as much Water, will give four or five Stools, if ſweetned with Sugar; when it comes out firſt, it is of a whitiſh yellow, then it turns more yellow, hard and brittle, like Roſin, then is more binding and aſtringent, ſtopping a Gonorrhœa after purging. It is alſo good for the Bellyach in Clyſters. A Plaiſter of Hoggum eaſes the Gout, Take of this and Hog's Lard each four Ounces. Cer. Citrin. two Ounces, Ariſtoloch. rotund. one Ounce. This is an univerſal Balſam, to heal and clean old Ulcers and green Wounds. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 92. *After* l. 11 *add*, Boats and Canoes are tallow'd with this Gumm, or Juice, Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 98. l. 15. *At the end add*, An Bois tendre a caillou. Labat. T. 2. p. 326?

P. 104. l. 8. *At the end add*, Lianne a eau. Labat. T. 4. p. 29. A Piece of five Foot long yields a *Paris* Pint of Warer, cut firſt below near the Ground, and then four or five Foot higher, for by this means the Air forceth out the Water.

P. 106. l. 4. *At the end add*, Ceraſa Americana. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 7. Ceriſier. de Labat. T. 2. p. 21.

After l. 31 *add*, This Fruit makes a Gelly allaying the heat of Fevers. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 110. l. 2. *At the end add*, Wild-Indigo-Berries of Mr. *Barham* in MS. who ſays that they are eaten by the Birds.

P. 111. l. 7. *At the end add*, Palmier qui porte les Dattes, ou Dattier. de Labat. T. 1. p. 424.

After l. 24 *add*, The Cabbage of this Tree is eat as that of the Cabbage Tree, which taſtes as the Fruit. Labat. T. 3. p. 71.

P. 114. *After* l. 36. *add*, Slaves brought by the Guinea Traders, are anointed with this Oil, after being ſhav'd, to make them look young and ſleek. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

At the end of the laſt line add, Palma arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 48. Chou palmiſte. de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. Palmiſte franc. Ej. p. 421. The Indians make with a Hatchet or Saw ſome Holes in the Trunk of this Tree, when fell'd, whereat enter the Inſects, who lay the Eggs of the great Coſſi call'd Cotton-tree Worms, which are hatched, nouriſhed, and ready for eating in ſix Weeks.

P. 117. *After the end of the laſt line add*, The top of the Trunc is boil'd and eaten for the length of a Man. Mer. When the top, or what is called the Cabbage, which is a Yard long, and conſiſts of five or ſix Footſtalks of the Leaves, the outwardmoſt of which is green, is clear of

theſe

theſe outward Folds, you come to ſeveral Leaves, or Coats as thin as Paper, which are white as Snow, will ſnap, and are without Strings or Fibers. On theſe thin tunicles one may write with a Stylus or Steel Pencil, and it will keep legible. The woody part of the Trunc is an Inch thick, ſo hard that a Bullet will not pierce it, and is us'd by the *Spaniards* for Boards to caſe their Houſes, and ſtand againſt Hurricanes and Earthquakes. The reſt is a ſoft pappy Subſtance. The Berries are eaten by Birds, and 'tis planted from the Stones muted by them. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 118. *At the end of the laſt line add*, Palmeto ſylveſtris. Tradeſcant. p. 90.

P. 119. l. 25. *At the end add*, Palmiſte Epineux. de Labat. T. 1. p. 421. Cocos epineux. Ej. T. 3. p. 71. who tells us that the top or Cabbage of this is good to eat.

P. 121. *After* l. 34. *add*, The Indians make Arrows of the Flags of Sugar or wild Canes, of four or five Foot long, and arm them with tops of this Wood notch'd, to lodge their Poyſon in. I have ſuck'd the Berries many times with Pleaſure. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 41. *At the end add*, Latanier. de Labat. T. 2. p. 47. *Paniers*, *Matatous*, *Catolis*, *Couleuvres*, and other Houſhold Goods of the Caribes are made of this Tree Leaves, or Reeds.

The Leaves of this Tree blanch'd, are made into Hats. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 123. l. 21. *At the end add*, Abricots de St. Domingo. Labat. T. 1. p. 340. An Lucimo de Feuillee?

After l. 47. *add*, With this Fruit, Ginger, Spices, and Perfumes is made a Marmalade, to fill Oranges candied by the *Spaniards*. Slices of the Fruit, are put for an Hour in a Plate of Wine and Sugar, to take off their Bitterneſs. Labat. l. c.

When this Tree is cut, there comes out a yellowiſh Gum, like Tacamahac, which applied to any part, that hath Chegos, it will draw them out with their whole Bag and all its Contents, ſticking as cloſe as Birdlime. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 124. l. 12. *After* 180 *add*, Tab. 217. fig. 4.

P. 124. *After* l. 32. *add*, This Tree yields a greeniſh Balſam, and of a ſweet Smell, which poured after melting into a freſh Wound, cures it in once or twice dreſſing. I believe this to be a Balſam the *Spaniards* call the admirable green Balſam, which they put into the hollow Joints of Trumpet-tree, when freſh, and ſay it is the beſt Balſam for green Wounds. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 125. *After* l. 41. *add*, This is a ſlow Grower, and is ſaid not to bear Fruit till Forty Years after Planting. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 126. *At the end of the laſt line add*, Prunier d'Jcaque. de Labat. T. 3. p. 30. The Fruit of which he ſays is good for Looſeneſſes and Hæmorhages.

P. 127. l. 35. *At the end add*, Prunus Americana. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p 13. Prunier de Monbin. de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 312.

P. 128. *After* l. 12. *add*, I was cured by a Negro of Hydropical, ſwelled and inflamed Legs after a Fever, with bathing five or ſix times in a Decoction of the Leaves and Bark of this Tree, wiping them and ſweating on a Couch after. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Bois d'Acajou. Labat T. 2. p. 253. Tom. 5. p. 199. Arbre, que nous appellons Acajou, aux Iſles de Vent, Cedre des Eſpagnols de la Terre terme & grandes Iſles. Labat. T. 5. p. 304

After

After l. 45. *add*, In *Eſpanola* they make Sloops or Balandres of this Wood, as alſo at *Bermudas*; which by the make of their Sails, ſail better than other Veſſels. Labat. l. c.

This Tree is a ſign of rich Ground where it grows. It is ſometimes three Foot in Diameter, hath Leaves like the Plumb-tree in *Jamaica*, and a round Berry. It hath a tranſparent Gumm, us'd by Shoemakers for Gum Arabic. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 129. l. 24 *At the end add*, Mangle rouge, ou Raiſinier. de Labat. Tom. 2. p. 141. The Wood dies red, Raiſinier du Bord de la Mer. de Labat. T. 5. p. 35. An Cocos plumb. of Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 131. *At the end of the laſt line add*, Savonier. de Labat. T. 5. p. 374.

P. 132. l. 20. *At the end add*, & in Nieves.

P. 133. l. 2. *At the end add*, Avocat, que les Eſpagnols appellent Pera d'Avocato. Labat. T. 1. p. 343. Palta au Perou. Frezier. p. 155.

After l. 39 *add*, It is adſtringent and good for Dyſenteries. Labat. T. 1. p. 343.

Write with the Stone of this upon a white Wall, and it will remain red, till the Wall be new white waſh'd, cover it with white Cloth and prick out Letters with a Pin, and they will not be eaſily waſh'd out. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 134 l. 9. *At the end add*, Guajacum. Tradeſcant. p. 31.

P. 136. *After* l. 20. *add*, A Syrup may be made of the Flowers as Syrup of Violets. The Fruit is purging, and excells the Bark or Wood, curing Claps and Pox, as alſo Yaws without Salivation, by a Decoction of the Fruit. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 25. *At the end add*, Arbor Caſchou. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 16. Pomiers d'Acajou. de Labat. T. 2. p. 109. and T. 6. p. 109. where he ſays, that the *Portugueze* cure the Dropſy by only feeding on this Fruit.

After the laſt line add, A ſort of Rum is diſtill'd from the Wine, counted by ſome better than that from other Spirits. The Tree bears in two Years after planting, and will laſt a hundred Years, yielding good Wood. The Oil cures foul Ulcers with rotten Fleſh. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 138. l. 32. *At the end add*, An Paletuvier de Montagne. eſpece de mangle. Labat T. 2. p. 148? who ſuſpects it to be the Quinquina. Liannes a cordes, ou Lianne jaune. Ej. T. 3. p. 24. Figuier ſauvage. Ej. T. 4. p. 54.

If the Juice of it flyes into the Eyes, it is dangerous: It burns and thickens by the Sun and Air into a Birdlime. The Negroes make of the Wood, Bowls, Trays and Spoons. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 141. l. 19. *At the end add*, Banana. Mer. Met. Ins. Surin. p. 12. Bananier. de Labat. T. 3. p. 104. Muſa Banana. Alpin. p. 26.

P. 142. *After* l. 6. *add*, A Plantain that is ripe roaſted and buttered, eats very deliciouſly. The Water from the Tree cures Bloodſpitting. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 147. l. 30. *At the end add*, Bacoues. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 23. Figuier de l'Amerique. de Labat. T. 3. p. 114.

At the end of the laſt line add, An Ballia. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 54. vel Lachryma Job altiſſima Americana Arundinis folio & facie. Plum. Tour. Baliſier. de Labat. T. p. 115.

P. 149. l. 13. *At the end add*, Raquettes, de Labat. T. 4. p. 31. Tom. 5. p. 311. Les Higos de Tuna. Frezier. p. 219.

P. 157. l. 10. *At the end add*, Fambeau ou, Cierge epineux de Frezier. p. 25.

P. 158. *After* l. 33. *add*, Fill'd with a bituminous Subſtance it makes fine Flambeaux. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 159. l. 36. *At the end add*, Malacactos. Tradeſcant. p. 29.

P. 160, l. 30. *At the end add*, Lianne a Cordes. de Labat. T. 3. p. 24?

P. 161. *After* l. 3 *add*, Roaſted over the Fire, and applied to the Wriſts, it cures their uſe being loſt by the Bellyach. A Piece of the root put into any Liquor you deſign to ferment, ſets it on work immediately. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 8. *At the end add*, Guajava Sibyll. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 19. and 57. Goyavier rouge. de Labat. T. 2. p. 211.

P. 163. l. 5. *At the end add*, Guajava. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 18. Goyavier blanc, de Labat. T. 2. p. 211.

l. 36. *At the end add*, Granata Arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 9. Grenadier commun. de Labat. T. 1. p. 365.

P. 164. l. 36, *At the end add*, Malus granata. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 49.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Papaja. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 40. and 64. Papajer, Labat. T. 6. p. 312.

P. 165. *After* l. 28 *add*, The outſide of the rind cut thin, makes fine green Tarts, the inward part makes Sauce for Pork and Geeſe, as Apple Sauce. The Milk cures Warts and Ringworms. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 166. *After* l. 3. *add*, Arbor Papay. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 62.

After l. 16. *add*, The Stalks of the Flowets are preſerv'd and ſent into Europe. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Zuurſack. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 14. Corroſſolier de Labat. T. 3. p. 86.

P. 167. l. 42, *At the end add*, Coeur de Boeuf, de Labat. T. 3. p. 91, Guanabanus. Tradeſc. p. 28.

P. 168. l. 26. *At the end add*, Pommier de Canelle de Labat. T. 3. p. 93.

After the laſt line add, The Leaves of this Tree laid on Beds, or Pillows, draw the Chinces, or Bugs to them, ſo as to get rid of them. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 169. l. 5. *At the end add*, Parvum Suurſuck. Sib. Mer Met. Ins. Sur. p. 3.

After l. 33. *add*, Alagators feed on this Fruit. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 170. *After* l. 16. *add*, The Fruit is cooling and adſtringent. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 171. l. 11. *At the end add*, The Fruit is ſo clammy, as to make the Lips ſtick, together. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 172. *After* l. 44. *add*, Two or three times the Quantity of the Bark of this Tree ſupply's the uſe of Jeſuits Bark. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 173. l. 31. *At the end add*, Calebaſſier. Labat. T. 3. p. 57.

After the laſt line add, Covis, or Ladles are made of them by the Caribes. The Fruit is us'd in Clyſters for the Bellyach. The Shells boil Water, and ſuffer Fire: They are more durable, tho' not ſo

thick, as Herb Calebaſhes. It is ſaid, that the Pulp eaten, will make a Cow caſt her Calf, and a Mare her Colt. It alſo forces the Menſtrua, Birth, and After-Birth. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 176. *At the end of the laſt line add*, Citrus Arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 28.

P. 179. l. 45, *At the end add*, Oranges aigres, ou Sures. Labat. T. 3. p. 51.

After l. 48 *add*, The Juice applied twice or thrice in a Day cures Ulcers. China and theſe Oranges are us'd for the Cedra, by getting the Zeſt of the rind, grating their Surface by a ſteelſpoon and putting it into a long Viol, clearing it by ſubſidence, and uſing it for perfuming Tobacco, or in Medicines. Labat.

P. 181. l. 41. *After* 211 *add*, Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 52. Citrus Ej. quoad fig.

l. 44. *At the end add*, Oranges de la Chine ou du *Portugal*. Labat. T 1. p. 70. T. 3. p. 53.

P. 182. l. 6. *At the end and*, Limones exigui vulgatiſſimi Surinamenſes. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 17. Petits Citrons. de Labat. T. 1. p. 70.

After l. 33 *add*, Negroes and Indians uſe the Root ground with Water, for Claps, and the ſtalk to clean their Teeth. Mr. *Barham* MS.

P. 184. l. 41. *At the end add*, Braſiletto. Tradeſc. p. 35.

l. 45. *At the end add*, A Decoction of the Wood ſtrengthens the Stomach, abates feveriſh Heats, and takes away Inflammations and Defluxions in the Eyes. The Wood makes the beſt Spokes for Wheels. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 185. l. 6. *At the end add*, Red Wood of Tradeſc. p. 85.

l. 22. *At the end add*, They are of ſeveral magnitudes, but if you do not oil them, they grow brittle. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Attao of Mr. *Barham* MS.

After the laſt line add, The root is bitter, the ſtalk leans on neighbouring Plants; the leaves are like Dogwood Leaves with a ſhort Pod, and a black ſweet Pulp like Caſſiafiſtula. Negroes plaiſter over the Body with the root ground with Water to a Paſte in Fevers, Agues, Colics, Headachs, *&c.* I gave the Decoction of it in the Bellyach with Succeſs. Mr. *Barham* in MS.

P. 186. l. 27. *At the end add*, Gommier blanc de Labat. T. 1. p. 96.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Pico Frezier. p. 214.

P. 192. *After* l. 27 *add*, Bicho dos pes, Luſitanis, Braſilianis Tunga. p. 38. and 249. they cauſe an itching firſt, and in three or four Days are ripe, if you miſs that time they multiply. Acajou Oil from the immature Guts anointed prevents their coming into the Feet or Toes; put into the Holes Gunpowder. Laet. Lib. 1. c. 4. Nigua, lib. 15. c. 6. Ton.

l. 35. *At the end add*, And by *Du Tertre*. p. 353. where he obſerves, that they fall upon Monkeys, Cats, Dogs, Pigeons, *&c.* tho' not ſo commonly as Men.

After l. 36. *add*, Chiques de Labat T. 1. p. 155.

After l. 42. *add*, *Du Tertre* tells us, that the Indians by anointing themſelves with the Ricinus Seeds Oil, keep themſelves from Fleas and Lice.

At the end of the laſt line add, Betes rouges de Labat. T. 1. p. 154, 155 cur'd by a Decoction and Fomentation of Vinetops, & Mombain, Orange and odoriferous Leaves.

P. 193. l. 16. *At the end add*, Palmyt Worm. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 48. producing a great Weevill. Vers de Palmiſte, Labat. T. 1. p. 419.

If theſe Worms are roaſted on a wooden Spit, and baſted with Crums of Bread, grated with Salt and Nutmeg, it is a delicate and good Meat: The Oil from their lying in the Sun is good againſt Aches from Cold They come to the Mouches cornues, the Bois de Soye, or Silk Cotton Tree yielding them. Labat. T. 2. p. 379.

P. 195. l. 13. *At the end add*, Minus Araneorum genus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 18. The Buff-prickled *Surinam* Spider. Araneus fulvus Surinamenſis pedibus aculeatis. Pet. Mem. Cur. *Jan.* 1709. p. 12.

P. 196. l. 43. *After* obſito *add*, Tab. 235. fig. 3.

P. 198 l. 36. *After* 144 *add*, Jaacijra Marcgr. p. 245. Scorpions. Rochef. p. 266. *Du Tertre.* p. 340. where he ſays, that they change their Skins, lay Eggs in a Bag, made as Spiders, and get upon the Backs of their Mothers when young and in hazard.

P. 199. l. 10. *At the end add*, Cruſtaceum quoddam Animalculum faucibus piſcis Acarapitamba inhærens. Marcgr. p. 155.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Millepied. Rochef. p. 159. 162. Loubere du Siam. p. 45. Scolopendres, ou Centpieds des Antilles. *Du Tertre.* p. 349.

After l. 25. *add*, Their bites are not mortal. The *Siamites* believe they go ſix Months one way, and ſix another. Loubere du Siam. p. 45.

P. 203. l. 30. *After* 350 *add*, Labat. T. 2. p. 378.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Kakkerlacco. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 1.

After l. 41 *add*, They, and Ants eat up ſilk Worms, their Bags and Eggs, Labat. T. 3. p. 485.

P. 206. l. 14. *After* Inſectum *add*, T. 237. fig. 20.

l. 27. *At the end add*, Labat. T. 2. p. 375.

P. 208 l. 12. *At the end add*, Cochinell. Tradeſc. p. 35. Cochinella officinarum. Pet. Tab. 75. fig. 9. that part of it us'd in Phyſick or dying. F. its Chryſalis or Coffin. G. the Beetle in its perfect State. Cat. p. 558. Inſecte appelle Cochenille de Labat. T. 4. p. 29. found on prickly-Pears, Acacias, Acajous. Avocatas, *&c.*

P. 221. l. 8. *After* 270 *add*, Labat. T. 2. p. 331. They feed Poultry.

P. 222. *After thi laſt line add*, In the Fields about *Buenos Ayres*, formerly there were many Vineyards planted by the firſt Inhabitants, which are now ruin'd by the great Ants which eat the Fruit, before it was ripe. Now there are only ſome Vines, whoſe Truncs are defended by Water. Feuillee. p. 246.

P. 224 l. 2. *After* Tertre *add*, Labat. T. 2. p. 373.

P. 225. l. 6. *At the end add*, Mouſtiques ou Maringoins de Labat. T. 2. p. 439. Tom. 5. p. 253. where he ſays, that they were forc'd to lye in Tents made of thick Canvaſſe, to keep from them in the Night in ſome Parts of St. *Domingo.*

P. 227. *At the end add*, Flat *Jamaica* two tooth'd ſhell. Ej. Cat. Claſs p. 98. N. 376.

P. 230. l. 36. *After* Patulo *add*, Cochlea fluviatilis virens. Feuillee p. 412. in the River near *Lima.*

P. 239. l. 27. *At the end add*, Burgan de Teinture, de Labat T. 4. p. 27. where he ſays, that ſome of theſe being put into a Baſon of Water, and beat againſt one another with the Hands, or Rods, there riſes a Scum, which tinges Linen of a Purple, which turns to a Scarlet, as it dries. The Colour lies in the Inteſtines, which are of a lively red. The Colour is diſcharg'd by waſhing.

P. 240. l. 15. *At the end add*, Burgau du Tertre. p. 239. Rochef. (quoad deſcr.) p. 223. Burgau appelle Veuve de Labat. T. 5. p. 262.

P. 241. l 8. *At the end add*, Trochorum ſpecies 8a. Rumph. Thes. Amb. p. 4. Tab. 21. N°. 8.

l. 14. *At the end add*, And had it amongſt Mr. *Petiver*'s Shells from the River *Miſſiſippi*.

l. 18. *At the end add*, L'Autre Burgau du Tertre. p. 240.

P. 242. *At the end of the laſt line add*, Buccinum dentatum Mediterraneum ſtrijs faſciatis maculatum. Pet Gaz. Nat. Tab. 9. fig. 4. Common American Olive. Cat. Claſs. top. p. 94. N°. 582.

P. 244, l. 7. *At the end add*, Cornets de Mer. Roch. p. 226. Du Tertre. p. 238. Trompettes de Mer. Labat. T. 5. p. 262. T. 6. p. 418.

P. 247 l. 33. *At the end add*, Lambis du Tertre. p. 238. Labat. T. 2. p. 563. *This Shell is* commonly us'd to make Lime, but requires much Fuel. T. 5. p. 261. The Meat is hard to digeſt, but good with Spices. Ib. T. 6. p. 411.

P. 248. l. 40. *At the end add*, Caſque du Tertre. p. 238. Rochef. p. 224. Labat. T. 2. p. 563. T. 5. p. 262. Tom. 6. p. 417.

P. 249. l. 14. *At the end add*, Coquillage couverte des Notes de Muſique. (quoad deſcr) Rochef. p. 230.

P. 254. l. 4. *At the end add*, Pierre aux yeux. Rochef. p. 231. Labat. T. 4. p. 375. where he ſays, that put into the Eyes, they bring out any Dirt may be got into them.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Where it covers the Mouth of the Trochus maximus lævis ex nigro maculatus, already deſcrib'd. p. 240.

P. 258. l. 5. *At the end add*, Mytulus Jamaicenſis Pectunculi noſtri eſculenti facie. Pet. Tranſ. Phil. N° 299 No. 6.

P. 259. l. 10. *At the end add*, Pectunculus Jamaicenſis ſtrijs fere muricatis. Pet. Mus. p. 87. N°. 837.

P. 261. l. 10. *At the end add*, Pectunculus lunatus Americanus albus craſſus ſulca ſingulari notatus. Pet. Mus. p. 87. N°. 839.

l. 14. *At the end add*, It is alſo found on the Shores of *Barbados*.

P. 262. l. 24 *At the end add*, Nacre de perle. Labat. T. 5. p. 263.

P. 267. l. 33. *At the end add*, Chataignes de Mer. *Du Tertre*. p. 236.

P. 268 l. 30. *At the end add*, Echinoſpatago nudo. Imperat. p. 780. in partibus maritimis. Cambro Britannicis Mermaids Heads, obſceno nomine. Merret. Pin. p. 192.

P. 269. l. 10. *At the end add*, Crabes de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. Crabes & tourlouroux. T. 2. p. 164. where he ſays, that in the Rains in the beginning of *July*, they go to the Sea to bath, leave their Eggs, and after quit their Exuviæ.

At the end of the laſt line add, Crabes blanches, de Labat. T. 2. p. 173.

P. 271. l. 32 *At the end add,* Prawn or Crangone of Joſſelyn. p. 29.

l. 38. *At the end add,* Shrimps of Joſſelyn. p. 31.

P. 272. l. 35, *At the end add,* Starrfiſh, of Joſſelyn. p. 31. 95.

P. 273. l. 9. *At the end add,* La Galere. Labat. T. 1. p. 471.

P. 276. l. 3. *After* 191 *add,* Labat. T. 6. p. 469.

l. 6. *At the end add,* Scie de Frezier. p. 26. Vlatiſe or Sawfiſh. of Joſſelyn. p. 31.

l. 25. *At the end add,* The Shark, Hay, or Tuberones of Kempfer. The Powder of the Subſtance or Stone, call'd Lapis tuberonum, taken from this Fiſh, is us'd for forcing Urine, and facilitating the Birth. Requien. Labat. T. 4. p. 150. T. 6. p. 477. where he tells us, that a Chirurgeon leaping over board to avoid Puniſhment, had his Head taken off by a Shark, and T. 5. p. 45. he tells us, the young ones before Birth have Teeth, and are better Meat than the old, and that the Seamen make Sport with tying empty Barrels to the Tails of Sharks, or by cutting their Finns they were devour'd by others of the ſame kind.

P. 277. l. 17. *At the end add,* of Joſſelyn. p. 34.

l. 40. *At the end add,* Raye prodigieuſe de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 465. Maid of Joſſelyn. p. 28. Thornback, or Neptune's Beard. Ej p. 31.

P. 278. l. 16. *At the end add,* Anguilles de la Dominique: Labat. T. 4: p. 304. They are very commonly met with, the Caribes, not eating of them, they ſwarm in their Rivers. Eel of Joſſelyn: p. 25.

P. 279, l. 26. *After* 209 *add,* de Labat. T. 4. p. 356.

P. 280. l. 24. *At the end add,* An Carangue de Labat. T. 6. p. 405? Frezier, p. 25.

l, 27. *At the end add,* Alize, Alewife, becauſe great bellied: Olaſle, Oldwife, Allow of Joſſelyn. p. 23. Cony-fiſh. Ej. p. 24.

P. 280. l. 36. *At the end add,* Poiſſon Appelle Coffre. de Labat. T. 2. p. 93. It is eaten by the Caribes. Cornutus, or horned Fiſh. of Joſſelyn. p. 25.

l. 40. *At the end add,* Cheval marin. de Frezier. p. 26.

P. 281. l. 4. *After* 219 *add,* Labat. T. 6 p. 409.

l. 6. *At the end add,* of Joſſelyn. p. 29.

P. 282. l. 38. *At the end add,* Palaou. Labat. T. 6. p. p. 480. Sardines de Frezier. p. 25.

P. 283. l. 10. *At the end add,* Needlefiſh of Joſſelyn. p. 28,

P. 285. l. 11. *At the end add,* De Frezier. p. 25. de Labat. T. 1. p. 165. It is call'd Paricotas by the *Spaniards.* It is very voracious, and feeds on Blacks, Dogs, or Horſes, rather than White Men, when they can come at them in the Water.

P. 286. l. 30. *At the end add,* Baſſe of Joſſelyn. p. 23.

P. 288. l. 33. *At the end add,* De Frezier. p. 25. Sea-Mullet. of Joſſelyn. p. 28.

P. 290. l. 19. *At the end add,* Drum of Joſſelyn. p. 25.

P. 294 l. 7: *At the end add,* The Turky Buzzard of Joſſelyn. p. 12.

P. 296. l. 26. *At the end add,* Aras, de Labat. T. 2. p. 154.

P. 297. l. 8 *At the end add*, Perroquets, ou Papagayos. de Frezier. p. 26.

l. 27. *At the end add*, Perroquets de Guinee de Labat. T. 2.p. 160.

l. 33. *At the end add*, De Labat. T. 2. p. 161.

P. 299. l. 41. *After* Suſpendens *add*, Tab. 257. fig. 1.

P. 302. *After* l. 31 *add*, Ramier des Iſles de Labat. T. 1. p. 87. They have a ſpicy Taſte by eating *Jamaica* Pepper, or Pimienta Fruit. T. 2. p. 234. After a Hurricane, which deſtroy'd their food, Birds, and theſe particularly, attempted to go to *Dominica* the neareſt Land, whence the Birds for the ſame Cauſe came to *Martinico*, were taken and marinated by half roaſting, ſplitting and laying them layer by layer with Pepper, Pimienta, Salt, and Pimienta Leaves, or *Jamaica* Pepper, and they will keep a Year ſo order'd. T. 5. p. 486. They are kill'd eaſier when fat, than lean, becauſe their Feathers and Body are ſtretch'd out more, and make a larger Surface, by means of their Fat, and the Shot hath more ſpace to kill.

P. 304. l. 17. *At the end add*, Perdrix des Iſles. de Labat. T. 1. p. 87. T. 2. 233.

l. 44. *At the end add*, An Tourterelles. de Labat. T. 2. p. 233?

P. 305. l. 6. *After* 254? *add*, De Labat. T. 2. p. 233? 237?

P. 307. l. 44. *At the end add*, Humming Bird of Joſſelyn. p. 6. Colibris, ou Oiſeau bourdonnant. Labat. T. 4. p. 11. The Feathers being taken off, it is no bigger than a Haſel-Nut. I ſhew'd Father *Mandidier* a Neſt of them with two Eggs in it, about the bigneſs of a Pea, white with yellow Spots, where the Male and Female, but chiefly the laſt alternatively ſate to hatch the Eggs, and when they were hatch'd, he put them into a Cage, where the old ones came and fed them. The old ones and the young flew about the Chamber, and liv'd upon a Pap made of Biſcuit, Sack and Sugar, made clear, over which they paſs'd their Tongues. They would come and ſit on his Hands, and ſing their uſual Notes, and liv'd five or ſix Months, when the Father forgetting to hang the Cage by a Rope from the Cieling, to keep them from the Rats, they were devour'd by them.

P. 308. l. 42. *At the end add*, Colibri, de Feuillee, p. 413.

P. 315. l. 11. *At the end add*, Crabier de Labat. T. 2. p. 417.

P. 317. l. 20. *At the end add*, Ouara, de Frezier. p. 26.

l. 26. *At the eud add*, Chevalier de Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 318. l. 3. *After* 277 *add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 320. l. 26. *At the end add*, Poules d'eau, de Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 321. l. 35. *add*, Flamand. de Labat. T. 6. p. 382. Flaman de Frezier. p. 74.

P. 322. l. 5. *After* 271 *add*, Labat. T. 6. p. 387.

l. 23. *After* 274 *add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 324. l. 13. *At the end add*, The Colour of this Bird for the moſt part is of a reddiſh brown, the Neck whitiſh, the ſides of the Belly have ſome few large white Spots.

P. 328. *After* l. 2 *add*, Tyre. *Scheffer Lapon.* p. 148. where it is ſaid, that the Laplanders can animate theſe Balls and ſell them, ſo that the Buyers may convey them into whom they pleaſe, together with Serpents, Toads, Mice, *&c.* to torment them; probably this Notion may come from their being found in the Paunches of dead Cattle.

l. 36. *At the end add*, They eat Serpents, and receive no harm from their bites, becauſe their Fat receives the Poyſon. Labat, T. 1. p. 458.

P. 329. l. 12. *At the end add*, Negroes eat them. Labat. T. 3. p. 161.

l. 15. *At the end add*, The Racoon of Joſſelyn. p. 17.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Manatee of Joſſelyn. p. 28. and p. 97.

P. 330. *After* l. 17 *add*, Manati Bones are reckon'd a good Remedy for Hemorrhages of all Sorts, Labat.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Rats, Lizards, and Serpents, fed on in the Caribe Iſlands, are thought by ſome to cauſe the Conſumption. Labat. T. 3. p. 157.

P. 331. l. 2. *At the end add*, Grenouille ou Crapaud des Iſles de Labat. T. 1. p. 427. they are eaten there. T. 4. p. 22. This was a Feaſt, or Carneval to Monſieur Surian, who liv'd on Anolis, Lizards, Manioc Meal, and Herbs made into Soupe. He died, and his Wife, and two Children, and Servants, by eating a Soupe at *Marſeilles* made of an Herb, which he found, and believ'd a marvellous eaſie Purge.

P. 332. l. 14. *At the end add*, Caymans ou Crocodiles de Labat. T. 5. p. 194. Wild Horſes, and Dogs wild or tame, take great Care in Eſpanola in paſſing the Rivers, the Horſes by beating the Water with their Feet, and the others by yelping, to fright the Crocodiles, that they may paſs the eaſier and freer from Hazard. Their Fleſh and Eggs ſmell of Musk ſo much, ſo as not to be good Food.

P. 333. l. 2. *After* 308 *add*, De Labat. T. 1. p. 133. Theſe are fed on by run away Negroes.

P. 334. l. 24. *At the end add*, This is call'd Cueiz in *Peru* and *Chili*. Feuillee. p. 744?

P. 335. l. 9. *At the end add*, Coleuvre de Labat. T. 1. p. 429.

P. 336. *After* l. 5. *add*, They follow Dogs to devour them. Labat. T. 4. p. 74.

After l. 17. *add*, Serpent's Fat is good for cold Pains, Sciatica, *&c.* rubb'd into the Parts with Spirit of Wine. Labat. T. 1. p. 416. and Tom. 4. p. 96. A Serpent was Nine Foot long, and Five Inches Diameter. The Eggs were membranaeous, like to Gooſe Eggs, hanging to one another by a Membrane. The young Ones were Thirteen or Fourteen in the ſame Egg of ſeveral Colours ſix Inches long, as big as the Quill of a writing Pen, of all ſorts of Colours, yellow, gray, black and ſpotted, Seventy Four were contain'd in ſix Eggs. They would over-run the Country if they did not kill one another, or were kill'd by Men and Ants, which laſt eat out their Eyes. The Fat lies on each ſide of the Back Bone, and is an admirable Remedy againſt the Sciatica, Obſtructions of the Nerves, cold Pains, us'd with Rum, and rubb'd in after the Part is warm'd. Serpents, Crabs, and Lizards, bath themſelves in the rainy Seaſon in the Sea, and quit their Skins. The Fat anointed on the Part, cures the Gout. They kill their Prey as Rats, *&c.* then cover them with Spittle, extend their Feet along their Sides and Tail, and then ſwallow them.

P. 337. l. 19. *At the end add*, Lits de certaines pierres blanches aſſez dures & peſantes de la Figure pour l'ordinaire de Galets, qui ſont au bord de la mer, dont on ſe ſert pour faire de la Chaux. Labat. T. 2. p. 184. found in *Leogan in Eſpanola*.

P. 338. l. 15. *At the end add*, Pierres, qu'on trouve au bourg de Petegueleu dans le Royaume de Chili, ayant la figure de la Croix parfaitment bien repreſentee. Feuillee. p. 531. They are found in a ſmall River call'd *Flaraguette*, and put to their Beads for Devotion.

l. 27. *At the end add*, Pierres vertes de Labat. T. 2. p. 56.

P. 339. l. 23. *After* Fits *add*, A little Piece as big as a Lentill, being worn between the Skin and the Fleſh.

l. 25. *At the end add*, Platre de la Guadaloupe. Labat. T. 5. p. 389. as good as of Montmartre. *Muſcovy* Glaſs of Joſſelyn. p. 95.

P. 340. l. 6. *At the end add*, Ambergreeſe according to Dr. *Trapham*, is a ſovereign Antidote, us'd by the *Bermudians*, *Bahama Iſlanders*, and *Florida Indians*, againſt all Poyſons, eſpecially of Fiſh. It is a great Strenghtener of the Spirits, taken to two Drams at a time diſſolv'd in Broath, Wine, or warm Liquids, uniting with the Spirits, not in flaming, and is good in the Bellyach.

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Fig. 2.
Alni folio arbor, folio
subrotundo ferrato.

Fig. 3.
Juniperus maxima Cupreſſ
folio minimo, cortice exteriore n
tenues philyras ſpirales ductili.
Juniper wood.

Fig. 1.
Nux juglans trifolia, fructu
magnitudine nucis moſchatæ.

a

a

Fig. 3.

Tilia fortè arbor racemosa folio longiore subtus albicante nervis purpureis insignito, flore penta-petalo purpureo.

Fig. 2.

Ricini fructu glabro arbor Julifera lac-tescens folio myr-tino.

Fig. 1.

Morus fructu viridi, ligno sulphureo tinctorio.
Fustick wood.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Juglandi affinis arbor julifera, lac-
-teſcens, venenata pyrifolia, Mançanillo Hiſpanis
dicta. *The Mançaneel tree.*

M. v. Gucht Sculp.

Tab. *160.*

Cacao.
Raij. hist. 1670.
The Cacao Tree.

Fig. 1.

Cacao affinis, fru tex ſpinoſus, lycij facie, jaſmini flo re albo, fructu in diſpares particulas inter ſe arcte hærentes diviſo.

Fig. 2.

Alni fruc tu, laurifolia arbor maritima. *Button tree.*

Fig. 4.

Thymeleæ facie, fru tex maritimus
tetraſpermos, flore tetrapetalo.

Fig. 1.

Lauro af finis Jaſmini folio alato,
coſta med ia membranulis utrinq;
extantibus alata, ligni duritie ferro
vix cedens *Iron wood*.

Fig. 2.

Acer ſcandens mi nus, apo-
cyni facie, folio ſubrotundo.

Fig. 3.

Aceri vel paliuro affinis, anguſto
oblongo liguſtri folio, flore tetra-
petalo herbaceo.

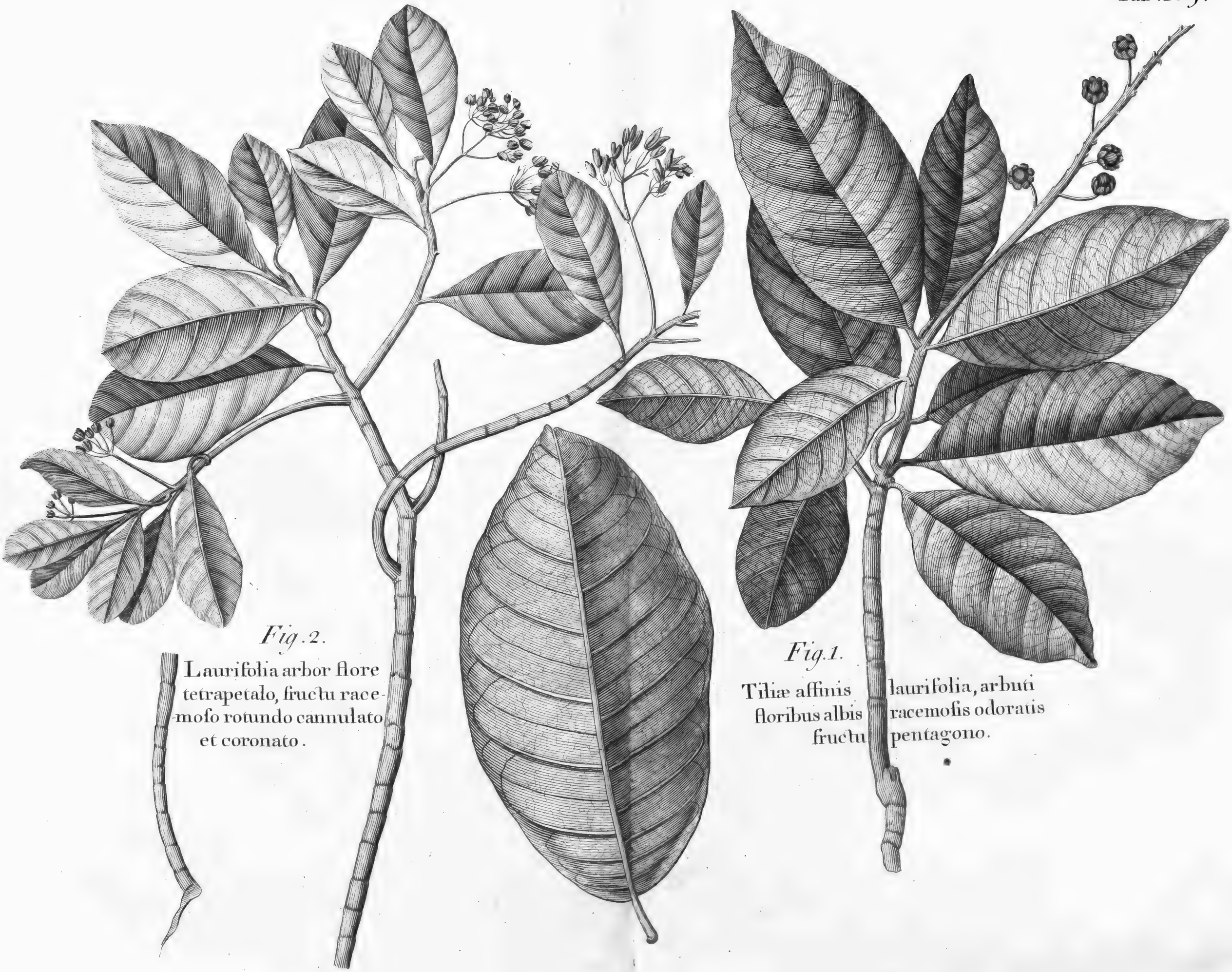


Fig. 2.

Laurifolia arbor flore tetrapetalo, fructu racemoso rotundo cannulato et coronato.

Fig. 1.

Tiliæ affinis laurifolia, arbuti floribus albis racemosis odoratis fructu pentagono.

Cariophyllus ſpurius inodorus,
folio ſubrotundo ſcabro, flore race-
-moſo hexapetaloide coccineo ſpecio-
-ſiſſimo.

Laurus folio longiore, flore hexape-
-talo racemoso, fructu humidiore.
Sweet wood.

Nectandra Laurocerasus Rees et Grieb.

Fig. 1.

Laurus folio brevior, flore racemoso minore.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. 3.

Paliuro affinis liguſtrifolia ſpinoſa, flore monopetalo difformi, fructu ſicco ſubrotundo.

Fig. 3.

Hedandra Surinamensis Nees ex Griseb.

Tab. 167.

Fig. 3.
4.

Paliuro affinis arbor ſpinoſa, flore racemoſo herbaceo pentapetaloide, fructu ſicco nudo cannulato lappaceo. *Fingrigo.*

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1. 2.

Laurifolia arbor venenata, folio acuminato, copioſum lac præbens, ex quo inſpiſſato viſcus Aucupum paratur.
Milkwood.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Lauro affinis terebinthi folio alato, ligno odorato candido, flore albo. *Lignum rorum.*

Fig. 2.

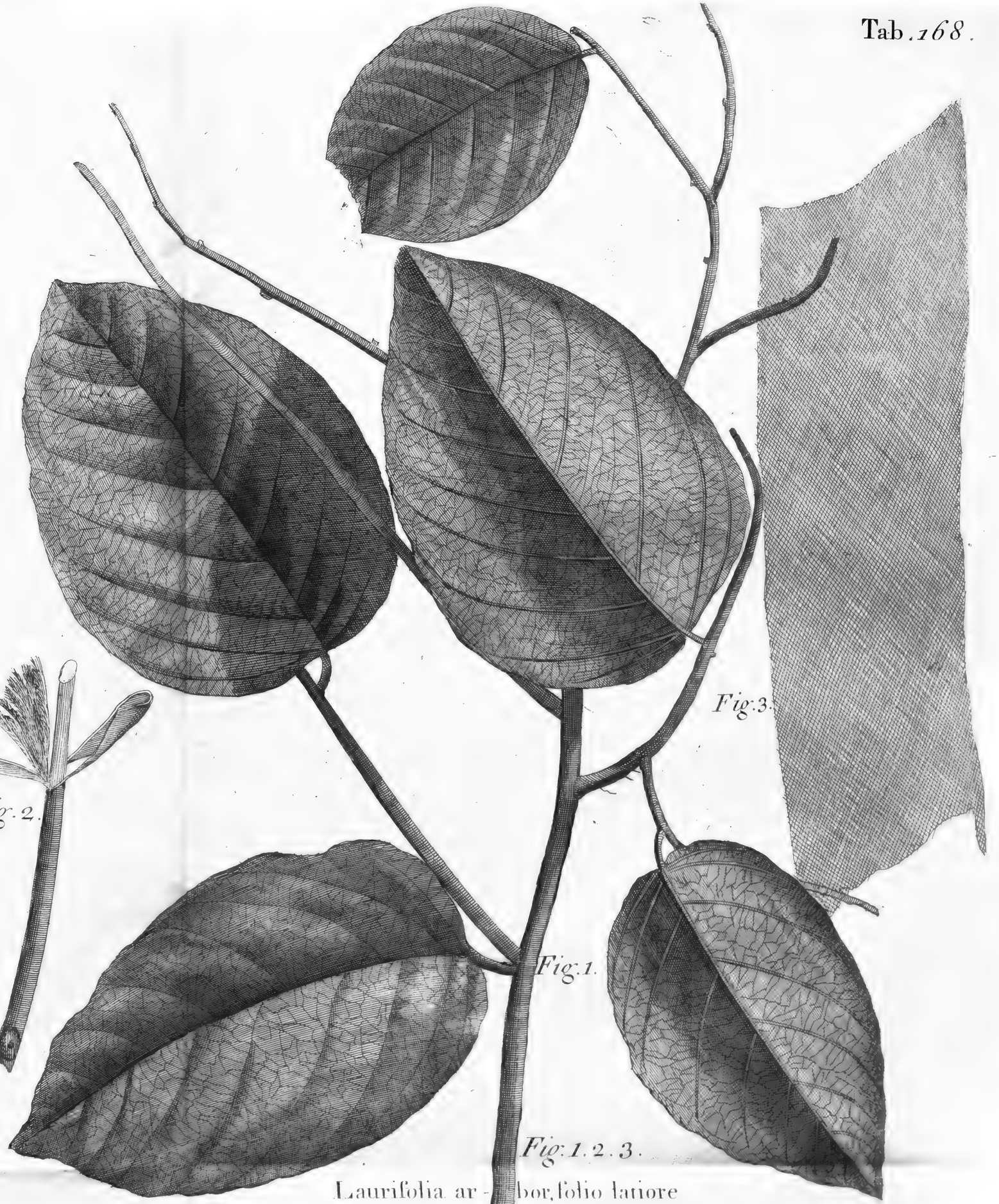


Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2. 3.

Laurifolia arbor, folio latiore longo mucronato lævi splendente, cortice interiore in telas plurimas linearum emulas extensili. *Lagetto.*

Tab. 169.

Fig. 1.

Arboris *Lagetto* dictæ ramus ita positus, ut cortex interior in plurimas telas linearum ambulas extensilis melius appareat.

Fig. 2.

Anona maxima, foliis laurinis glabris viridi fuscis, fructu minimo rotundo viridi flavo, feminibus fuscis splendentibus fissura alba notatis. *The Bully tree.*

Fig. 3.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris acu minatis confertim nascentibus.

Fig. 1.

Lauro affinis arb- or, folijs latioribus
ex adverso fitis, cor- tice cannabino, lig-
no moschum olen- te. *Alleygator or*
Muskwood.

Fig. 2.

Genistæ affin- is Anonyma arbor
flore coluteæ buxi folio.

M. V. Gucht Sculp.

Aceri aut paliuro affinis arbor, caudice non
ramoso foliis sorbi sylvestris, floribus penta-
petalis racemosis speciosis purpureis, fructu ficco
tribus membranulis extantibus alato.

Evonymo affinis arbor fpinofa, folio alato, fructu ficco pentagono & pentacocco, ligno flavo fantali odore.

Fig. 1.
Verbasci folio min- -ore arbor, flori-
-bus spicatis luteis tetrapetalis,
seminibus singu- -lis oblongis
in singulis vascu- -lis siccis.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2.
Verbasci folio majore odo-
-rato arbor, floribus pen-
-tapetalis albis.

Fig. 1.
Mali folio arbor, artemisiæ odore, flore pentapetalo spicato.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. 4.
Spireæ congener spinosa, folio subrotundo, acuminato, integro, pulegij odore, fructu parvo, oblongo, canmulato, coronato.

Fig. 2.
Mali folio arbor, artemisiæ odore & flore.

Fig. 2.

Juglandis folio, fruticosa siliquosa, foliis pinnatis, costa media membranulis utrinq; extantibus alata, siliqua quadrangula.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. 4.

Sena occidentalis, odore opij virosa, oro-bi pannonici foliis mucronatis, glabra. *Herm.*

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

Aspalathus arboreus, seu pseudo-ebenus buxi folio, flore luteo patulo, filiqua, lata, brevi, chartacea, semen exiguum reniforme complectente.

Fig. 3.
Coluteæ affinis fruticosa argentea floribus spicatis è viridi purpureis siliquis falcatis.
Wild Indigo

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. 2.
Crotalaria folijs glabris, trifolia fruticosa flore è viridi luteo minore.

Fig. 4. 5.
Coral arbor polly phylla non spinosa, fraxini folio, siliqua alis foliaceis extantibus, rotæ molendinariæ fluviatilis, vel seminum laserpitij instar, aucta.
Doggwood tree

Cytisus arbor- eus bitumi-
=nosus, hederæ foliis non an-
=gulosis.

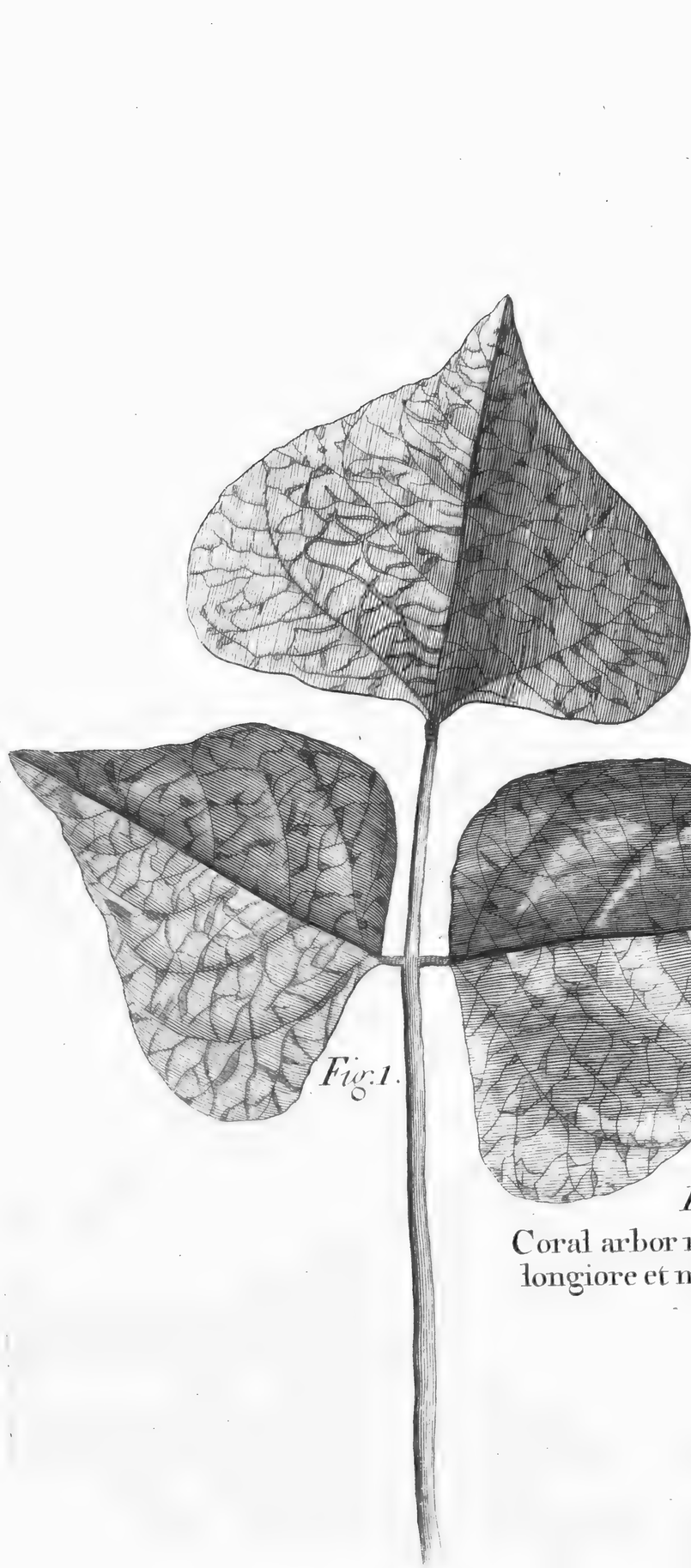


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. 2.
Coral arbor non ſpinoſa, flore longiore et magis claufo.

Fig. 3.
Arbori Coral affinis non ſpinoſa fraxini folio rotundiore, foliis et ramulis pubeſcentibus.

M. J. Jacht Sculp.

Fig. 1.

Crotalaria trifolia frutico- sa foliis rotundis incanis
floribus spicatis è viridilu- teis fructu pubescente.

Fig. 2.

Coluteæ affinis frutico sa, floribus spicatis
purpurascentibus, siliquis incurvis,
è cujus tinctura *Indigo* conficitur. *Indigo.*

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4.
Cassia minor fruticosa, hexa-
-phylla fenæ folijs.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

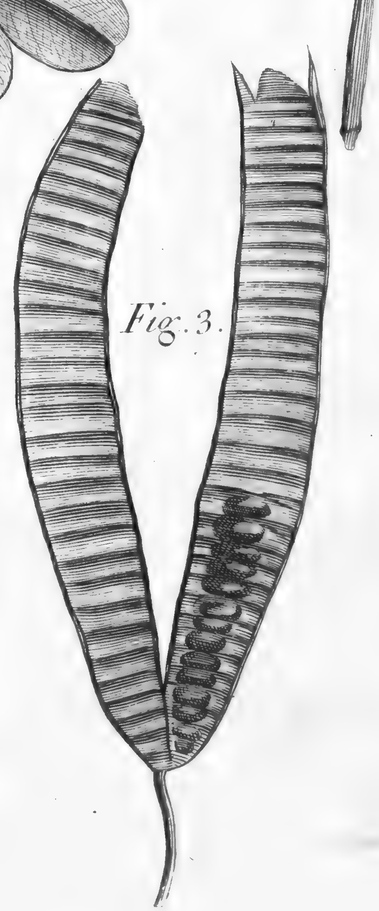


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.
Sena minor he- -rbacea ple-
-rumq; hexap- -hylla, folio
obtuso. *Wild Indigo*

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Sena spuria tetr- -aphylla, fili-
-qua lata, compressa.

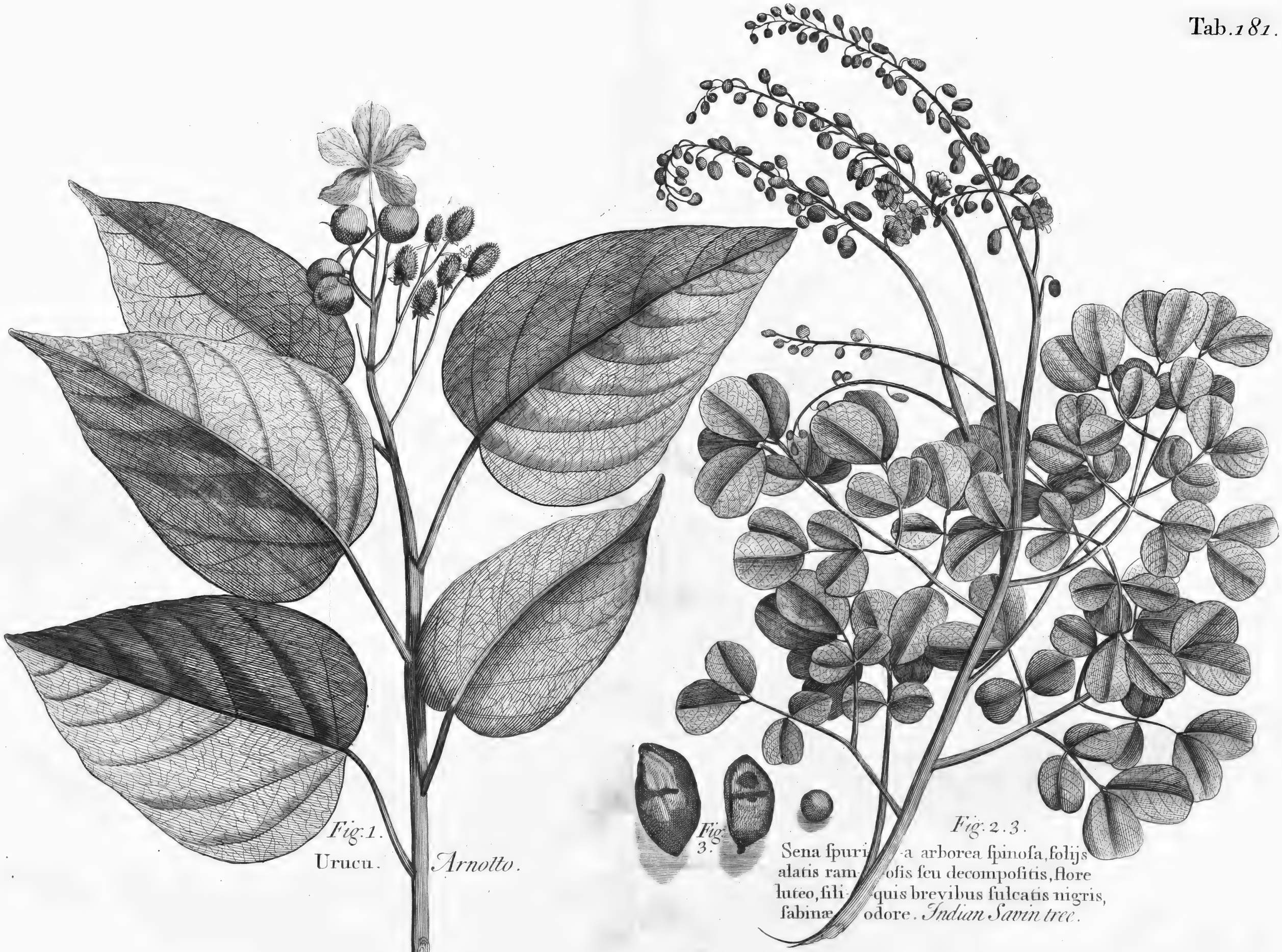


Fig. 1.
Urucu. *Arnotto.*

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2. 3.
Sena ſpuri[illegible]-a arborea ſpinoſa, folijs alatis ram[illegible]oſis ſeu decompoſitis, flore luteo, fili[illegible]quis brevibus ſulcatis nigris, ſabinæ odore. *Indian Savin tree.*

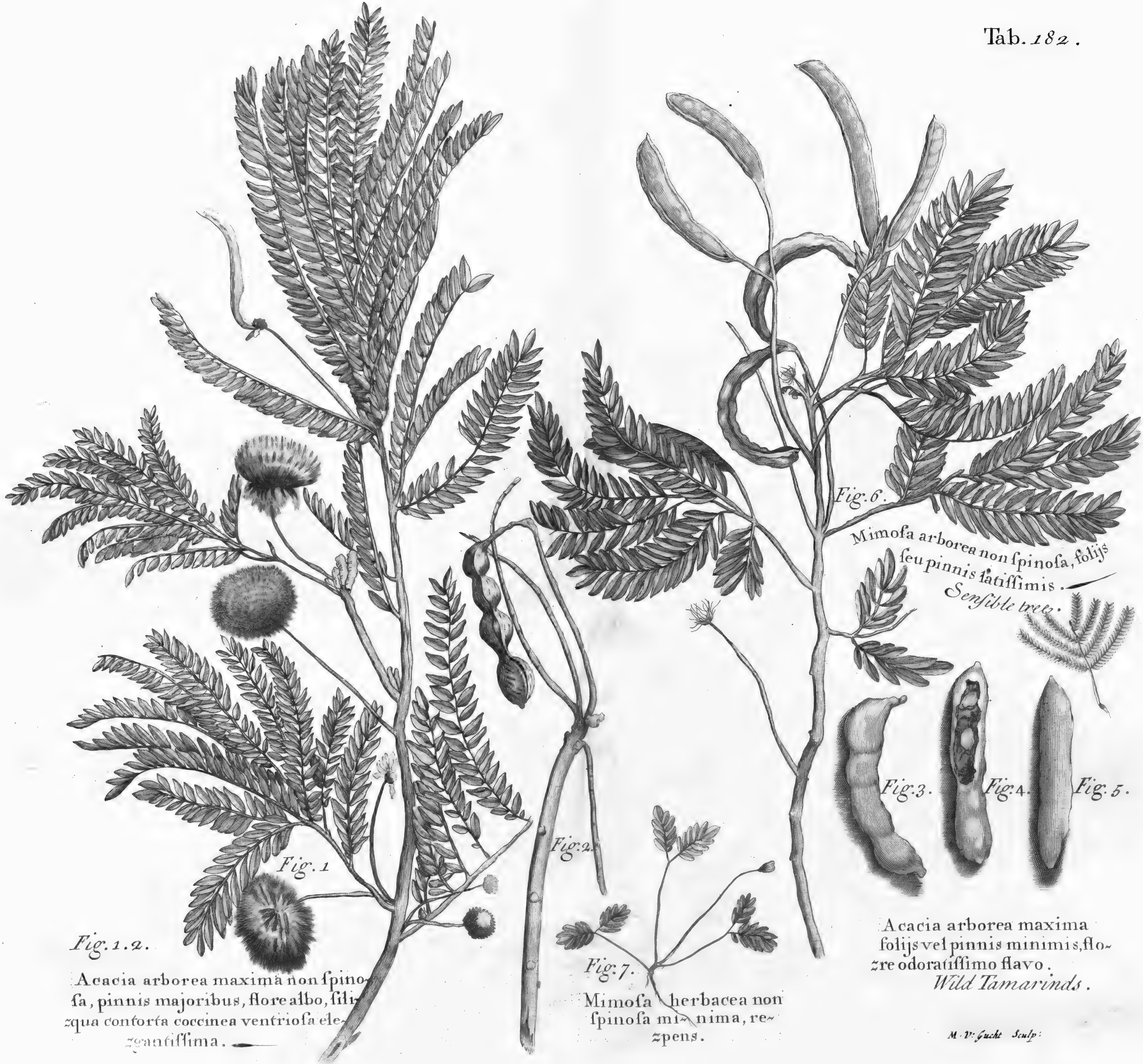


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2.

Acacia arborea maximâ non ſpinoſa, pinnis majoribus, flore albo, ſiliqua contorta coccinea ventrioſa elegantiſſima.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

Mimoſa herbacea non ſpinoſa minima, repens.

Fig. 6.

Mimoſa arborea non ſpinoſa, foliis ſeu pinnis latiſſimis.
Senſible tree.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Acacia arborea maxima folijs vel pinnis minimis, flore odoratiſſimo flavo.
Wild Tamarinds.

M. V. Gucht Sculp:

Fig. 2

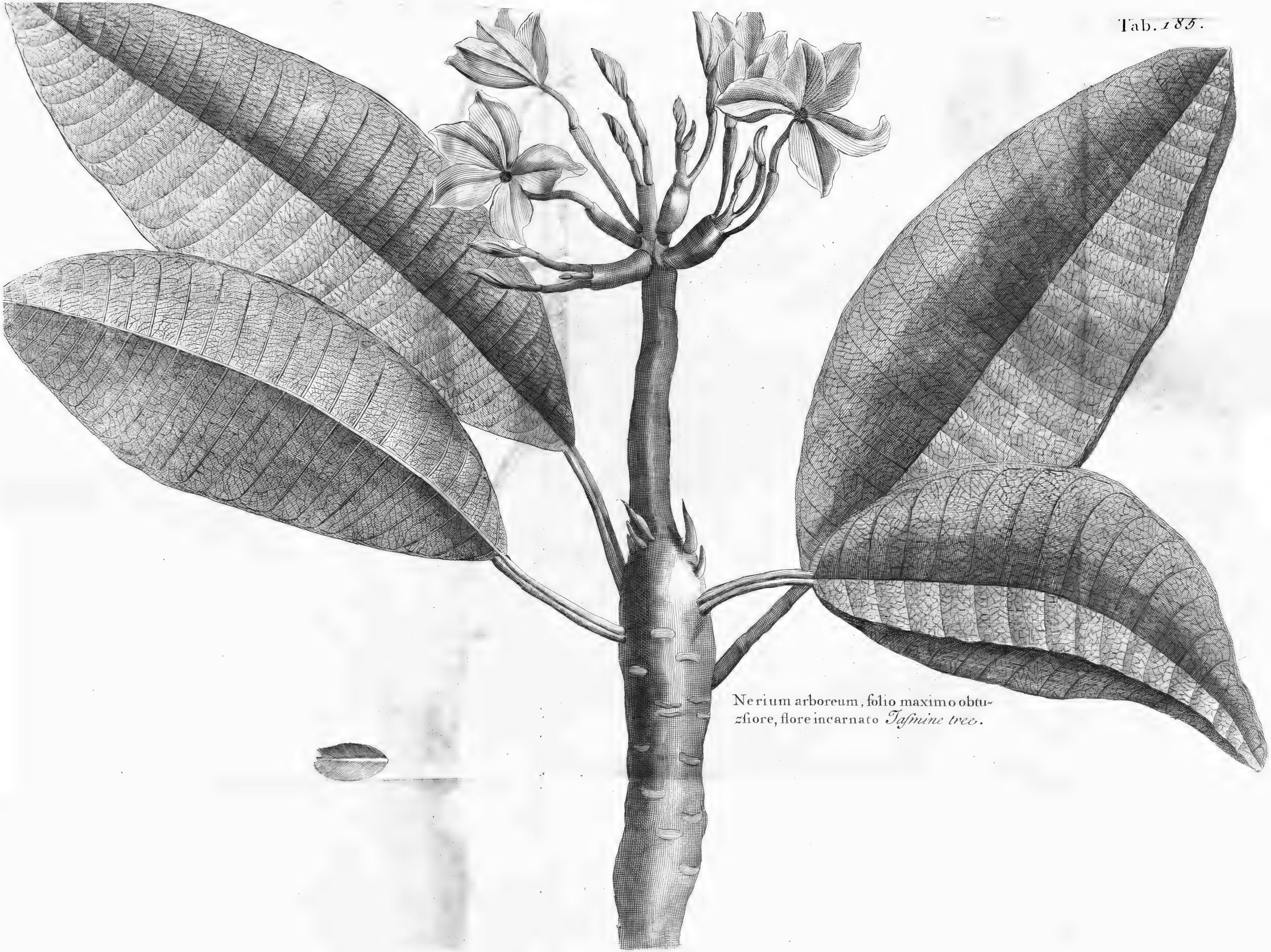
Nerio affinis arbor, versicolora materie, lauri folio lucido, flore pentapetaloide sulphureo amplo. *Spanish elm or Prince wood.*

Fig. 1.

Arbor siliquosa brasiliensis, foliis pinnatis, costa media membranulis utrinq; extantibus alata. *Raij Hist.*

Ceratoniæ affinis siliquosa, lauri folio singulari, flore pentapotaloide purpureofri iato, siliqua crassa brevi, pulpa esculenta & purgante semina ambiente.

The Bicby tree.



Nerium arboreum, folio maximo obtu-
ziore, flore incarnato *Jasmine tree*.

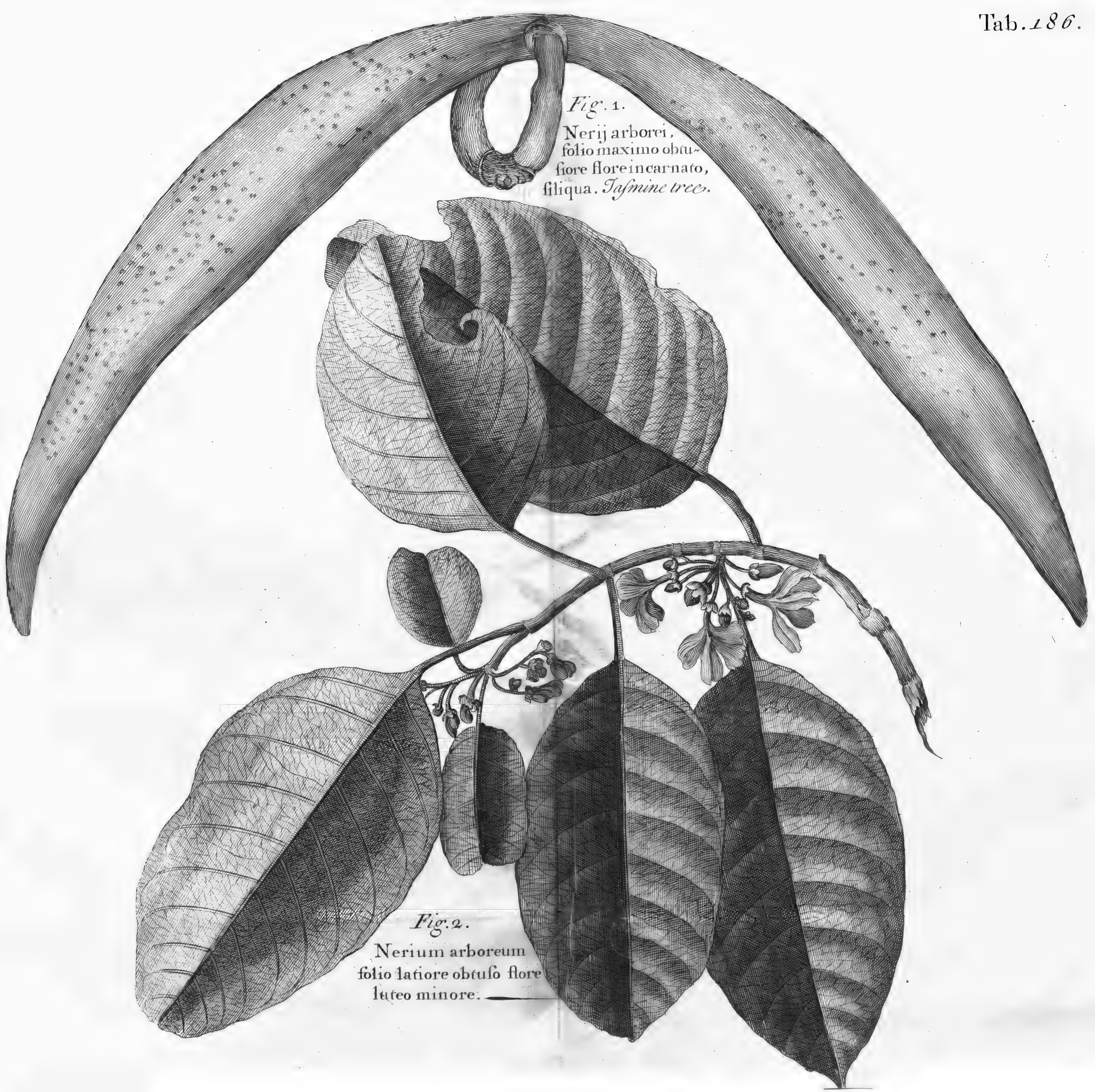


Fig. 1.
Nerij arborei, folio maximo obtuſiore flore incarnato, ſiliqua. *Jaſmine tree.*

Fig. 2.
Nerium arboreum folio latiore obtuſo flore luteo minore.

Fig. 1.

Mangle Iulife[illegible]ra, folijs ellip-
[illegible]ticis, ex adverſo [illegible]naſcentibus

Fig. 2.

Mangle folijs oblongis inte-
[illegible]gris, utrinq, molli lanugine
holoſericea obductis.

Fig. 3.

Myrti folio ar bor [illegible] cortice ar-
genteo, folijs oblongis [illegible] ad baſin la-
ſioribus acuminatis [illegible] inodoris ex
adverſo ſitis, flore pe[illegible]-utapeta-
loide pallide albican[illegible]te.

Silver wood.

M. V. Gucht Sculp

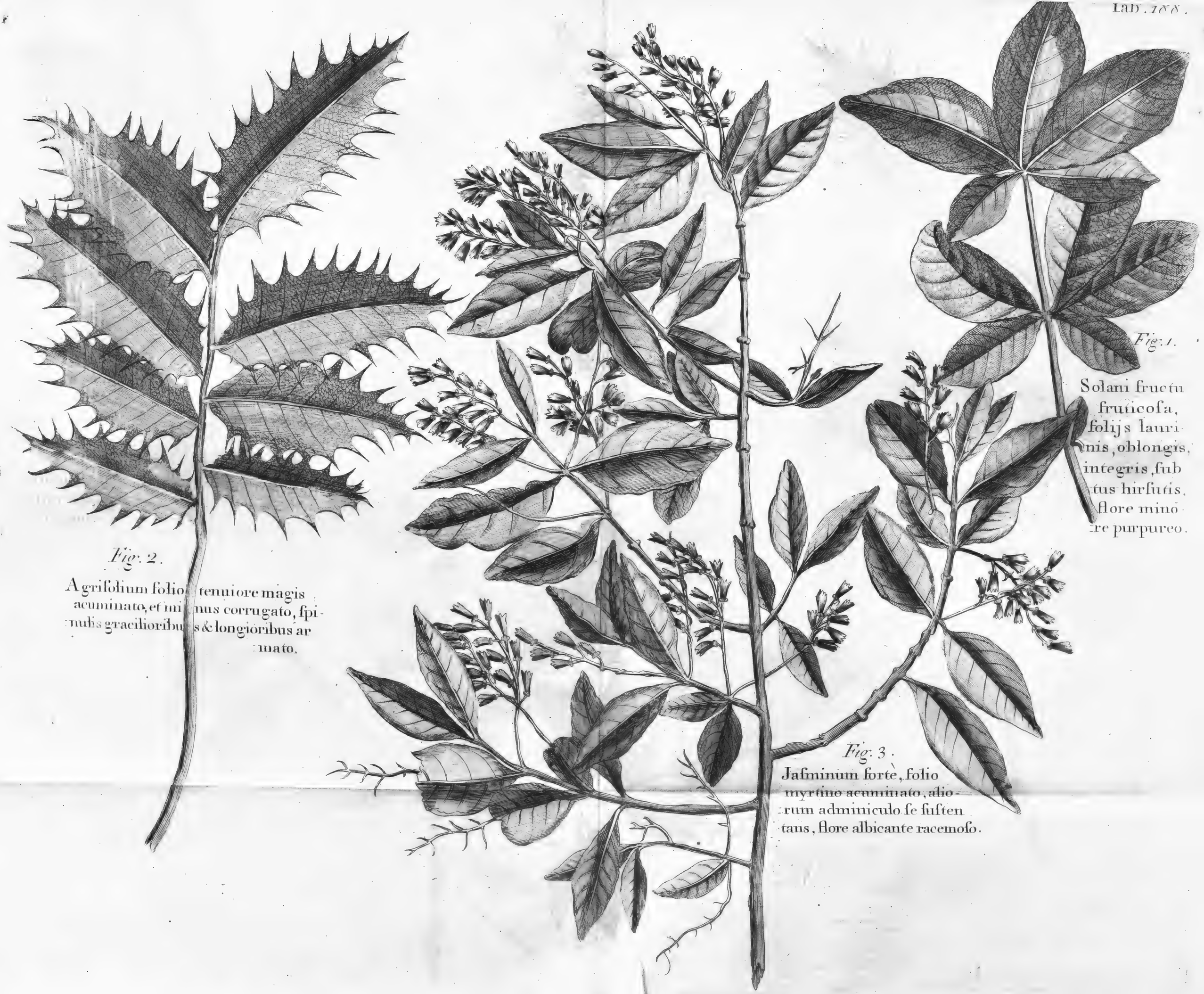


Fig. 1.

Solani fructu fruticosa, folijs laurinis, oblongis, integris, subtus hirsutis, flore minore purpureo.

Fig. 2.

Agrifolium folio tenuiore magis acuminato, et minus corrugato, spinulis gracilioribus & longioribus armato.

Fig. 3.

Jasminum forte, folio myrtino acuminato, aliorum adminiculo se sustentans, flore albicante racemoso.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2.
Thymelæa humilior folijs acutis atro-virentibus.

Fig. 4.
Ceraso forte affinis arbor racemosa, folijs laurinis ex adverso nascentibus, subtus albicantibus flore pentapetaloide.

Fig. 3.
Mangle Julifera folijs subrotundis, versus summitates latissimis, confertim nascentibus, cortice ad corria densanda utili *Olive bark tree.*

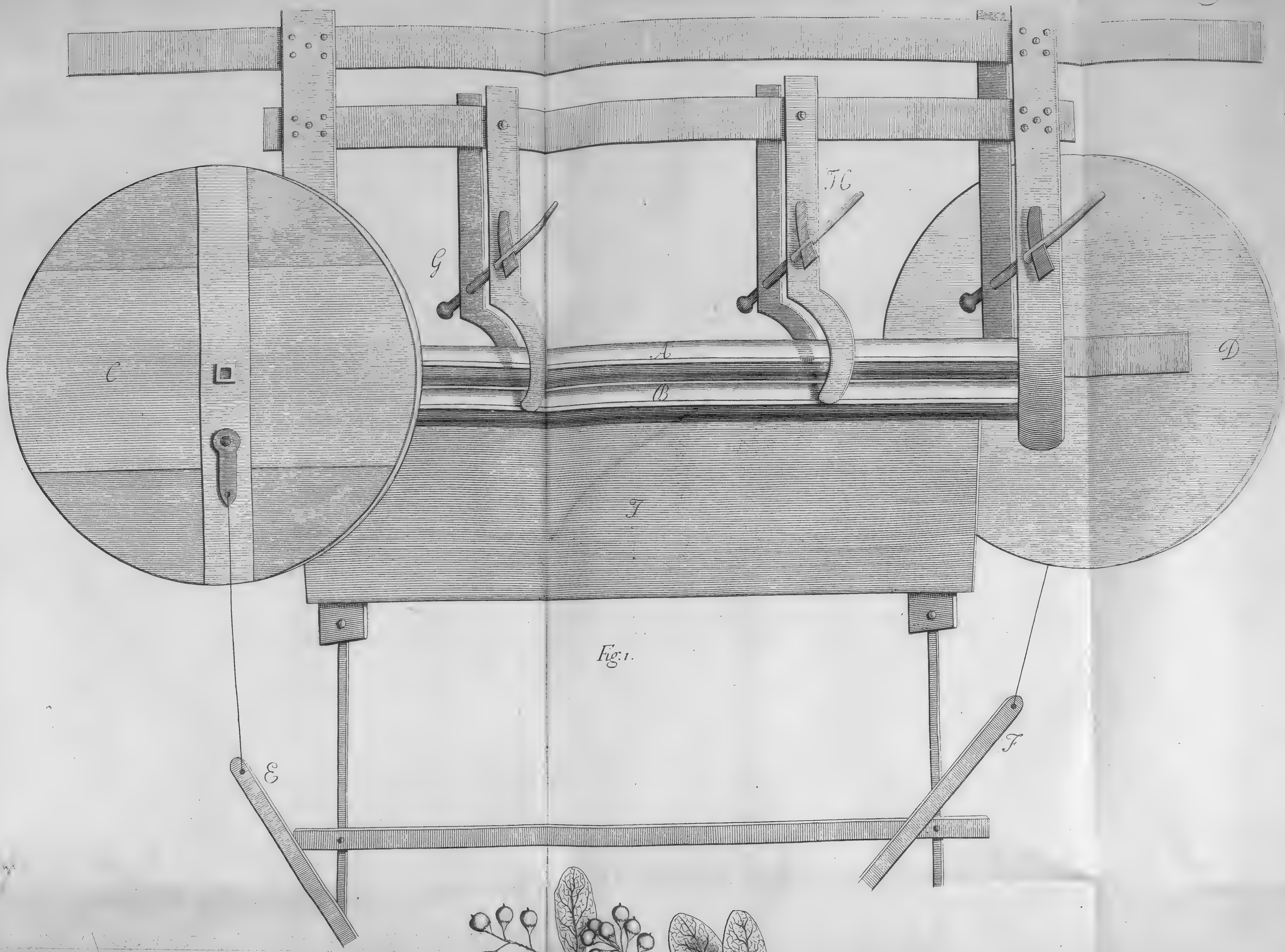


Fig. 1.

A Ginn Cotton,

about Four foot high,

described Hist. Vol. II. p. 68.

A B. 2. round rollers of about an inch & ½ diameter made smooth, with only 2. or 3. shallow furrowes in them. They are turn'd about 2. several ways by the help of 2 wheels, *C.* & *D.* by the Negroes feet sitting before it and placed at *E*, or *F*. *G* & *H.* are made to make the 2, rollers stand nearer or further from one another, so as to suffer the cotton to pass thrô leaveing the seeds. *I*, is a board about 2, foot & ½ long & 8, inches broad, where the cotton is laid to be drawn through between the 2. rollers, that so the seeds may be left on this side and the cotton go into a bagg on the further side, purged from its seeds, unless, the seeds be chaw'd by ratts, in which case they go through between the rollers and foul the cotton.

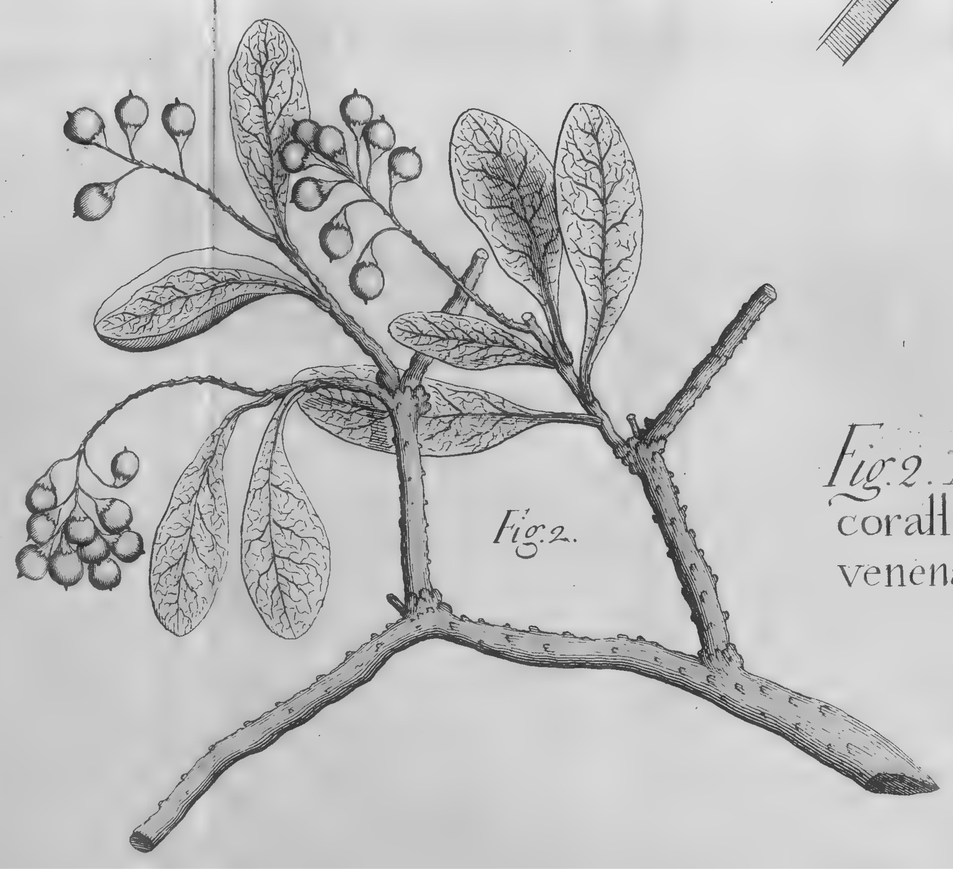


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Arbor bacci fera, lauri folia, fructu corallino ribium instar racemoso, calyculato venenato. Curran tree

Myrtus arborea, foliis laurinis, aromatica.
Pimienta or Iamaica-pepper-tree

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Arbor baccifera, laurifolia, aromatica, fructu viridi calyculato racemoso.
Cortex Winteranus or wild-Cinamon-tree.

Fig. 1.
Myrti folio arbor, folijs longissimis inodoris.

Fig. 3.
Myrto affinis buxi folijs floribus pallide luteis.

Fig. 2.
Myrtus arborea inodora, folijs latis subrotundis, flore albo, fructu monopyreno.

M. v. Fuchs Sculp.

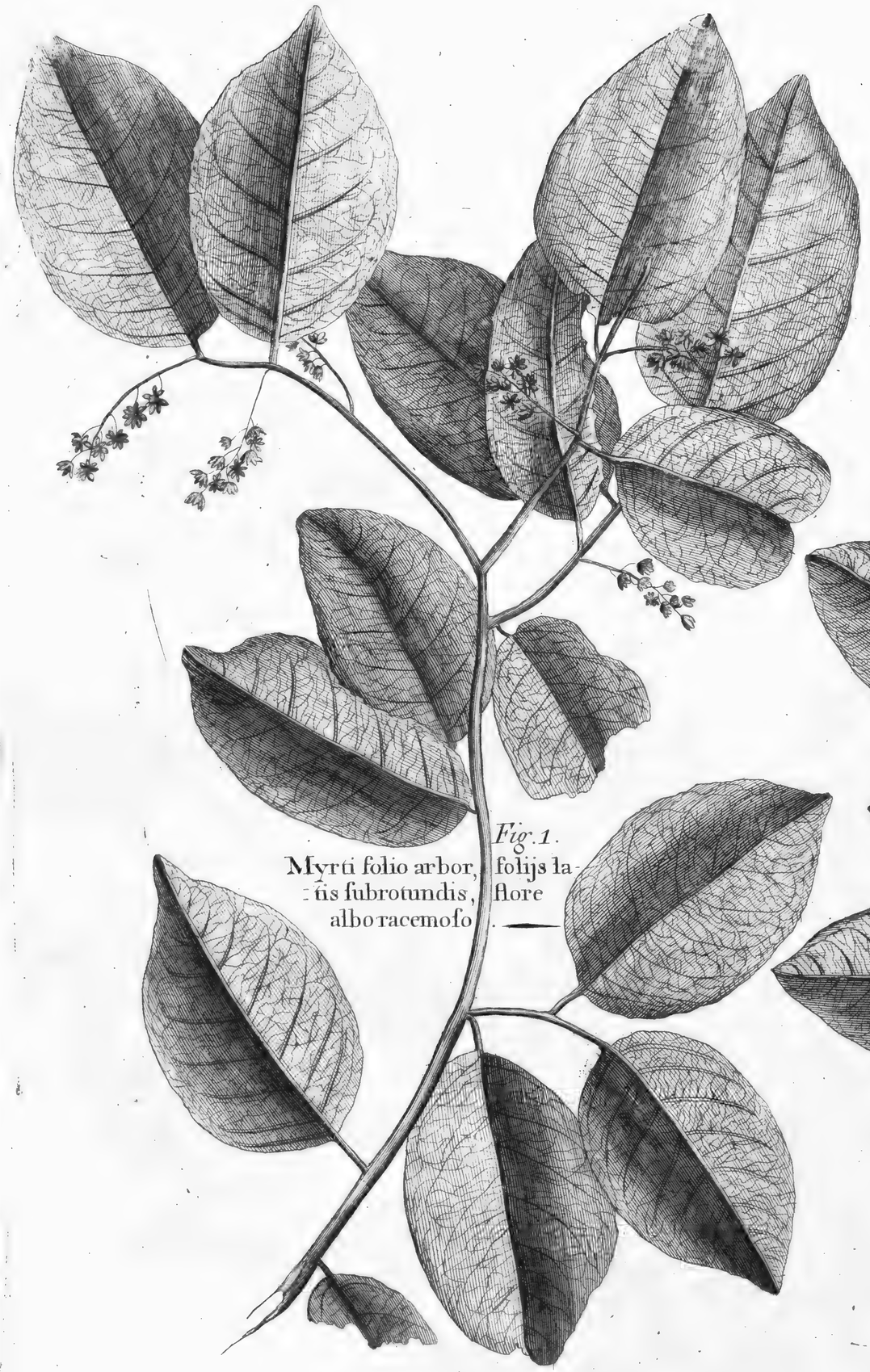


Fig. 1.
Myrti folio arbor, foliis latifsimis subrotundis, flore albo racemoso.

Fig. 2.
Myrto affinis arbor, foliis laurinis, flore albo tetrapetalo odorato.

Fig. 2.
Periclymenum rectum, salviæ folio rugoso minore bullato, flore albo.
Wild Sage.

Fig. 1.
Loti arboris folio angustiore, arbor, rubi flore fructu polyspermo umbilicato.

Fig. 3.
Periclymenum rectum, salviæ foliis majoribus, oblongis, mucronatis, subtus villosis, alternatim sitis, flore et fructu minoribus.

Fig. 3.

Periclymenum rectum, humilius, salviæ folio rugoso majore, flore purpureo, fructu oblongo esculento purpureo.

Fig. 1.

Periclymenum rectum, salviæ folio rugoso, majore, subrotundo, bullato.

Fig. 2.

Periclymenum rectum, urticæ folio hirsuto majore, flore flavo.

Fig. 4.

Periclymenum rectum, salviæ folio rugoso longo et angustissimo.

Fig. 2.

Groſſulariæ fructu arbor maxima non ſpinoſa, malabathri folio, integro, minore, ſubtus ferrugineo.

Fig. 1.

Groſſulariæ fructu arbor maxima non ſpinoſa, malabathri folio, maximo, inodoro, flore racemoſo albo.

Fig. 2.
Groſſulariæ fructu non ſpinoſa, malabathri foliis longa et fructu majore cæruleo.

Fig. 1.
Groſſulariæ fructu arbor non ſpinoſa, malabathri folio maximo glabro et ſplendente.

Fig. 1.

Groſſulariæ fructu non ſpinoſa, malabrathri foliis ſubtus niveis, fructu racemoſo in umbellæ modum diſpoſito.

Fig. 3.

Baccifera arbor calyculata, foliis integris, oblongis, acuminatis, fructu rufeſcente.

Fig. 2.

Baccifera arbor calyculata, foliis laurinis fructu racemoſo eſculento ſubrotundo monopyreno pallide luteo, *The Bastard Locuſt-tree.*

Fig. 3.

Terebinthus maxima, pinnis paucioribus, majoribus, atq; rotundioribus, fructu racemoso, sparso.
Hog doctor tree, or Boar tree.

Fig. 1.

Terebinthus major fructu triangul

Fig 1. 2.

betulæ cortice,
ari *The Birch tree.*

Fig. 2.

M.v. Gucht Sculp:

Fig. 1.
Terebinthus foliio singulari non
alato, rotundo, succu
lento, flore tetrape
talo pallide luteo
fructu majo
re monopy
reno.

The Balsam tree.

Fig. 2.
Viscum latioribus &
subrotundis foliis, flo-
re purpureo.

M: V. Gucht Sculp:

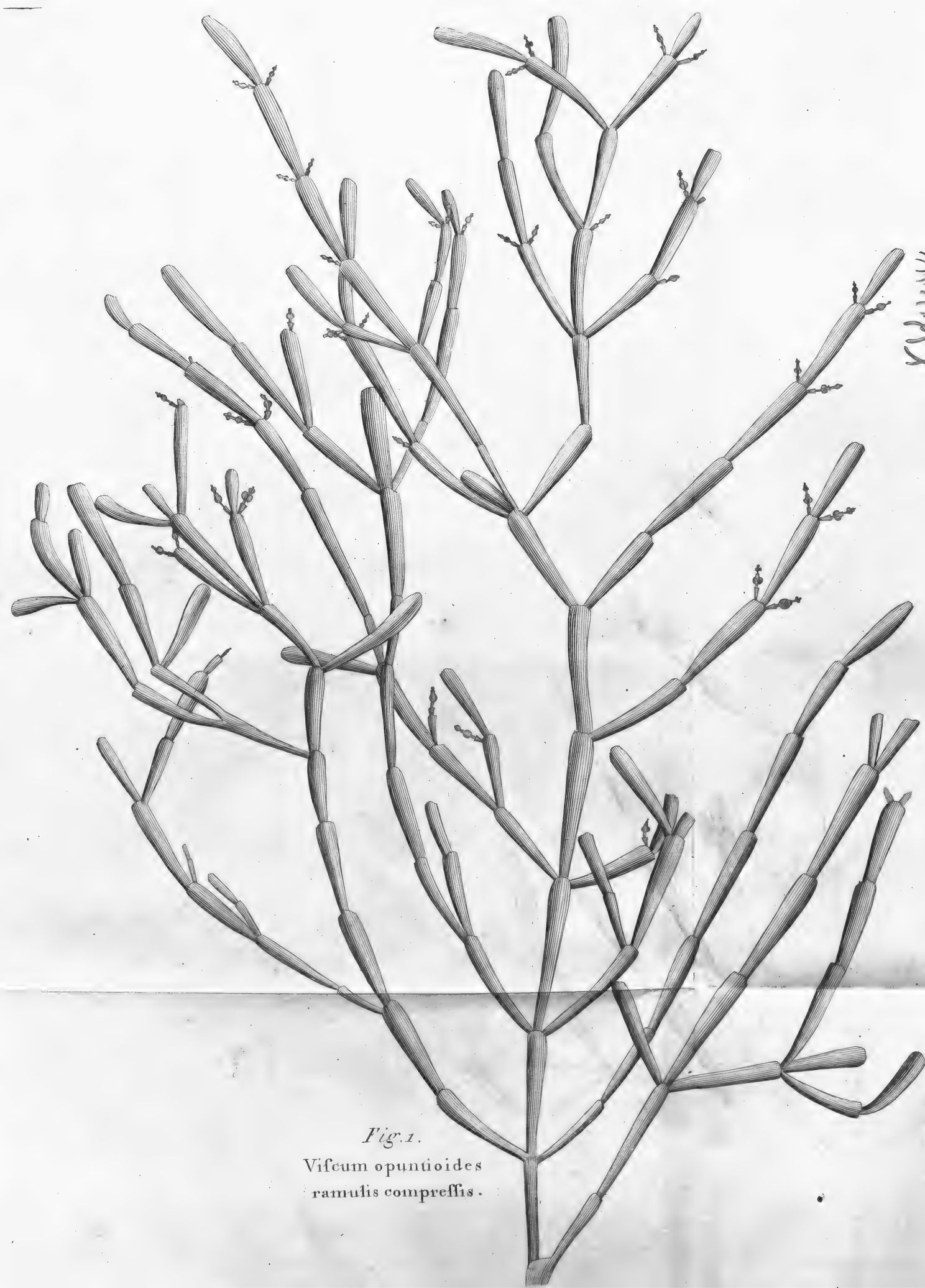


Fig. 1.
Viſcum opuntioides
ramulis compreſſis.

Fig. 2.
Viſcum ramulis et foliis longis,
denſiſſimis ſtriatis et radiatis.

M. V. Guche Sculp:

Fig. 1.

Thymelæa maritima ericæ folijs, furculis tumidis et tomentosis.

Fig. 2.

Cerasο affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, fructu cœruleo monopyreno testiculato.

Fig. 3

Buxi folio minore integro rotundo baccifera arbor, fructu minore dipyreno.

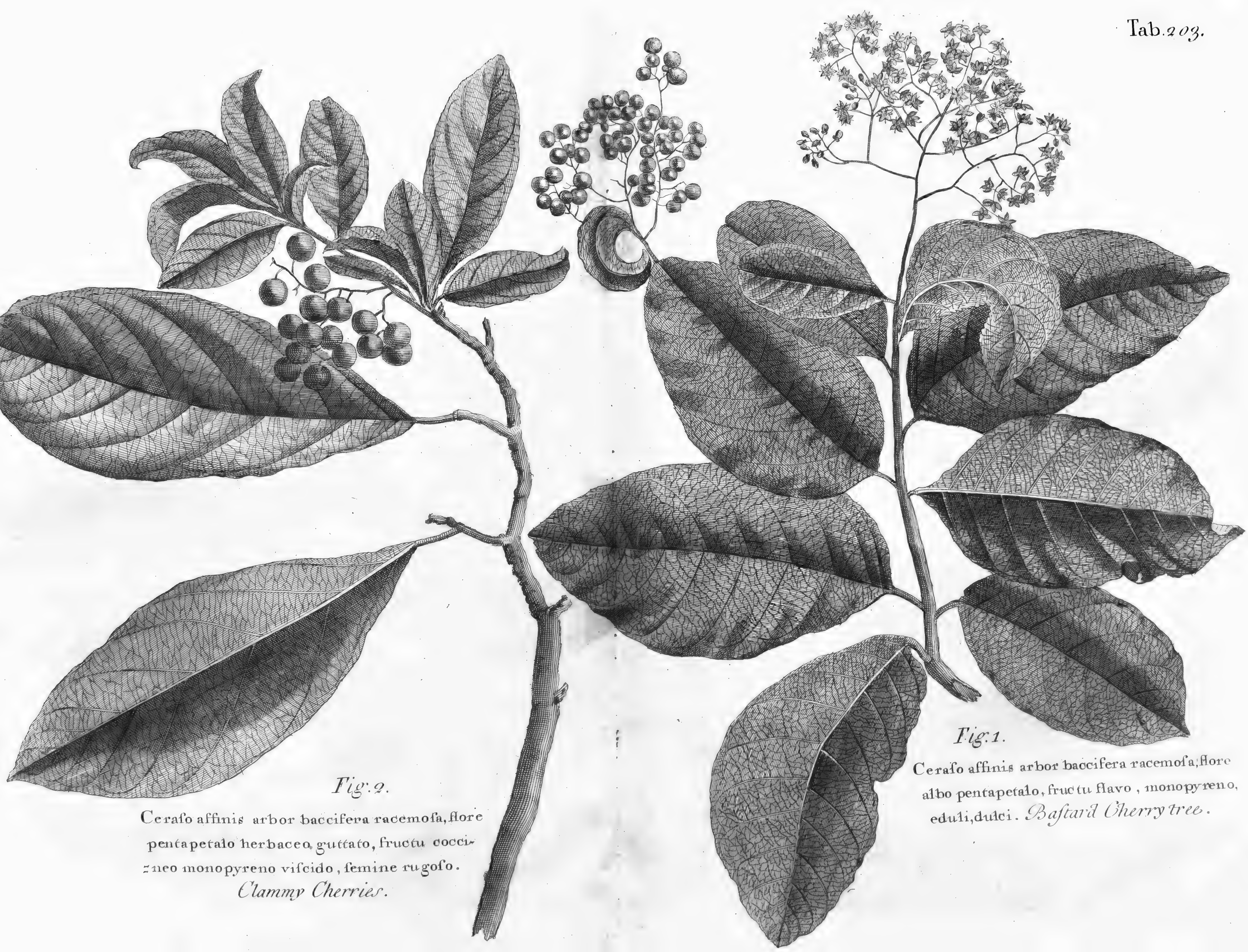


Fig. 2.

Cerasо affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore pentapetalo herbaceo, guttato, fructu coccineo monopyreno viscido, semine rugoso.
Clammy Cherries.

Fig. 1.

Cerasо affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore albo pentapetalo, fructu flavo, monopyreno, eduli, dulci. *Bastard Cherry tree.*

Fig. 1.

Iaſminum periclymeni folio, flore albo, fructu flavo, rotundo, tetrapyreno.

Fig. 2.

Iaſminum laurinis folijs, flore pallide luteo, fructu atrocæruleo polypyreno venenato.

Fig. 2.
Iasminum forte, arboreum, foliis lauriznis obtusis latioribus atrovirentibus, flore pentapetalo purpureo racemoso reflexo.

Fig. 1.
Iasminum laurinis oblongis forte, arboreum, foliis ex adverso nascentibus acuminatis flore albo.

Fig. 1.

Mali folio subtus albicante arbor baccifera, ligno durissimo, fructu monopyreno rubro officulo cannulato. *Iron wood.*

Fig. 2

Salicis folio lato splendente, arbor, floribus parvis pallide luteis pentapetalis, è ramulorum lateribus confertim exeuntibus

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

Fig. 3. 4.

Berberis fructu arbor maxima baccifera racemosa, foliis integris obtusis, flore albo pentapetalo odoratissimo, fructu nigro monopyreno. *Fiddle wood.*

Fig. 1.

Rhamnus foliis buxeis minimis confertim nascentibus spinis longis armata.

Fig. 2.

Arbor baccifera, folio subrotundo fructu cerasino sulcato rubro polypyreno, officulis cannulatis.

The Cherry tree, or Barbados cherries.

Fig. 3.

Arbor baccifera, folio oblongo subtilissimis spinis obsito, fructu cerasino sulcato polypyreno officulis cannulatis.

The Gouhage cherry.

Fig. 1.

Baccifera Indica trifolia, fructu rotundo mono pyreno. *Raÿ hist.*

Fig. 2.

Berberis fructu fru- ticosa ra- cemosa, fraxini folio alato, fructu nigro di pyreno

Fig. 1.

Buxi folio majore acu- minato arbor bacci-
fera fructu minore cr- oceo dipyreno.

Fig. 2.

Myrti folio anguſto a cuminato arbor racemoſa
baccifera, fructu ſulcato ſeu cannulato dipyreno.

Fig. 1.
Lycium buxi folio rotundiore integro, flore purpureo tetrapetalo, spinis validissimis & longis armatum.

Fig. 2.
Evonymus caudice non ramoso, folio alato, fructu rotundo tripyreno.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.
Vitis fructu minore rubro acerbo, folio subrotundo minus laciniato, subtus alba lanugine tecto. *Wild vine or Waterwith.*

Fig. 1.

Solani fructu fruticosa, foliis laurinis oblongis integris subtus hirsutis, flore minore purpureo.

Fig. 2.

Arbor baccifera, foliis oblongis acuminatis, floribus confertim ex alis foliorum erumpentibus, fructu minimo croceo.

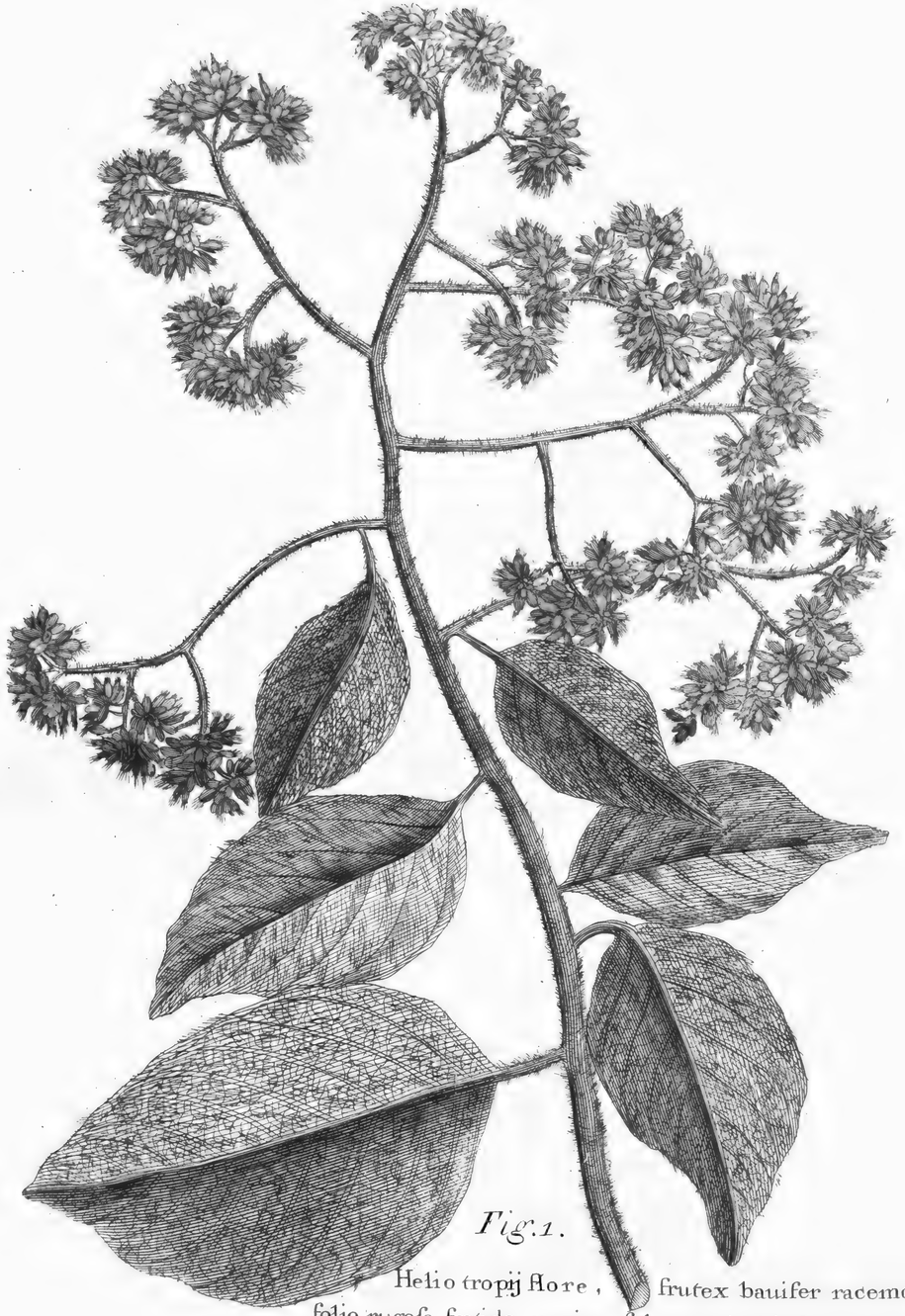


Fig. 1.

Helio tropij flore, frutex bauifer racemosus, folio rugoso, fœtido, maximo, subrotundo, hirsuto, fructu albo.

Fig. 2.

Helio tropij flore, frutex, folio, maximo, oblongo, acuminato, glabro.

M.V. Gucht Sculp.

Fig. 1.

Rubus foliis longiori- bus, subtus molli lanu- ginе obductis canis, flore & fructu minoribus

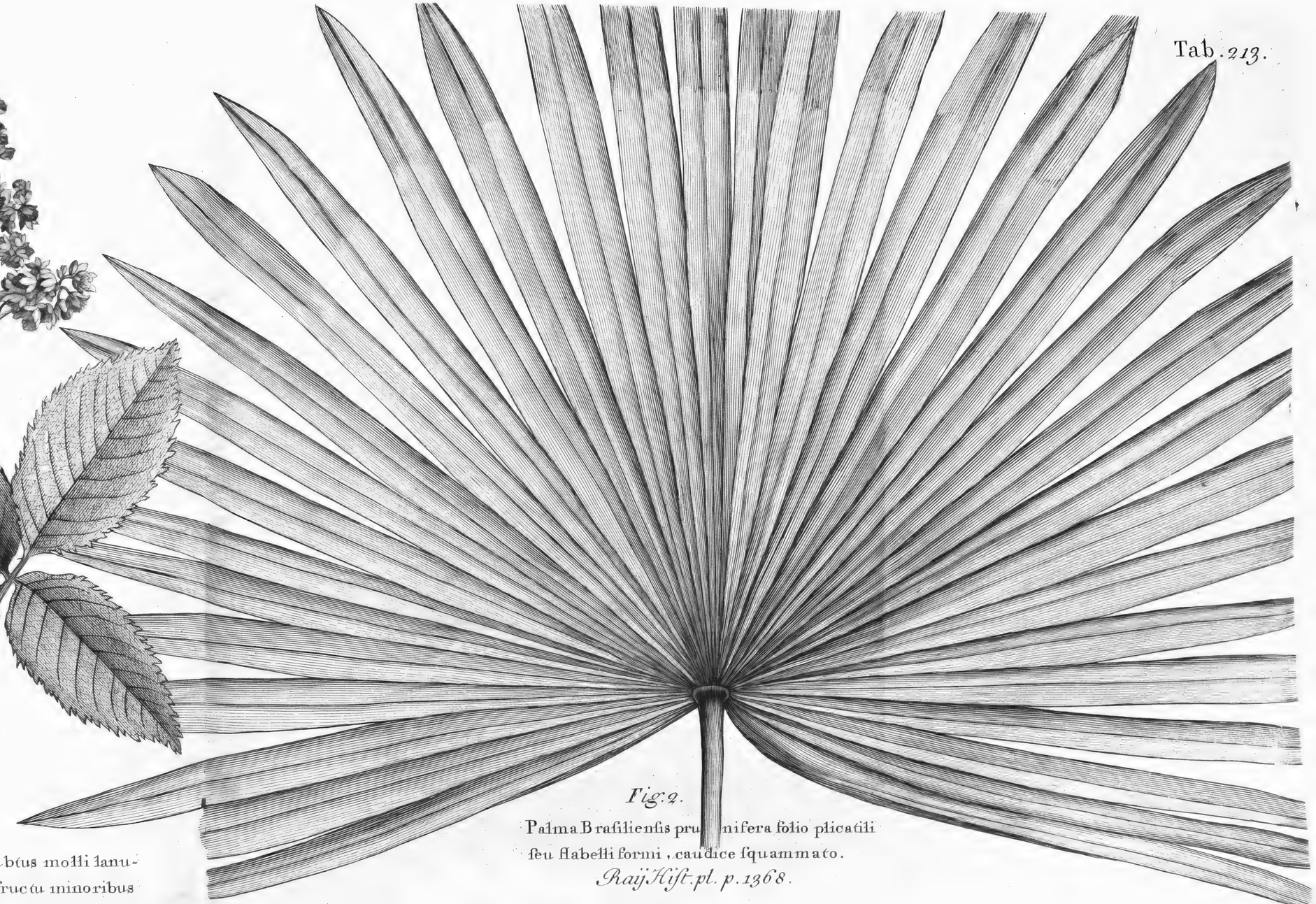
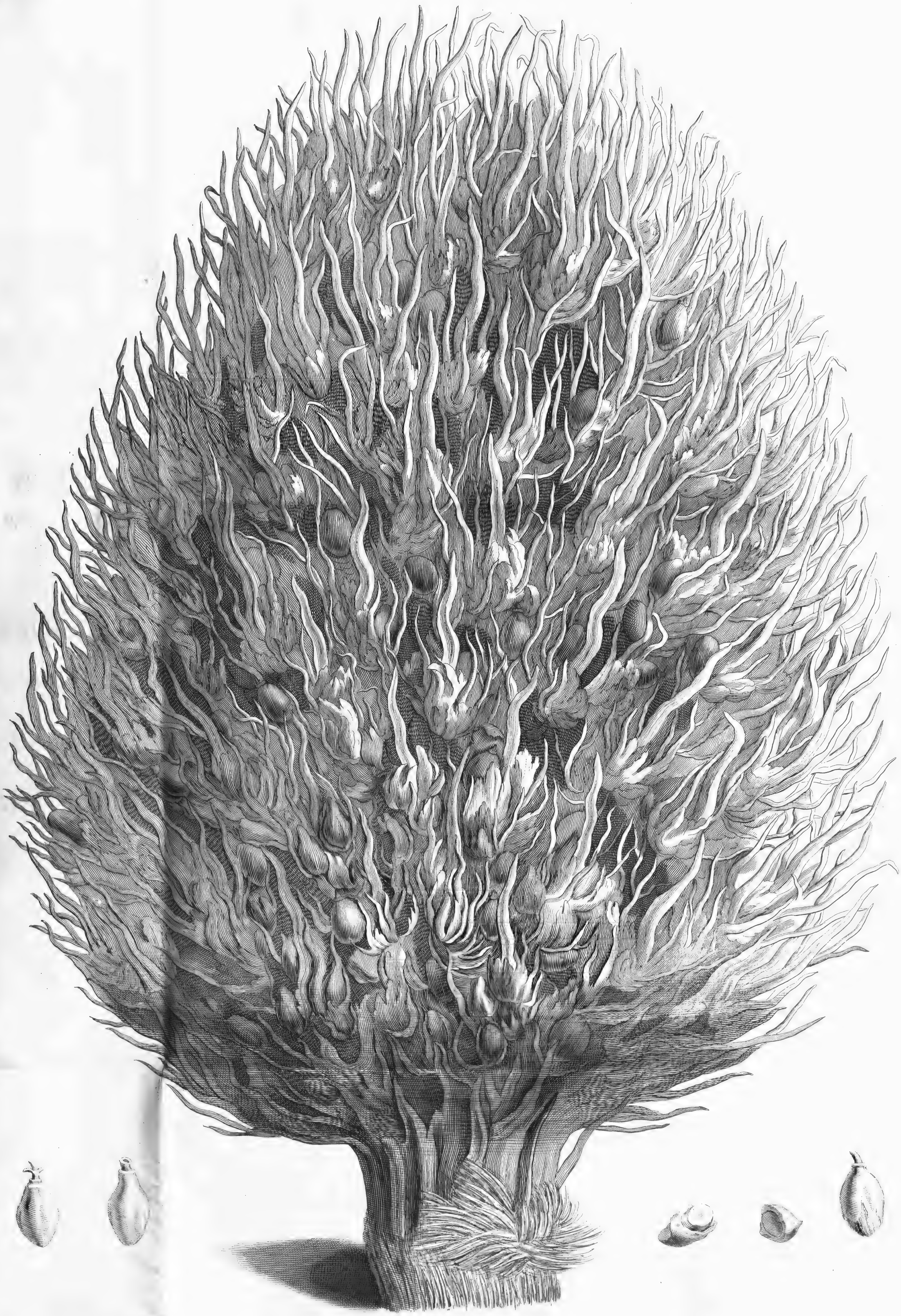


Fig. 2.

Palma Brasilienſis pru nifera folio plicatili ſeu flabelliformi, caudice ſquammato.

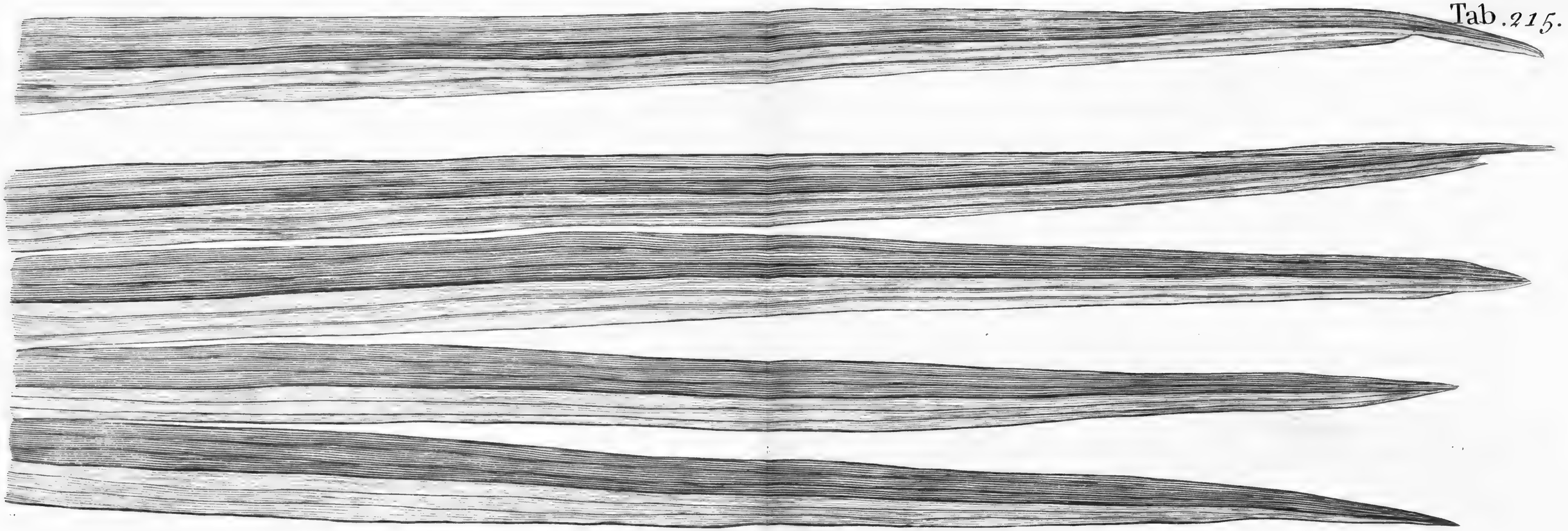
Raij Hiſt. pl. p. 1368.

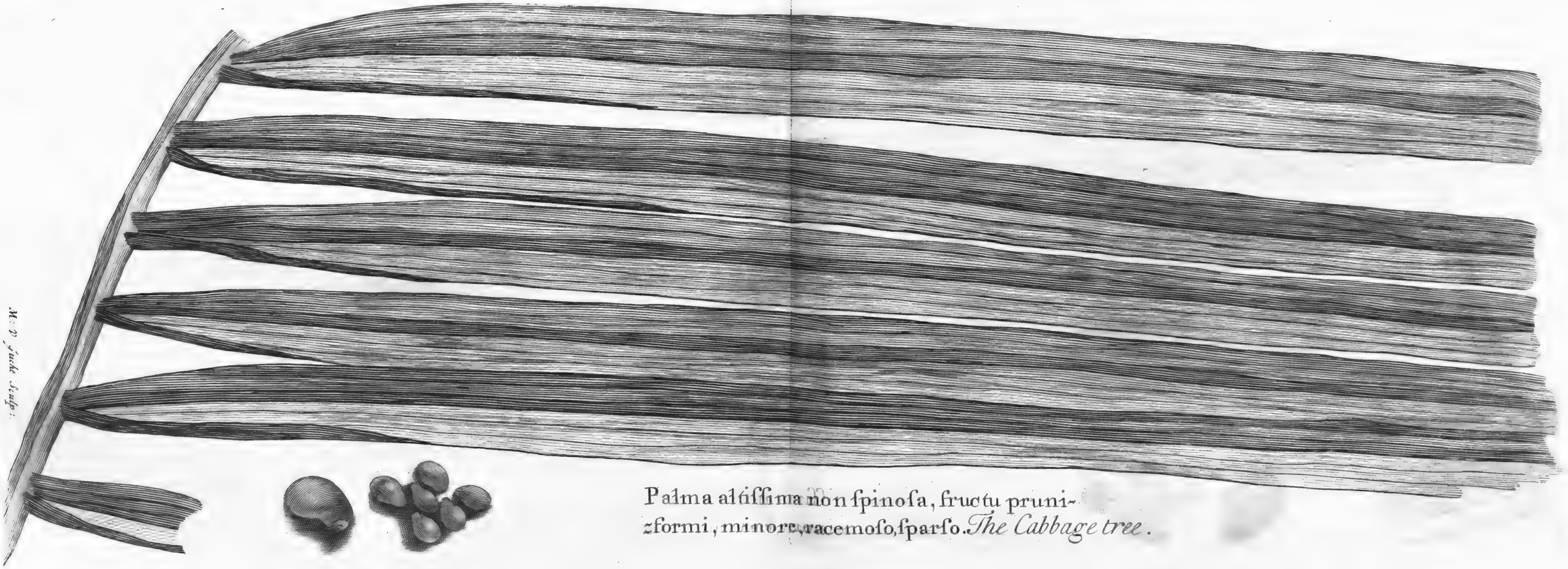
M. V. Gucht Sculp.



Palma foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoso.

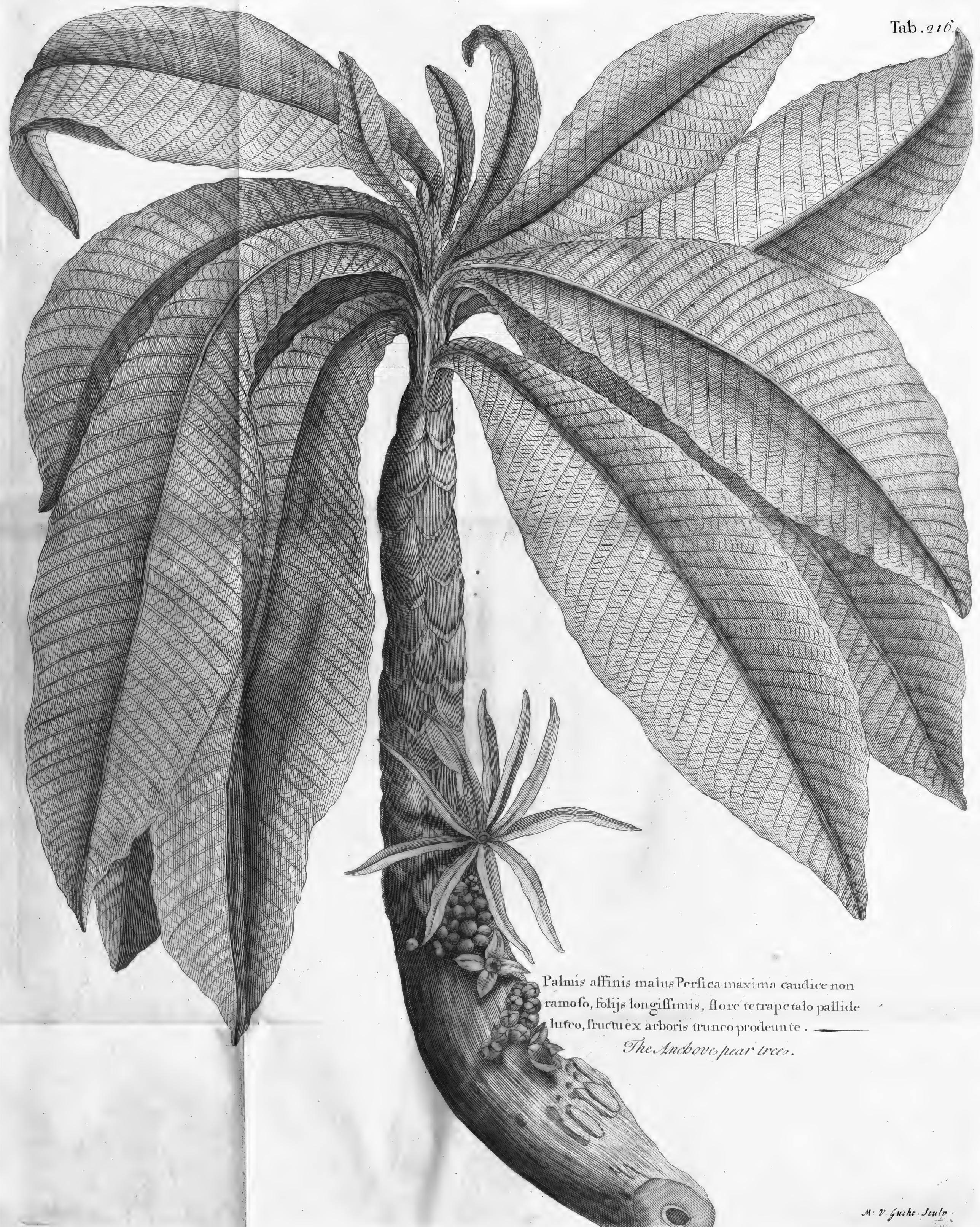
M.P.ta Gaeta Sculp.





Palma altissima non spinosa, fructu pruni-
formi, minore, racemoso, sparso. *The Cabbage tree.*

M. P. Tuche Sculp.



Palmis affinis malus Persica maxima caudice non ramoso, foliis longissimis, flore tetrapetalo pallide luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte.

The Anchove pear tree.

M. V. Gucht. Sculp.

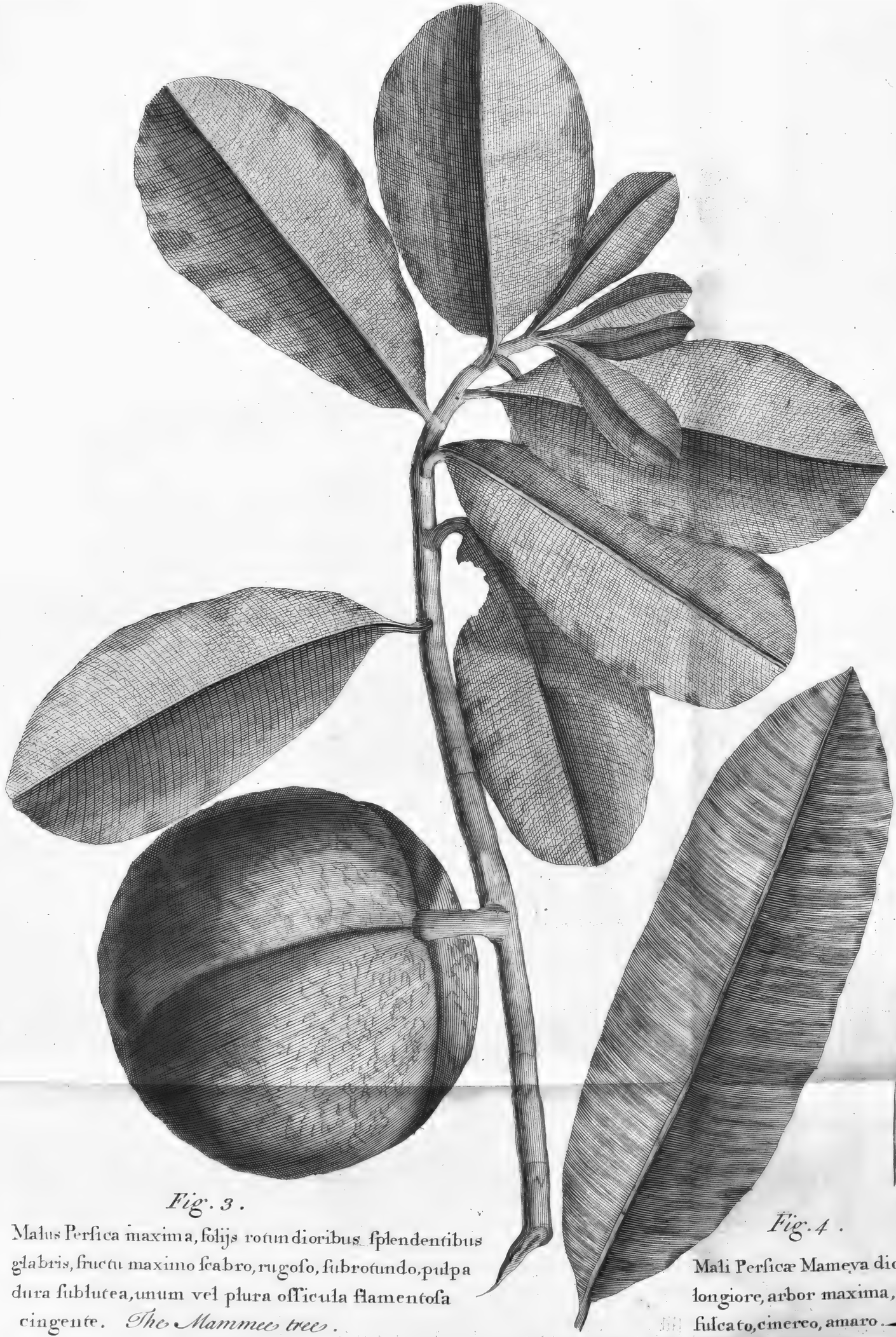


Fig. 3.

Malus Persica maxima, foliis rotundioribus splendentibus glabris, fructu maximo scabro, rugoso, subrotundo, pulpa dura sublutea, unum vel plura officula flamentosa cingente. *The Mammee tree.*

Fig. 4.

Mali Persicæ Mameya dictæ folio longiore, arbor maxima, cortice fulcato, cinereo, amaro. —

Bastard Mammee tree or Santa Maria.

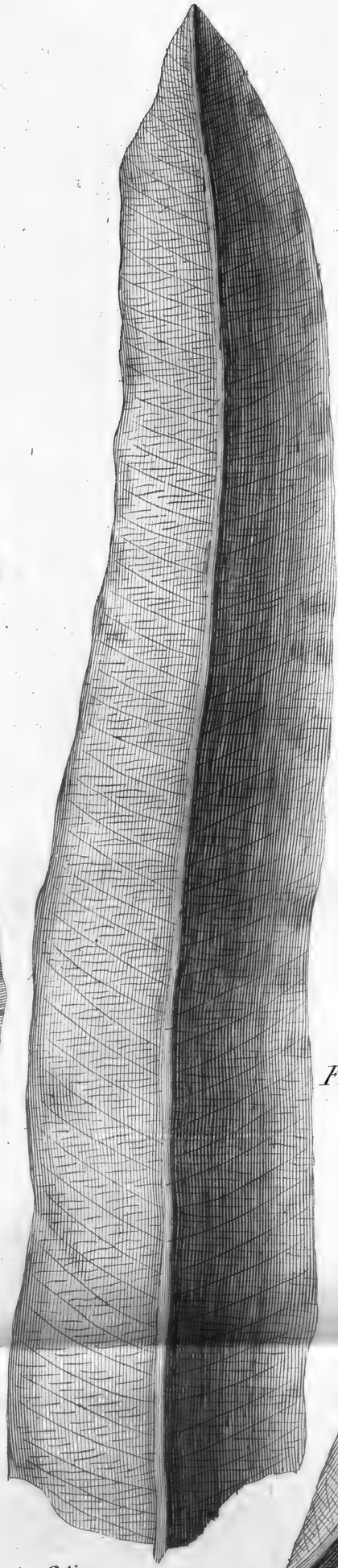


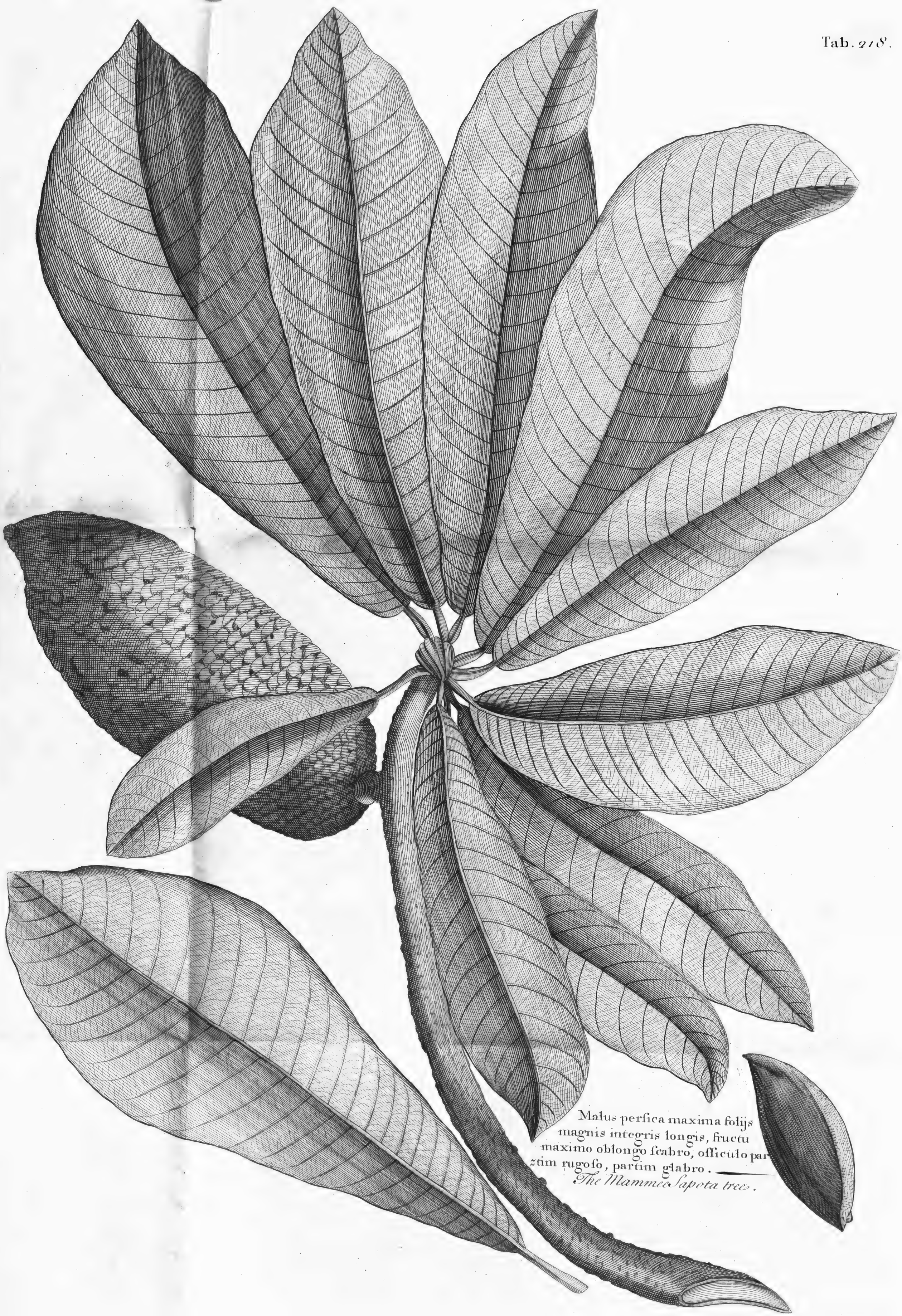
Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. 2

Palmis affinis malus Persica maxima cau~ ~dice non ramoso, foliis longissimis, flore tetrape~ ~talo pallide luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte.

The Anchove pear tree.

M. V. Gucht Sculp.



Malus perſica maxima foliis magnis integris longis, fructu maximo oblongo ſcabro, officulo partim rugoſo, partim glabro.

The Mammee Sapota tree.

Fig. 1. 2.

Myrobalanus folio alato fructu luteo magno fibroso.
The Yellow plumb-tree.

Fig. 2.

fraxini officulo

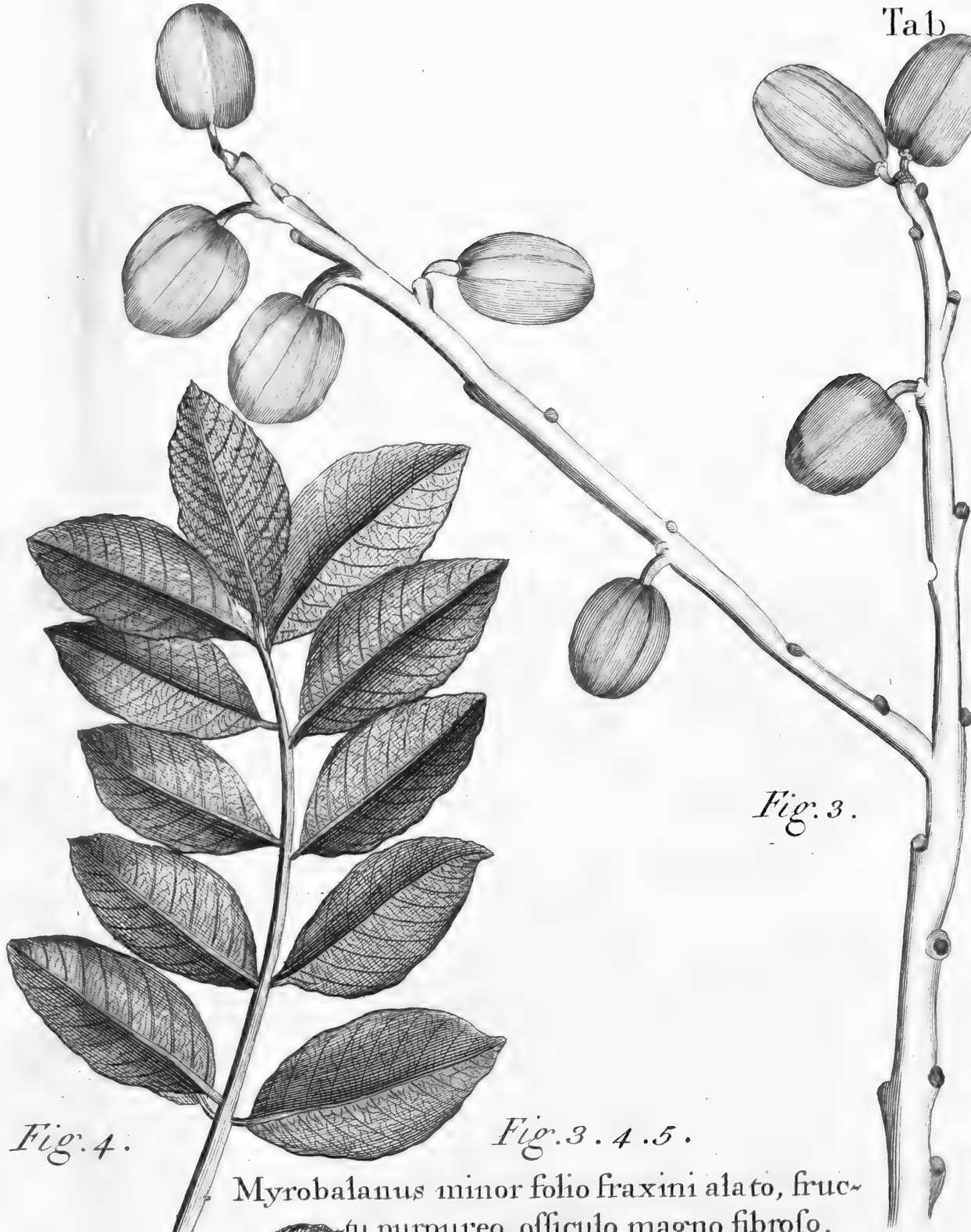


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. 4. 5.

Myrobalanus minor folio fraxini alato, fructu purpureo, officulo magno fibroso.
The Plumb-tree.

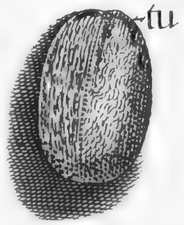


Fig. 5.

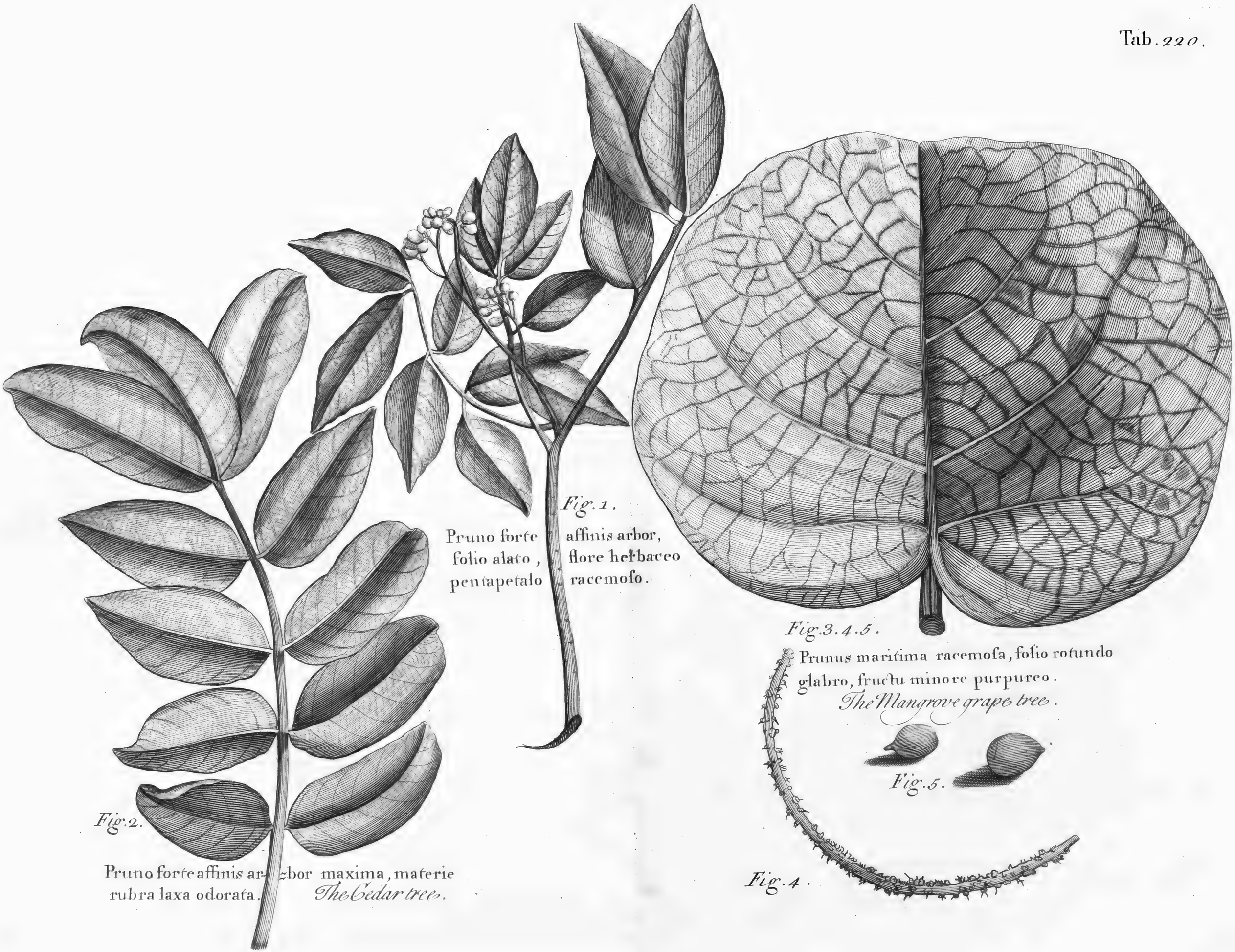


Fig. 1.

Pruno forte folio alato, pentapetalo affinis arbor, flore herbaceo racemoso.

Fig. 2.

Pruno forte affinis arbor maxima, materie rubra laxa odorata. *The Cedar tree.*

Fig. 3. 4. 5.

Prunus maritima racemosa, folio rotundo glabro, fructu minore purpureo.
The Mangrove grape tree.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Tab. 221.

Fig. 2.

Arbor fortè pruniſera, folio ſubrotundo glabro venis purpu-reis.

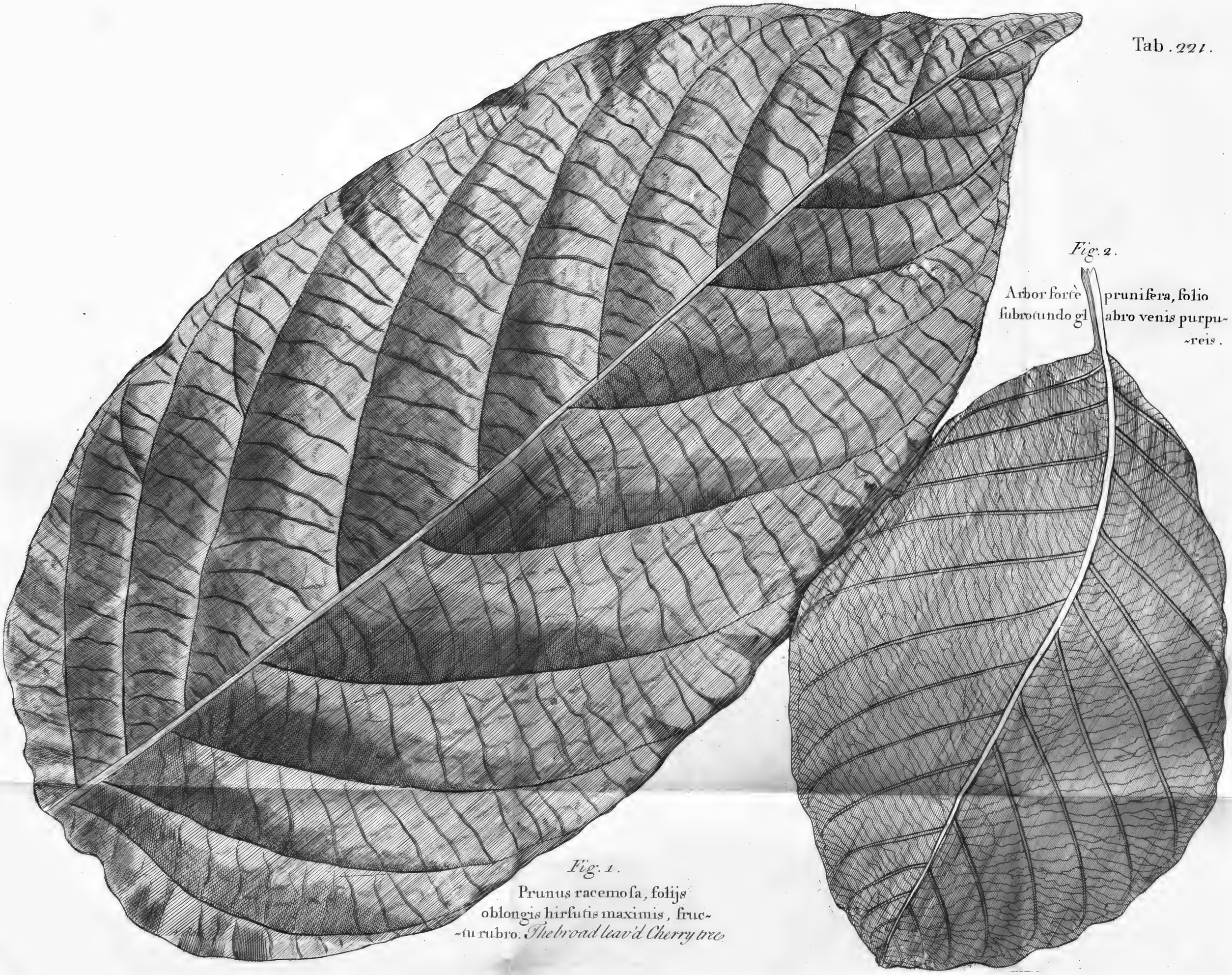


Fig. 1.

Prunus racemoſa, foliis oblongis hirſutis maximis, fruc-tu rubro. *The broad leav'd Cherry tree*

Fig: 3. 4. 5. 6.
Lignum Vitæ

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

Prunus racemosa, caudice non ramoso, alato fraxini folio non crenato, fructu rubro subdulci. *The maiden Plumb tree.*

Fig. 2.

Prunifera arbor, fructu maximo pyriformi viridi, pericarpio esculento butyraceo nucleum unicum maximum nullo officulo tectum, cingente. *The Avocado or Alegator pear-tree.*

Ficus Indica maxima, folio oblongo, funiculis
è summis ramis demissis radices agentibus se pro-
pagans, fructu minore sphærico sanguineo.

Fig. 4.

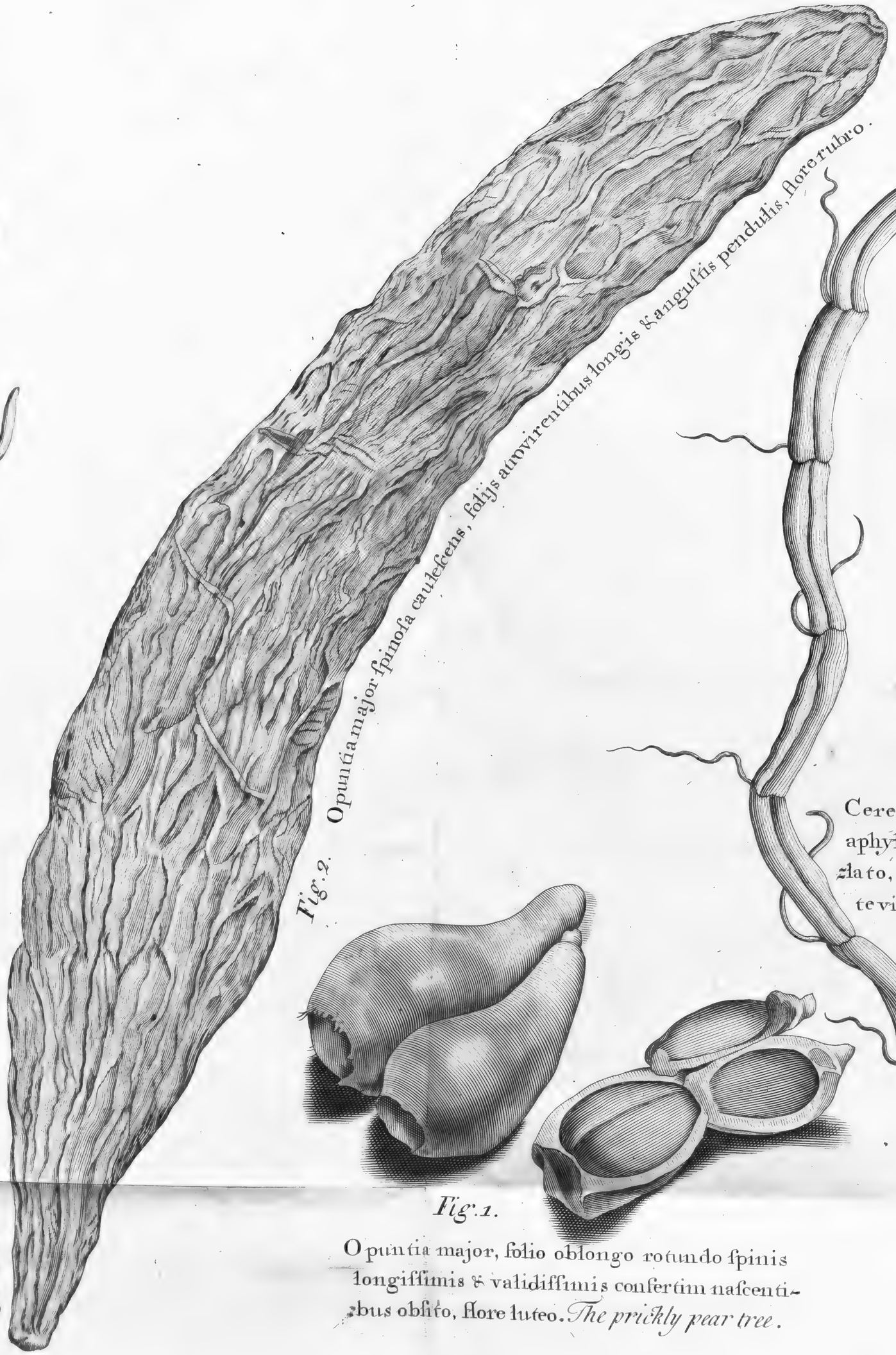


Fig. 2. Opuntia major fpinofa caulefcens, foliis atrovirentibus longis & anguftis pendulis, flore rubro.

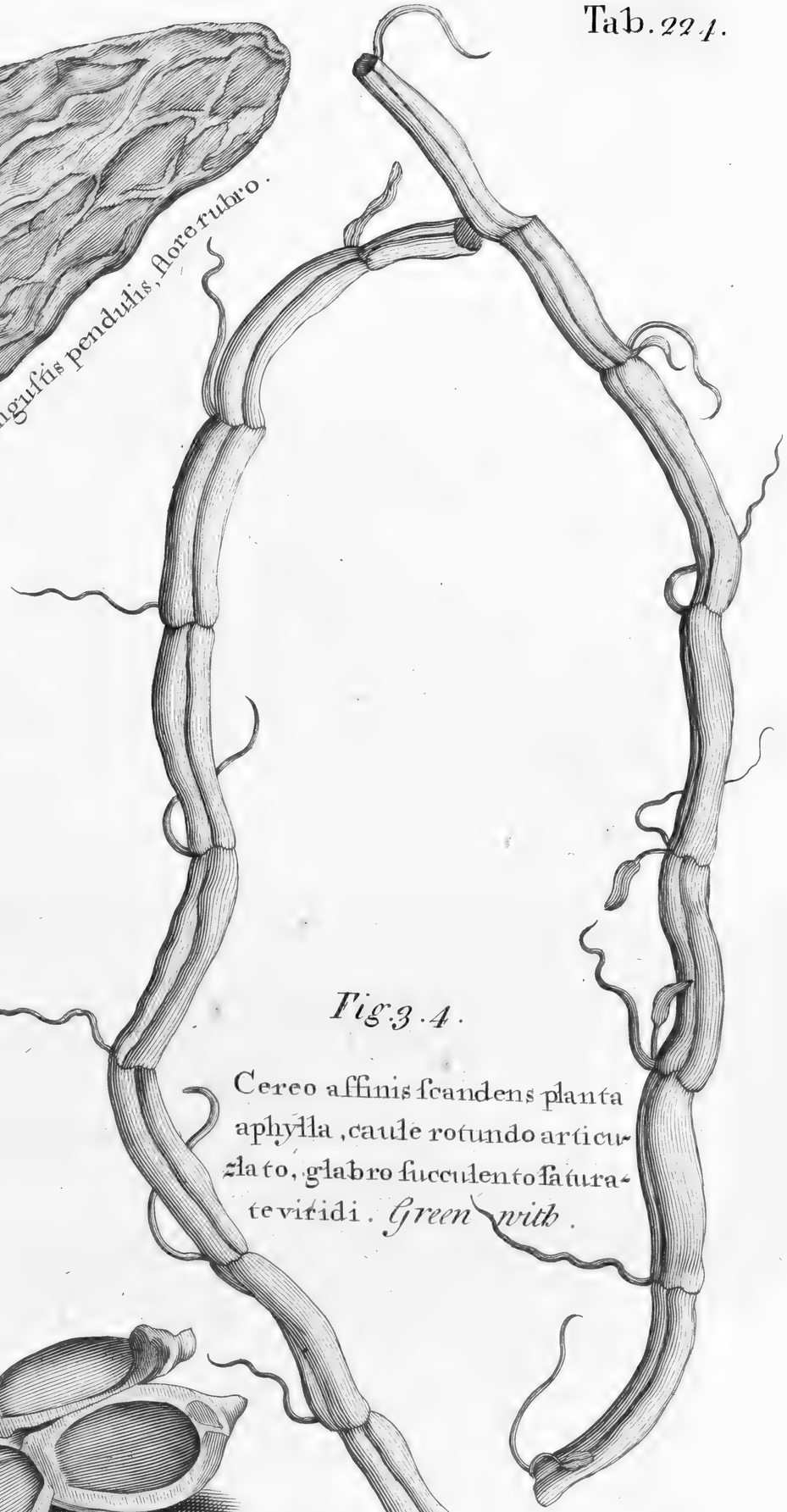


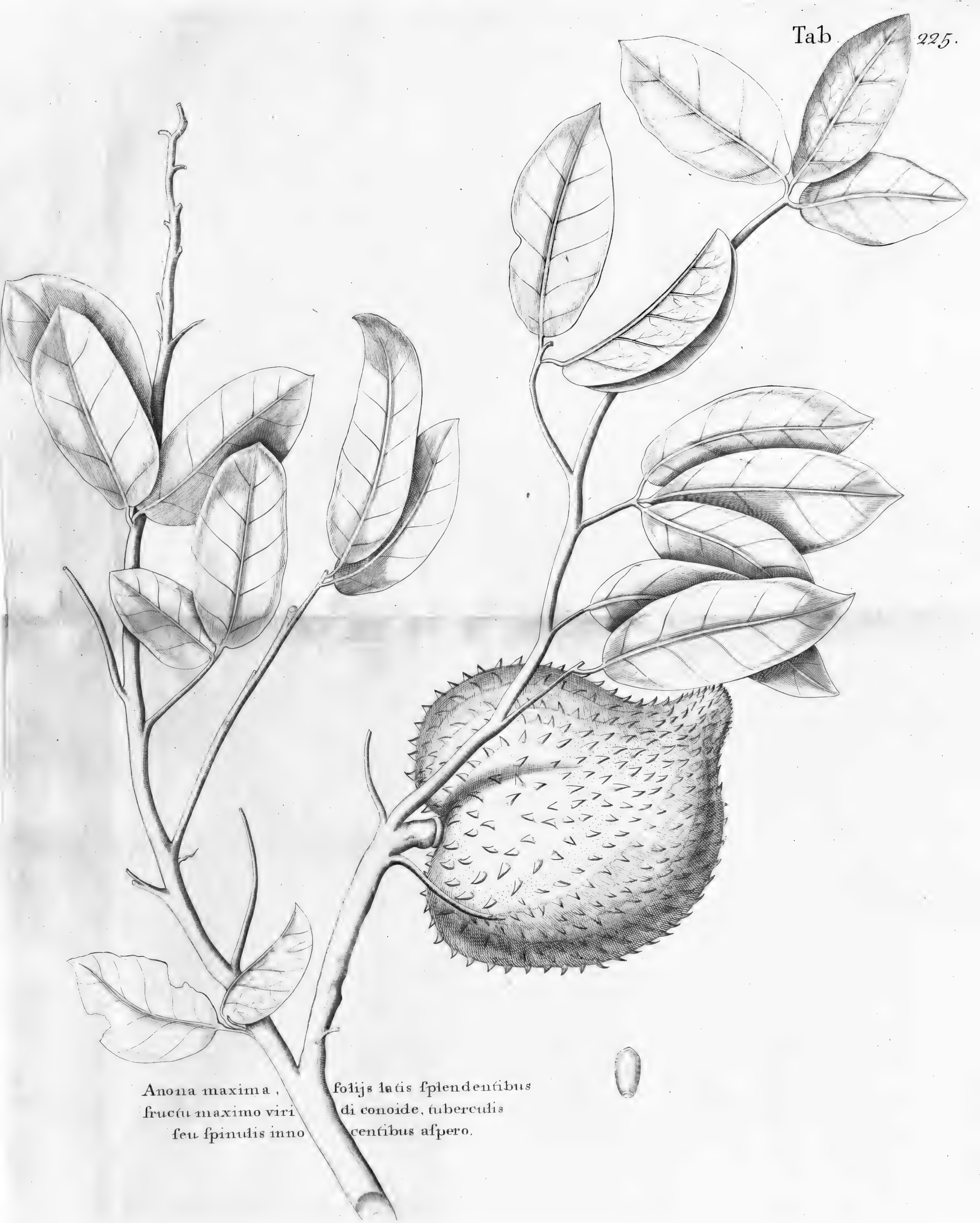
Fig. 3. 4.

Cereo affinis fcandens planta aphylla, caule rotundo articulato, glabro fucculento faturate viridi. *Green with.*

Fig. 1.

Opuntia major, folio oblongo rotundo fpinis longiffimis & validiffimis confertim nafcentibus obfito, flore luteo. *The prickly pear tree.*

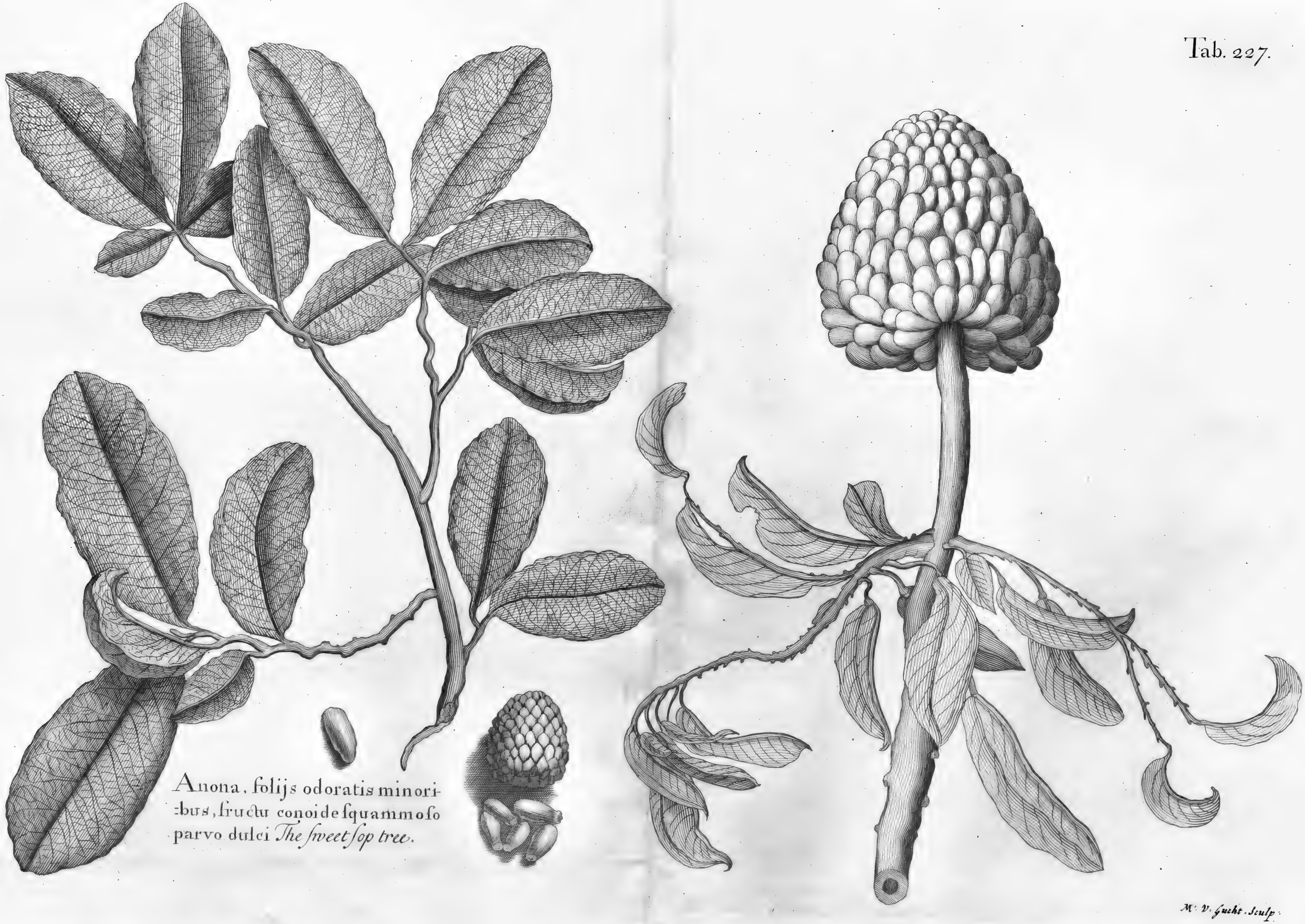
M. V. Gucht Sculp.



Anona maxima, folijs latis splendentibus
fructu maximo viridi conoide, tuberculis
seu spinulis innocentibus aspero.

Anona maxima, folijs oblongis angustis, fructu maximo luteo conoide, cortice glabro in areolas distincto. *The Custard apple tree.*

M. V. Gucht Sculp.



Anona, folijs odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide squammoso parvo dulci *The sweet sop tree.*

M: V. Gucht. Sculp.

Fig. 2.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, rhamni facie, spinosa, foliis oblongis confertim nascentibus.

Fig. 4.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris, confertim nascentibus, nervo folij medio, & ramulorum summitatibus lanugine ferruginea obsitis.

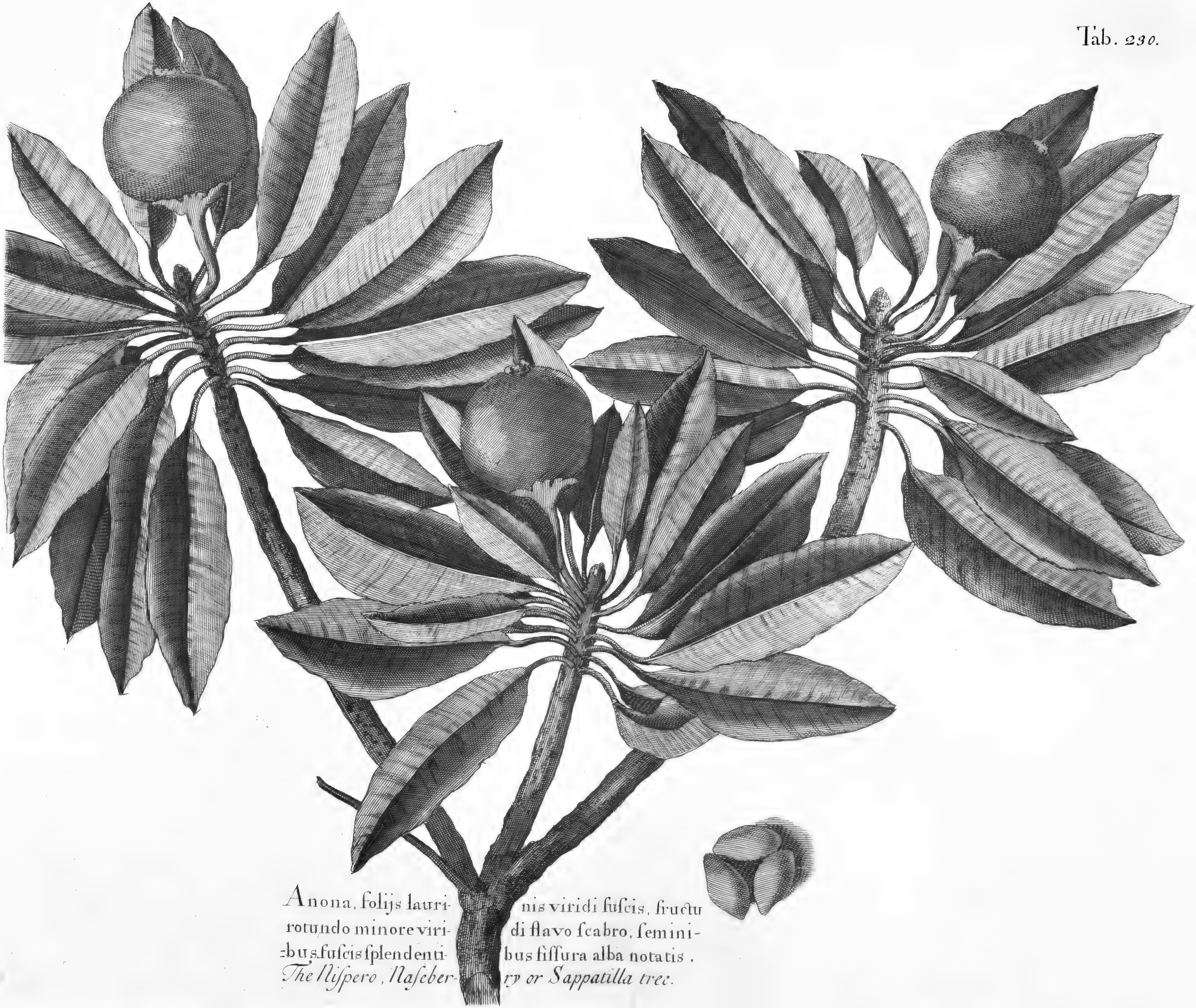
Fig. 3.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis subrotundis confertim nascentibus, ramulorum extremitatibus tumidis

Fig. 1.

Anonæ aquaticæ foliis laurinis atrovirentibus, frutu minore conoide, luteo, cortice glabro in areolas distincto, semina *Water apple Seeds.*

Anona, foliis subtus ferrugineis, fructu, rotundo majore, lævi, purpureo, semine nigro, partim rugoso, partim glabro. *The Starr Apple tree.*



Anona, folijs lauri- nis viridi fuſcis, fructu
rotundo minore viri- di flavo ſcabro, ſemini-
-bus fuſcis ſplendenti- bus ſiſſura alba notatis.
The Niſpero, Naſcber- ry or Sappatilla tree.

Fig. 1.

Lignum Campechianum, ſpecies quædam.
Brafil. Laet. Logwood.

Fig. 3. 4.
Pſeudo-ſantalum croceum. Brazilletto

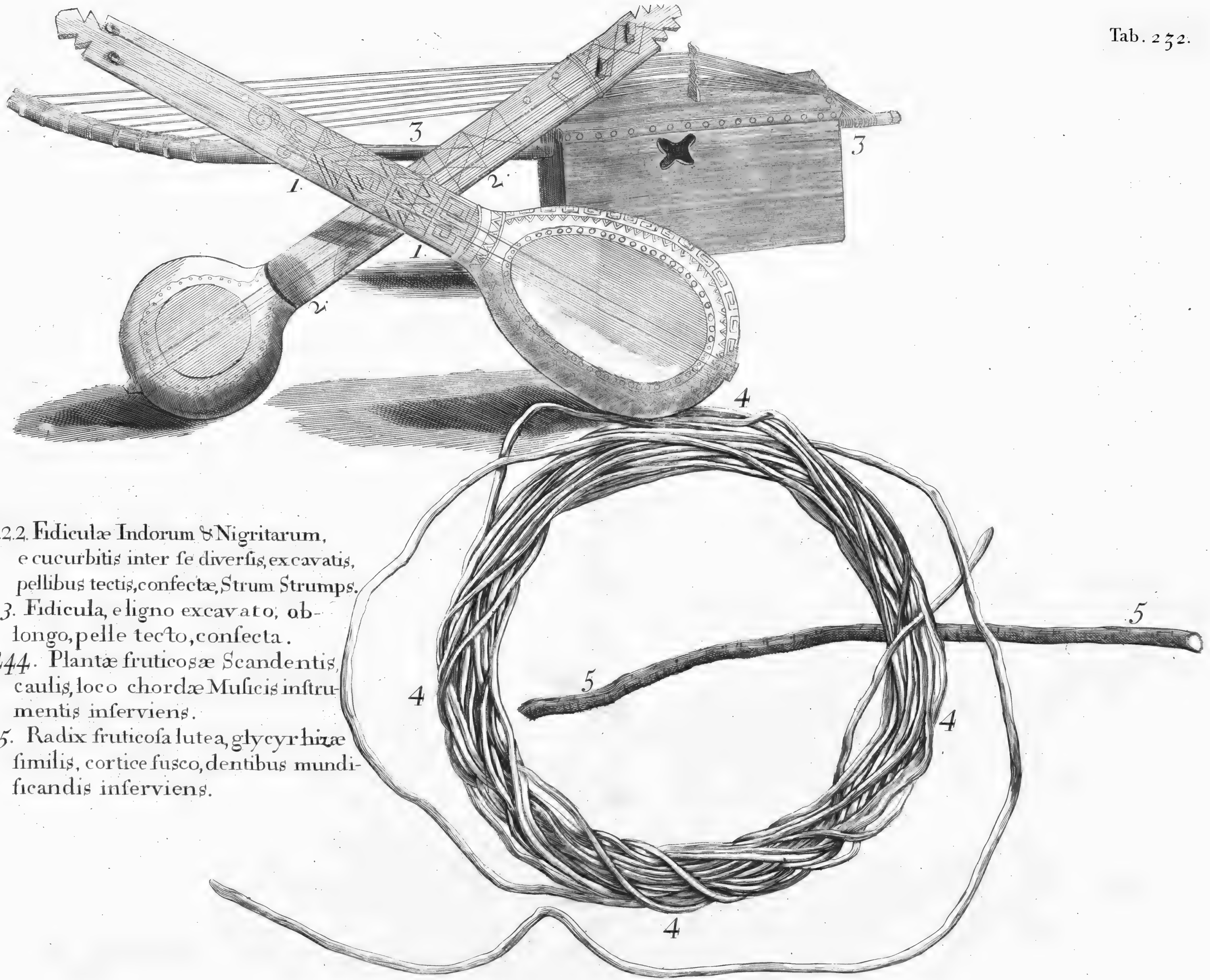
Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Lignum Inſulæ Bonaire Belgis Stockvish hout Laet. Nicaragua wood.

Fig. 6.

Planta fruticoſa ſcandens, ex cujus caule fiunt ſcipiones cinerei flexiles ſtriati & tuberculati, nervis & tuberculis ſpiraliter diſpoſitis.
Supple Jacks



1.1.2.2. Fidiculæ Indorum & Nigritarum, e cucurbitis inter se diversis, excavatis, pellibus tectis, confectæ, Strum Strumps.

3.3. Fidicula, e ligno excavato, oblongo, pelle tecto, confecta.

4444. Plantæ fruticosæ Scandentis, caulis, loco chordæ Musicis instrumentis inserviens.

5.5. Radix fruticosa lutea, glycyrhizæ similis, cortice fusco, dentibus mundificandis inserviens.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2. 3. Limax nudus cinereus terreſtris.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 10. Hexapus inſectum minus e fuſco cinereum, capite fuſco ſplendente.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 9. Hexapus inſectum mediæ magnitudinis album, capite fuſco.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Vena Medeni i. e. Dracunculus. *Gerard Crem.*

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4. 5. Limax nudus e cinereo fuſcus, maritimus, ſub aquis herbas marinas uti fucos &c. comedens.

Fig. 6.

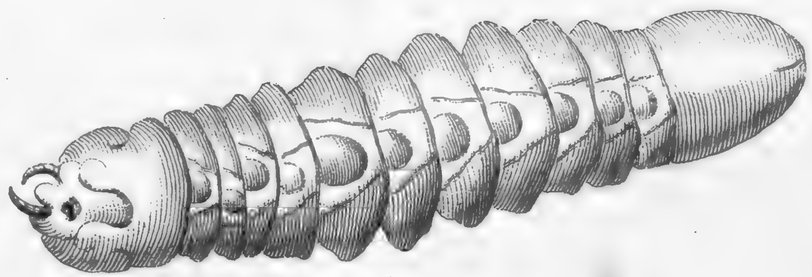


Fig. 7.

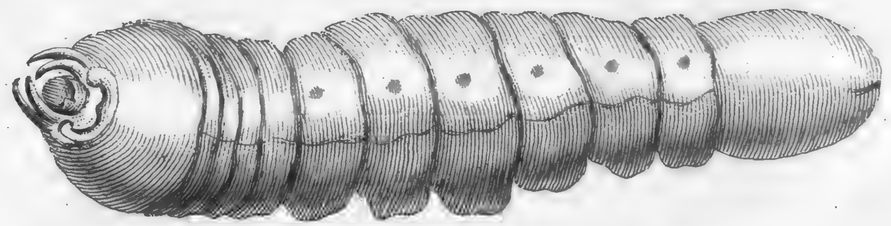


Fig. 6. 7. 8. Coſſus vel hexapus inſectum, maximum, albicans, edule.

Fig. 8.

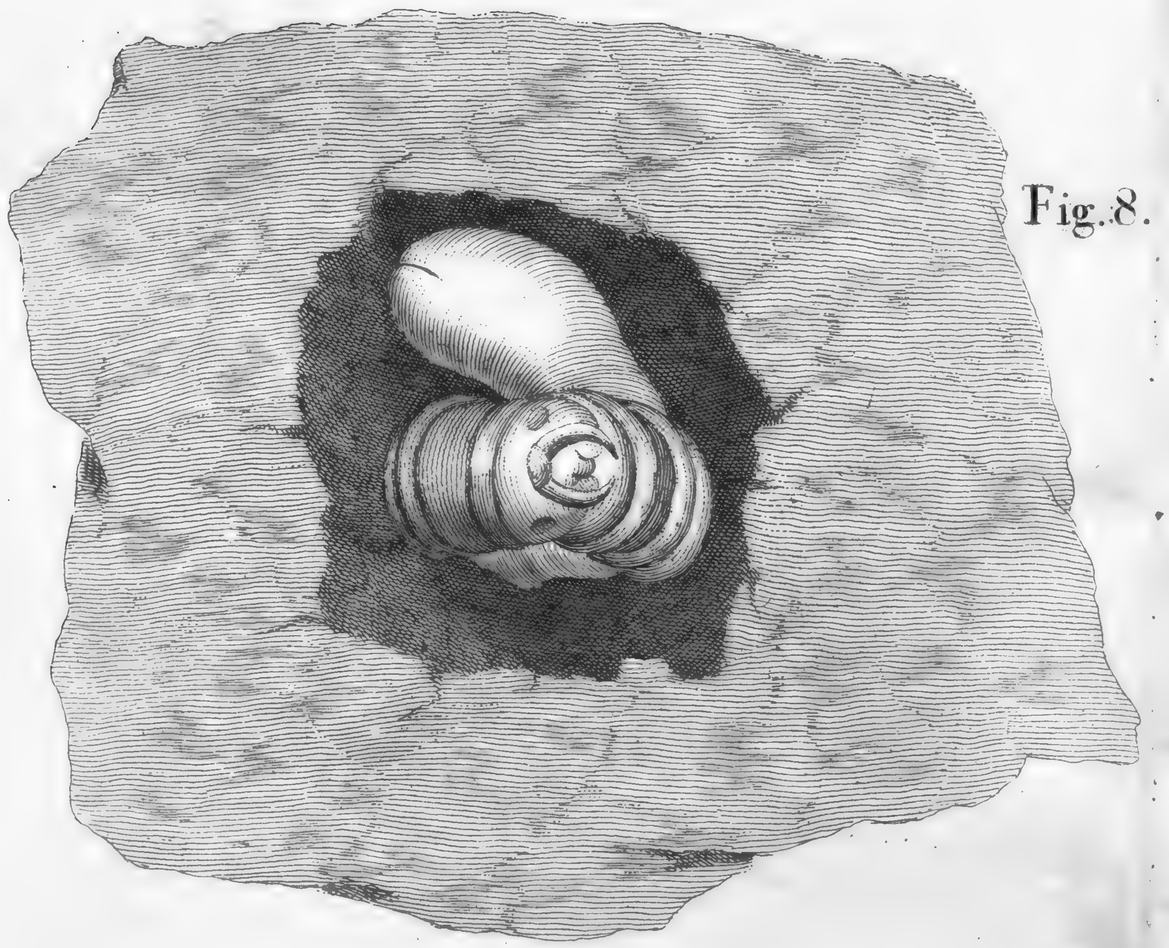


Fig. 1.

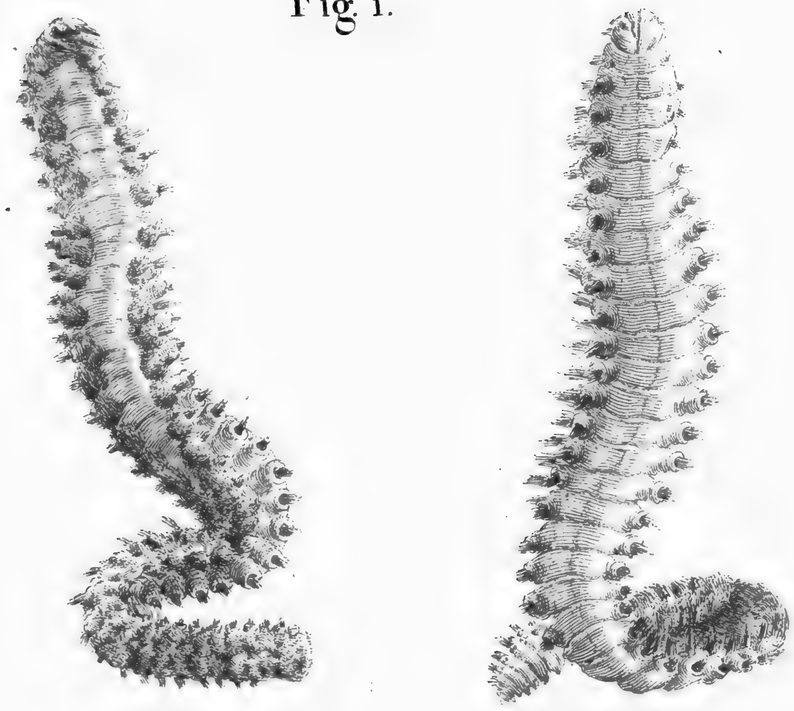


Fig. 1. 2. Teredo vel ſcolopendra maxima, maritima, cinerea, annulis, pilorum penicillis ubiq; ſuperna parte obſitis.

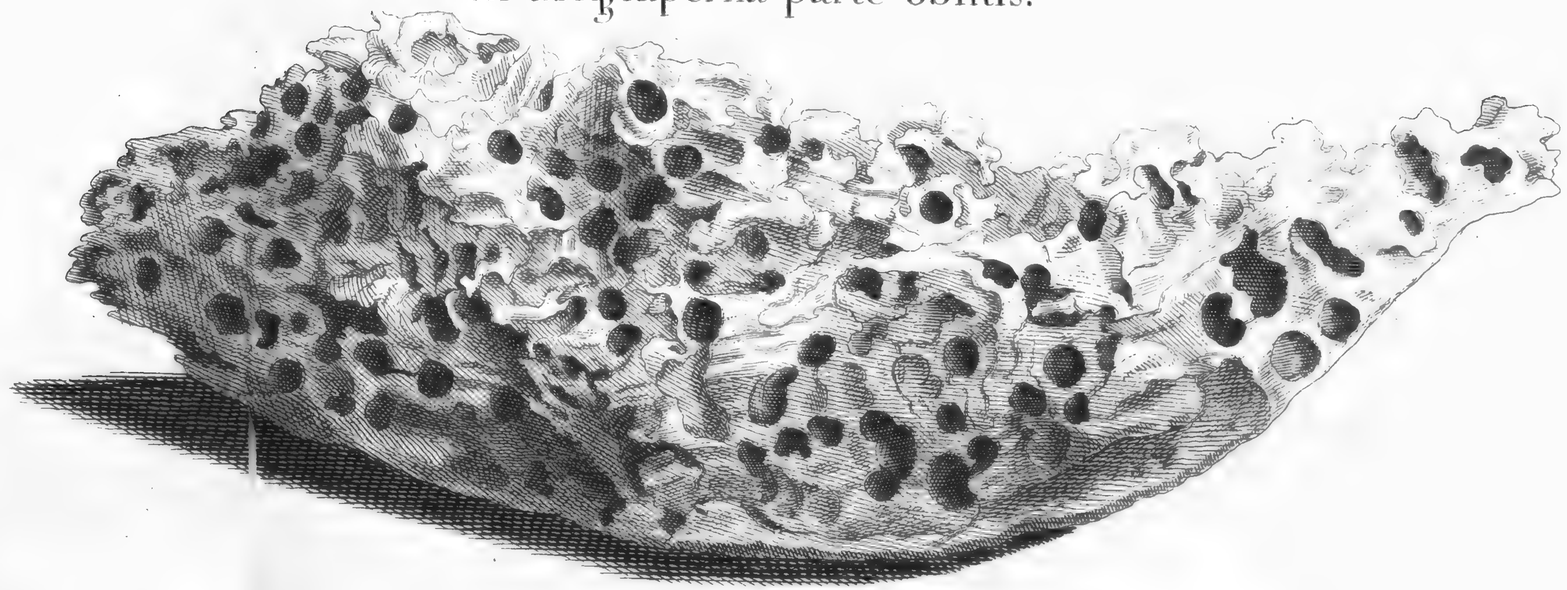


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. Scolopendra media e fuſco albida. *Forty leggs.*

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. 5. Coſſus minimus pyramidalis, ventre albido, dorſo e cinereo et fuſco vario.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6. 7. Eruca maxima cornuta.

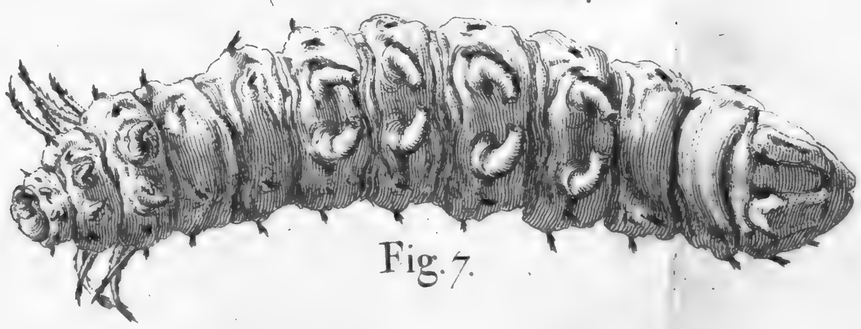


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

M. V.de Gucht Sculp.

Fig. 1.2. Araneus venatorius major Pilosus, domesticus, fuscus, pedibus maculis nigris notatis.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

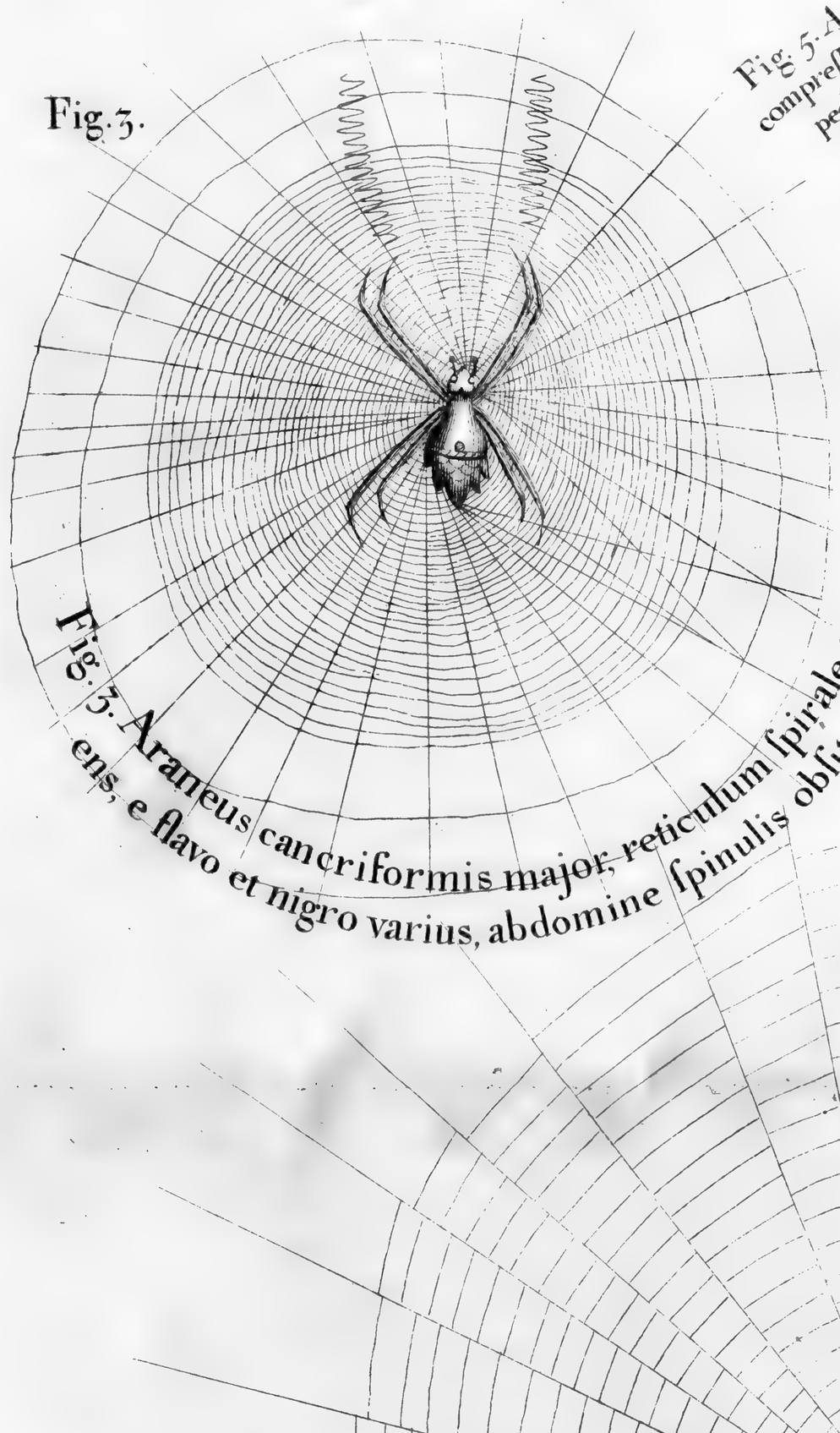


Fig. 3. Araneus cancriformis major, reticulum spirale texens, e flavo et nigro varius, abdomine spinulis obsito.

Fig. 5. Araneus minor cinereus, compressus, maculis fuscis notat, pedibus longissimis.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

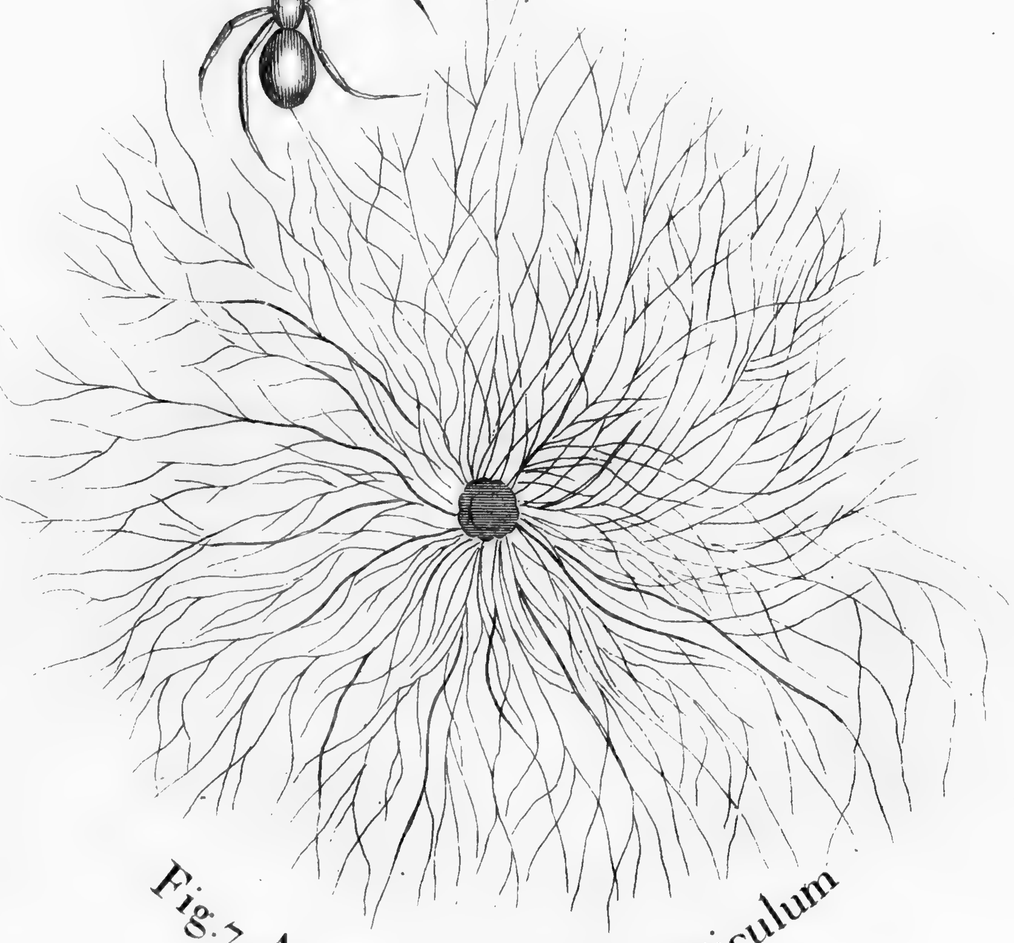


Fig. 7. Araneus domesticus reticulum tenue texens, medius fuscus.

Fig. 6.

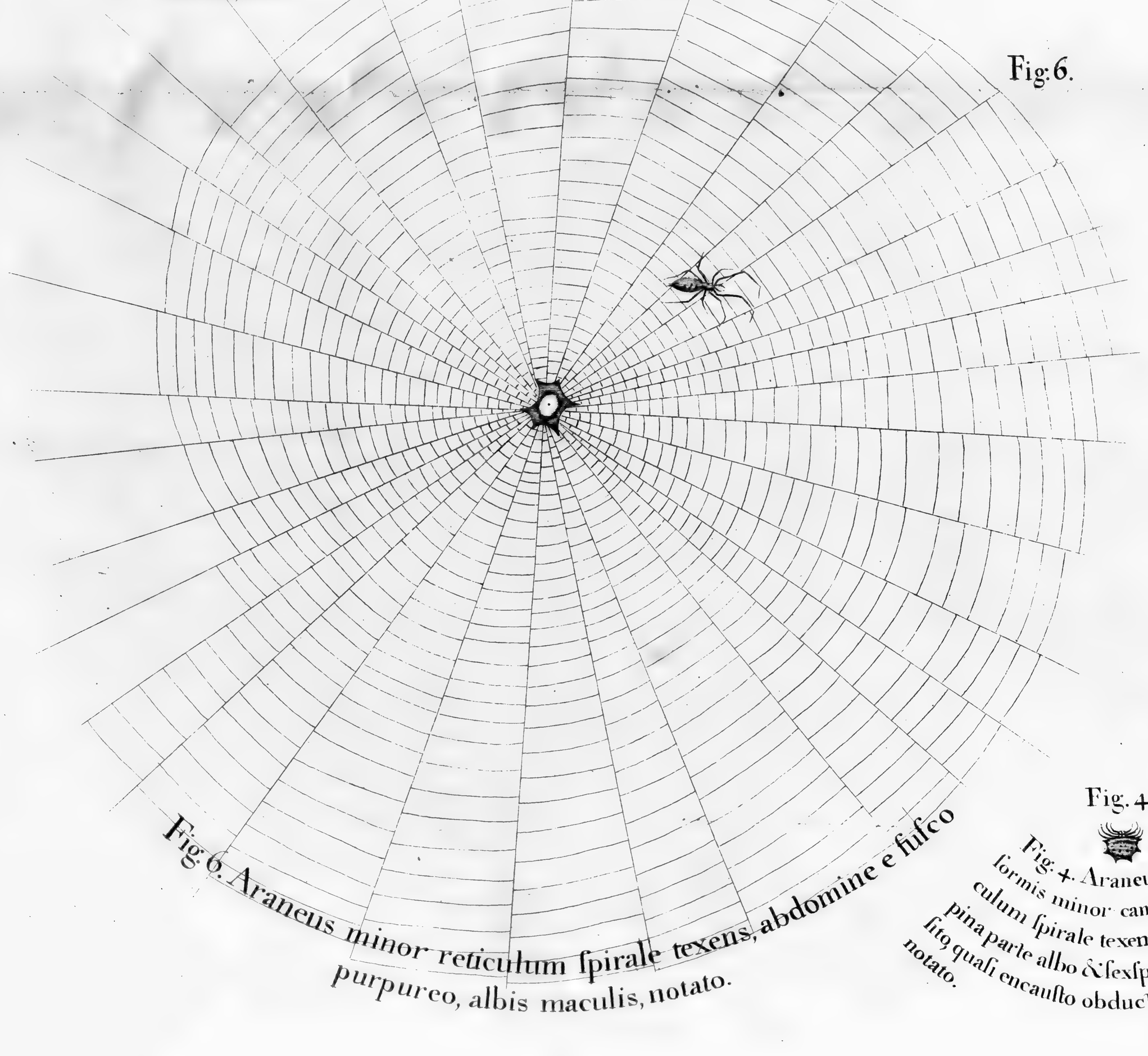


Fig. 6. Araneus minor reticulum spirale texens, abdomine e fusco purpureo, albis maculis, notato.

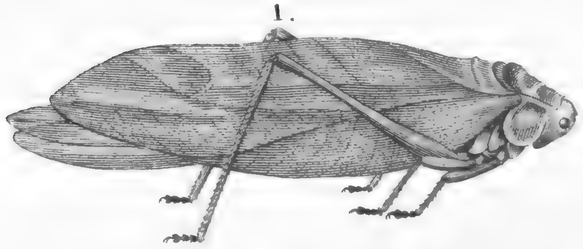
Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. Araneus cancriformis minor campestris, reticulum spirale texens, abdomine supina parte albo & sexspinulis ad latera obsito, quasi encausto obducto, maculis nigris notato.

M. I. Dr Gucht Sculp.

Fig. 1. 2.
Locusta maxima Viridis
alis latissimis.

1.



2.

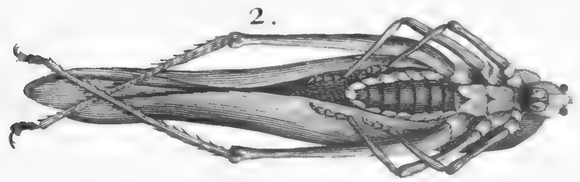


Fig. 3.
Locusta viridis
media.

3.

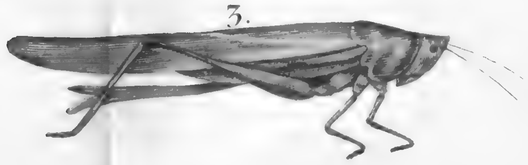


Fig. 4.
Locusta viridis
minor.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 8. 9.
Eruca minor
lutea, maculis ni-
gris notata.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

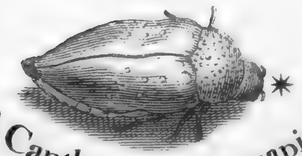


Fig. 8. Cantharis major, capite
& thorace cavitatibus donatis,
olytris levibus.

Fig. 5.
Mantis minor
viridis.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 13. Cantharis maximus olytris,
cupreicoloris sulcatis.

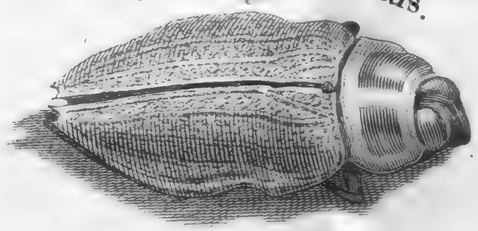


Fig. 10.

Fig. 10. Aurelia Triangularis
purpurea, lineis luteis notata.

Fig. 6.
Gryllus Campestris
Mouffet.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 13.

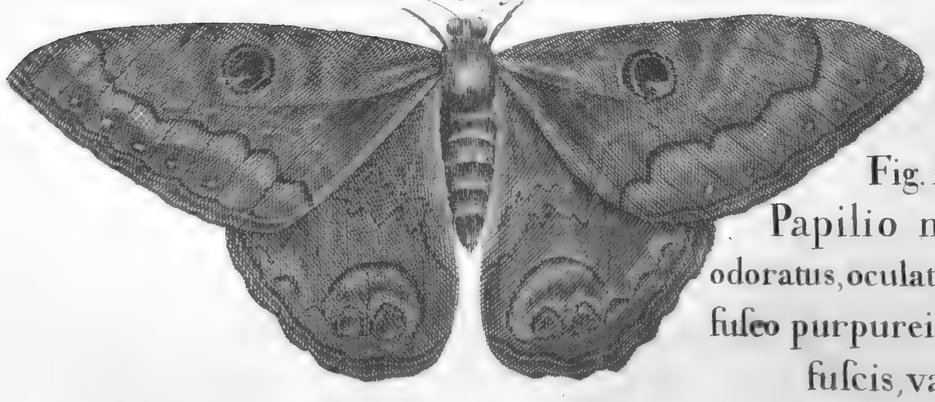


Fig. 14.

Fig. 13. 14.
Papilio maximus
odoratus, oculatus, alis utrinq; e
fusco purpureis, lineis undatis
fuscis, variegatis.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 11. 12. Papilio sulphureus, maculis argenteis
& fuscis notatus, et Papilio major, alis e flavo
albidis, superioribus marginibus fuscis.

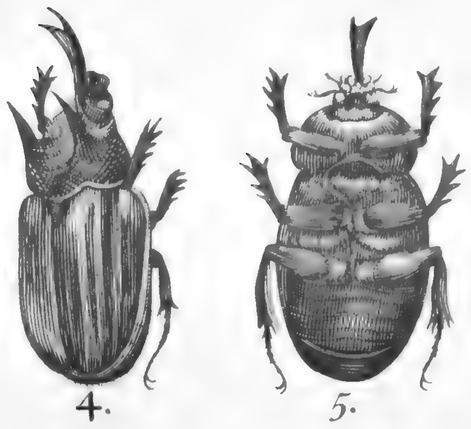
M. V.tes Guchtr Sculp.

Tab. 237.

Fig. 1. Scarabæus medius, fuſcus, thorace anguloſo lucem emittens. Fig. 2. Scarabæus major, niger, ſplendens area triangulari inter elytra ſita, donatus. Fig. 3. Scarabæus major, è fuſco niger, ſplendens.

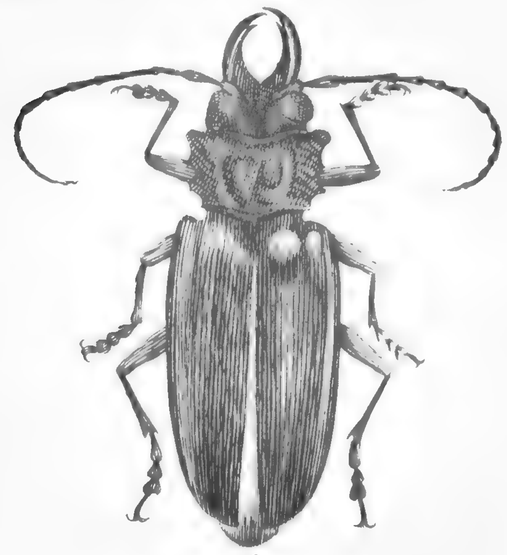
1. 2. 3.

Fig. 4. 5. Scarabæus major niger tricornis.



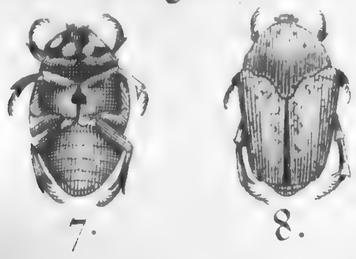
4. 5.

Fig. 6. Scarabæus capricornus dictus maximus, fuſcus, cervi volantis, cornubus rectis, brevibus introrſum dentatis.



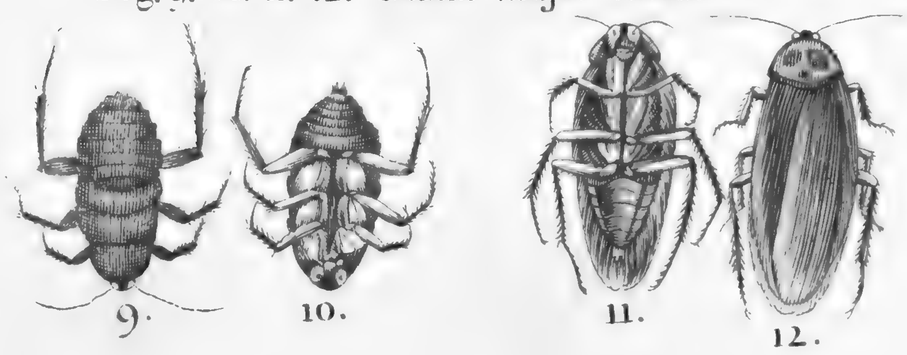
6.

Fig. 7. 8. Scarabæus è rubro cinereus minor maculis nigris notatus.



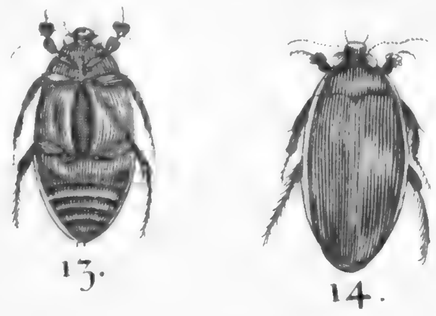
7. 8.

Fig. 9. 10. 11. 12. Blatta major fuſca.



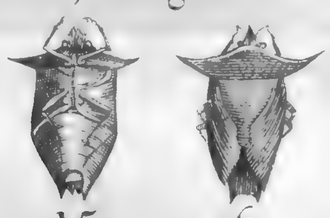
9. 10. 11. 12.

Fig. 13. 14. Hydrocantharus niger, levis, mediæ magnitudinis fimbria ſubſtava circumdatus.



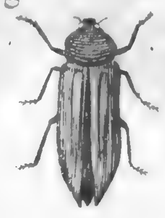
13. 14.

Fig. 15. 16. Cimex ſylvaticus fœtens, viridis, triangularis.



15. 16.

Fig. 19. Scarabæus minor è viridi nigricans, alarum vaginis ſtriatis.

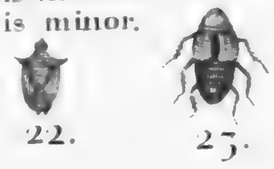


19.

Fig. 20. Scarabæus affine formicæ ſimile inſectum.

20.

Fig. 22. Cimex ſylvaticus fœtens viridis triangularis minor.



22. 23.

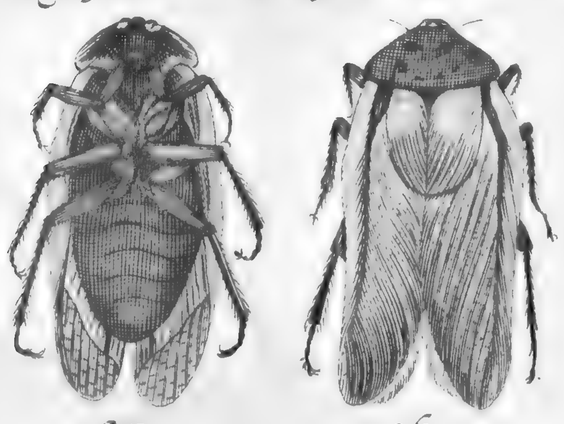
Fig. 21. Scarabæus capricornus dictus, gracilis, fuſcus, minor, elytris, maculis quatuor pallide luteis, variegatis.

21.

24

Fig. 24. Scarabæus capricornus dictus minor elytris ex cinereo & fuſco variegatis.

Fig. 25. 26. Blatta major cinerea.



25. 26.

Fig. 27. 28. Scarabæolus hemiſphæricus, totus luteus, auri inſtar ſplendens, teſtudinis forma.

27. 28.

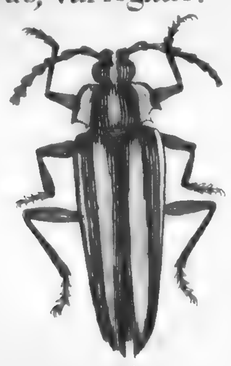
Fig. 29. 30. Cimex ſilveſtris oblongus è coccineo & nigro variegatus, ſupina parte cruce S.ti Andreæ notatus.

29. 30.

Fig. 31. 32. 33. Scarabæus hemiſphæricus cochineelifer. *Pet.*

31. 32. 33.

Fig. 34. Scarabæus capricornus dictus major, elytris faſcijs vel lineis albis per dorſi longitudinem excurrentibus, variegatis.

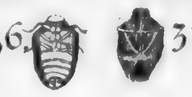


34.

Fig. 35. Scarabæus è curculionum genere, proboſcide longa, deorſum arcuata elytris faſcijs albis & luteis variegatis.

35.

Fig. 36. 37. Cimex minor cæruleus, lineis albis varius teſtudinis formâ.

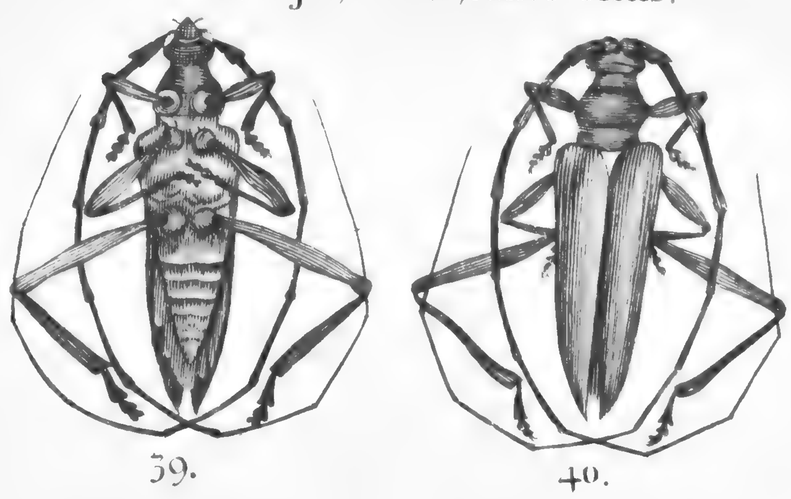


36. 37.

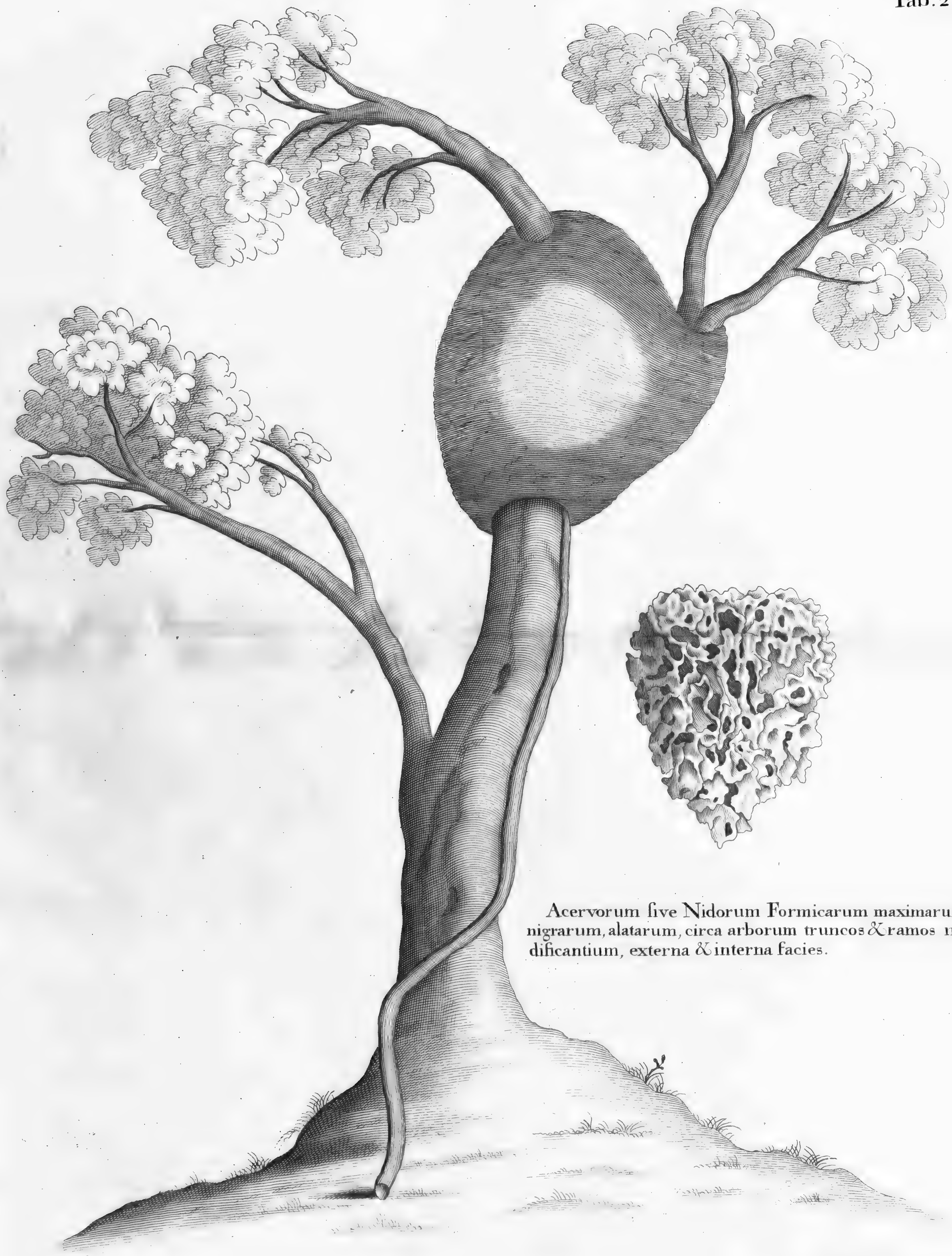
38.

Fig. 38. Scarabæus minor ex argenteo luteus maculis nigris ſplendens.

Fig. 39. 40. Scarabæus capricornus dictus, major, viridis, ſuave olens.

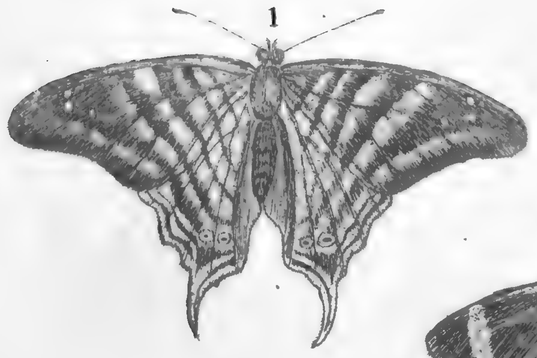


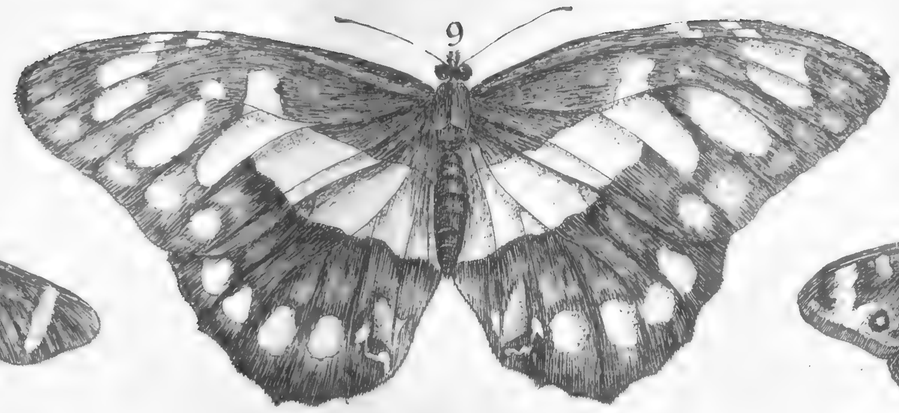
39. 40.

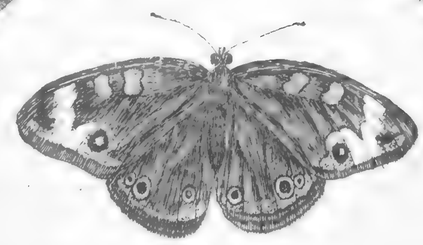


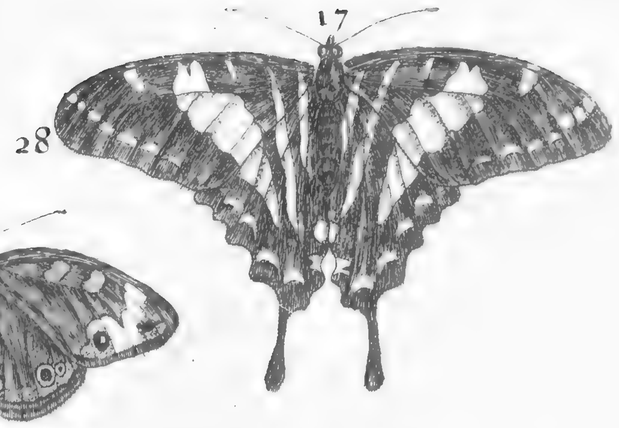
Acervorum sive Nidorum Formicarum maximarum, nigrarum, alatarum, circa arborum truncos & ramos nidificantium, externa & interna facies.

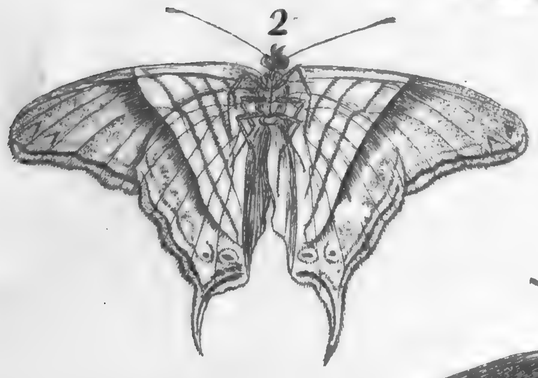
M. Vander Gucht Scul:

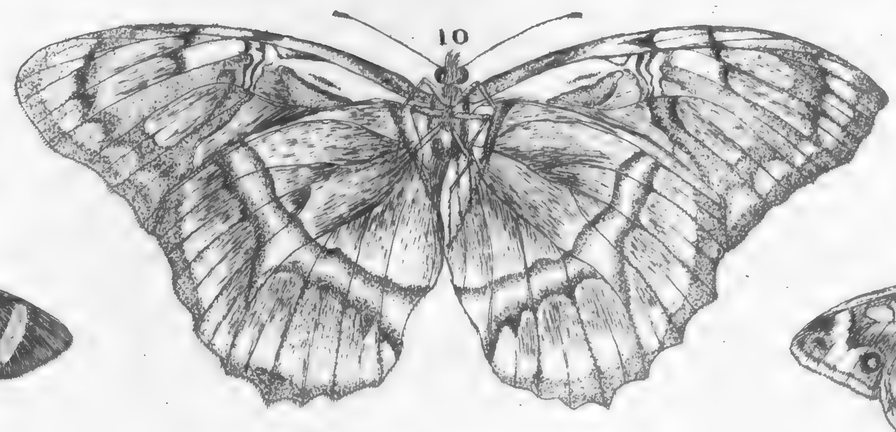


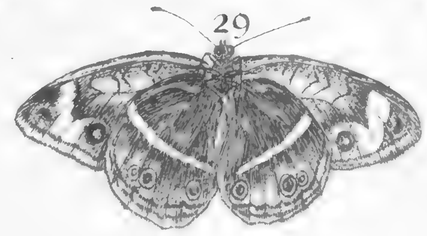


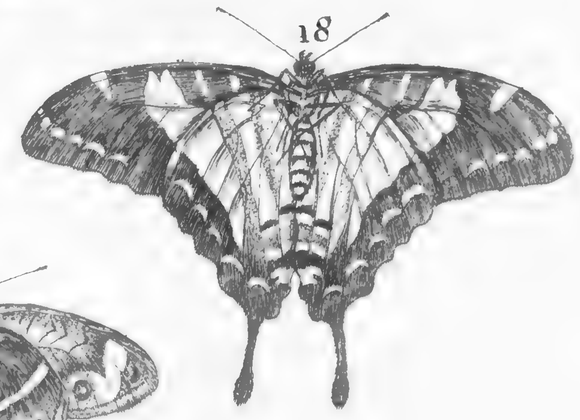


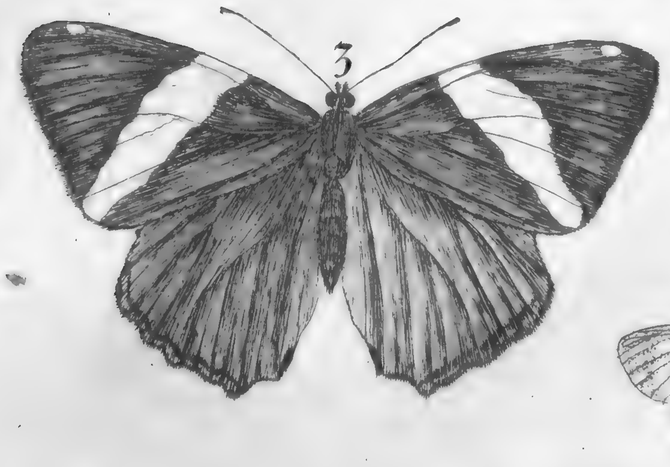


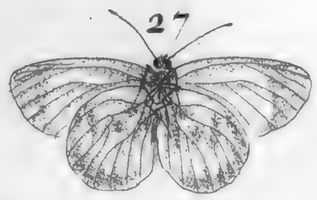


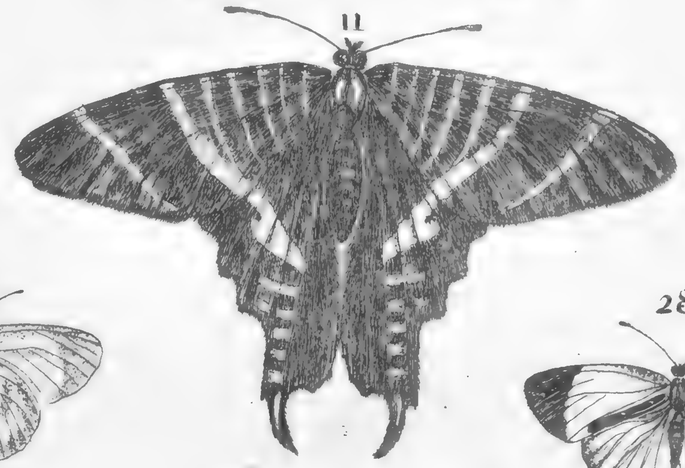


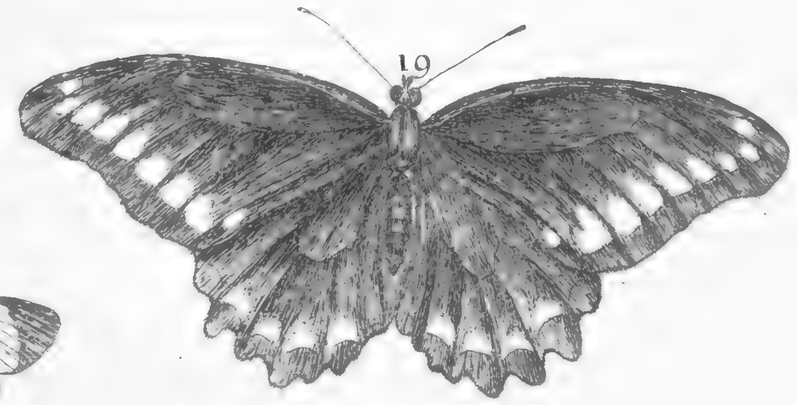


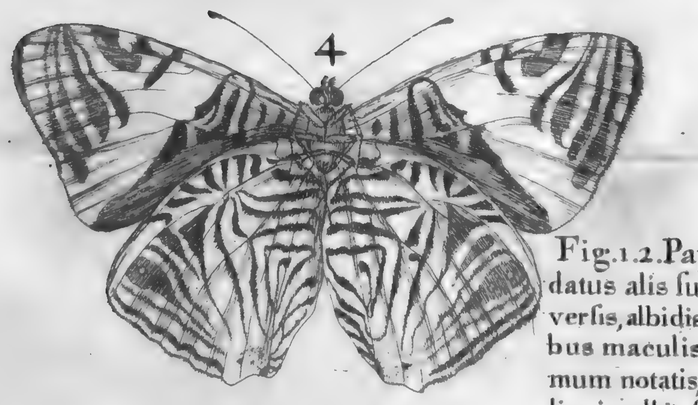












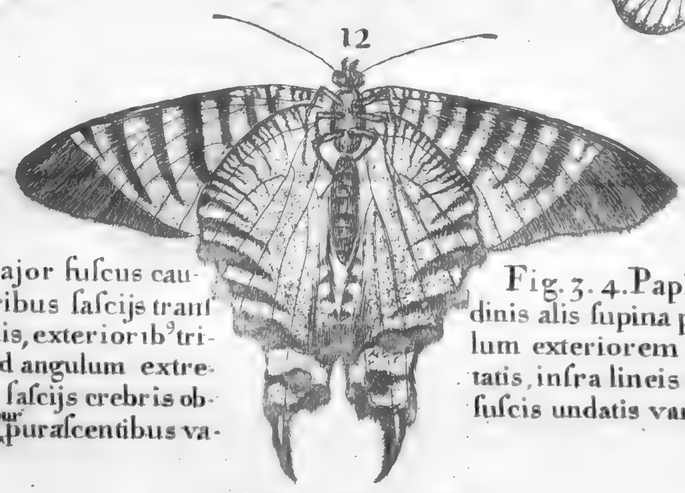


Fig. 1. 2. Papilio major fuſcus caudatus alis ſupinis tribus faſcijs tranſverſis, albidis, obliquis, exteriorib⁹ tribus maculis albis ad angulum extremum notatis, pronis faſcijs crebris obliquis albis fulvis & purascentibus variegatis.

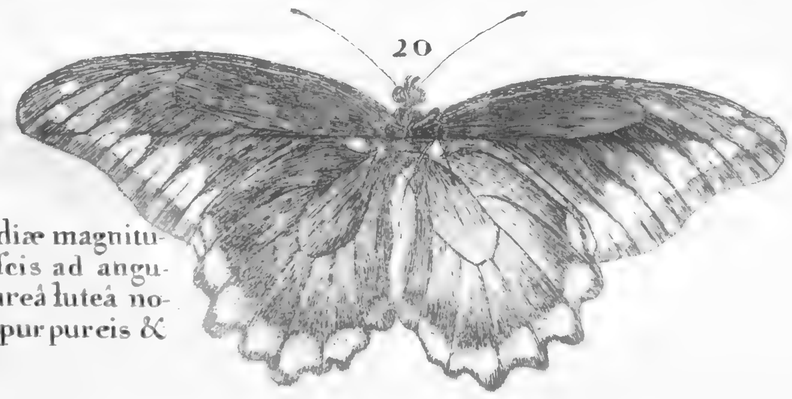
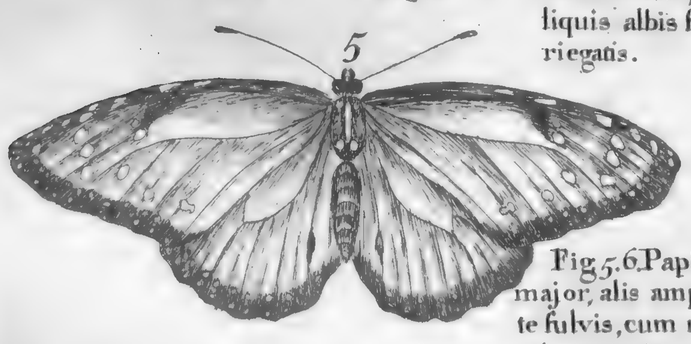
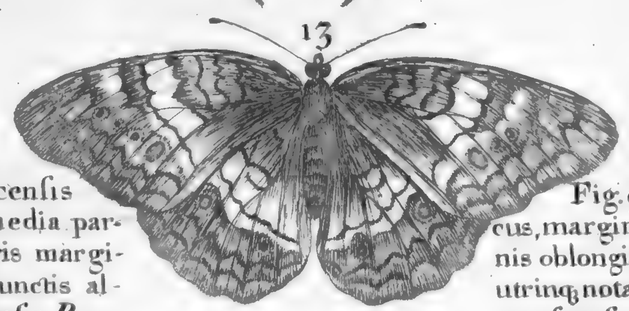


Fig. 3. 4. Papilio mediæ magnitudinis alis ſupina parte fuſcis ad angulum exteriorem unica areâ luteâ notatis, infra lineis albidis purpureis & fuſcis undatis variegatis.





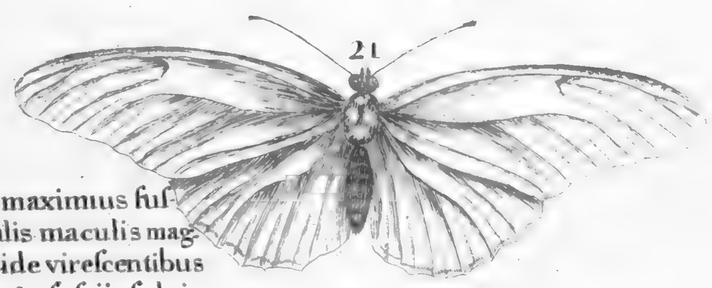
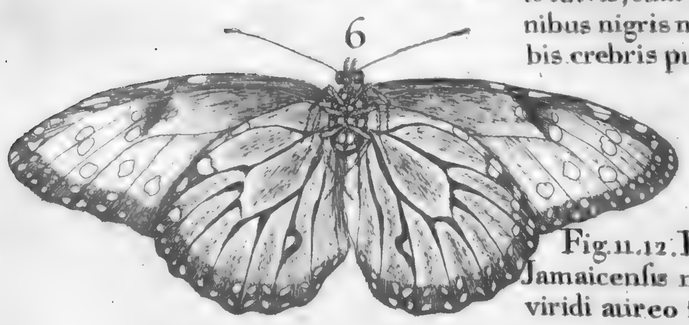
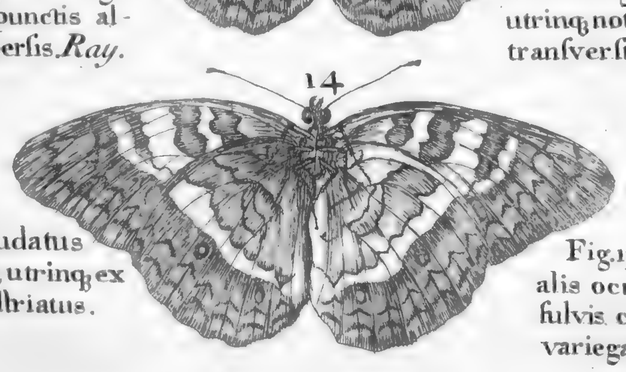


Fig. 5. 6. Papilio Jamaicenſis major, alis ampliſſimis, media parte fulvis, cum nervis nigris marginibus nigris maculis & punctis albis crebris pulchre reſperſis. *Ray.*





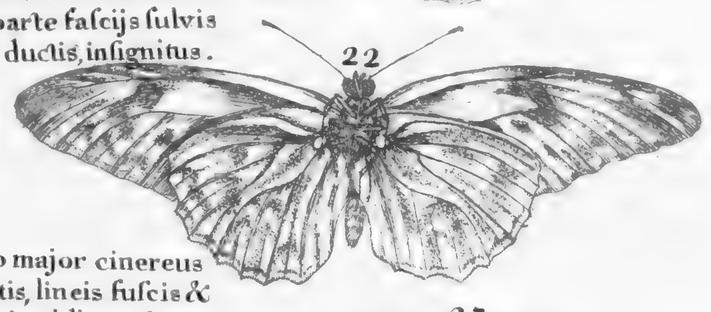


Fig. 9. 10. Papilio maximus fuſcus, margine laciniato, alis maculis magnis oblongis è luteo pallide vireſcentibus utrinq; notatis, pronâ parte faſcijs fulvis tranſverſis & oblique ductis, inſignitus.

Fig. 11. 12. Papilio caudatus Jamaicenſis nigreſcens, utrinq; ex viridi aureo ſplendide ſtriatus.

Fig. 13. 14. Papilio major cinereus alis oculis ſex donatis, lineis fuſcis & fulvis crebris undatis, oblique ductis, variegatis.

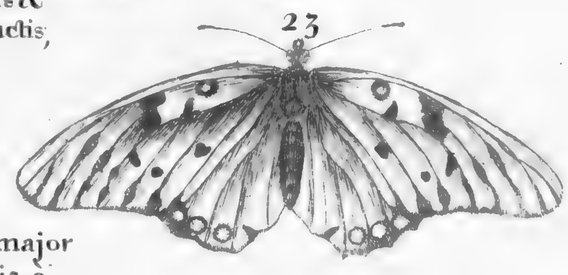


Fig. 15. 16. Papilio minor nigricans, alis faſcijs oblongis quinque & maculis parvis luteis utrinque donatis, interioribus prona parte maculis quibuſdam coccineis parvis inſignitis.

Fig. 17. 18. Papilio caudatus major fuſcus, alis utrinq; ſtrijs & maculis e coeruleo vireſcentibus inſignitis interioribus maculis & lineis coccineis notatis.

Fig. 19. 20. Papilio major è viridi nigricans, alis laciniatis, quarum ſuperiorum margines utrinq; maculis luteis notantur, inferiores annulis croceis inſigniuntur.

Fig. 21. 22. Papilio major utrinque fulvus, alis ſubtus lineis aliquot fuſcis undatis notatis.

Fig. 23. 24. Papilio mediæ magnitudinis, alis utrinque fulvis ſupina parte maculis rotundis nigris, pronâ argenteis oblongis ſplendentibus notatis.

Fig. 25. 26. Papilio minor alis fuſcis ad exortum fulvis & faſcia tranſverſa alba ad exteriorem angulum notatis.

Fig. 27. 28. Papilio minor luteus, alis ad angulum exteriorem fuſcis.
Fig. 28. 29. Papilio minor è fulvo fuſcus, oculatus.

Fig. 5. Vespa-Ichneumon, mediæ magnitudinis tota cærulea splendens.

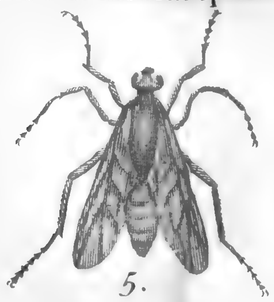


Fig. 4. Vespa-Ichneumon major tota cærulea splendens.

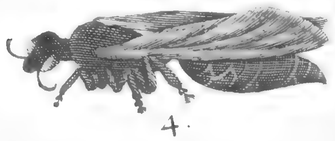


Fig. 16. 17. Patella major tenuis, compressa, striata, cinerea, maculis crebris è rubro fuscis variegata, vertice albo.

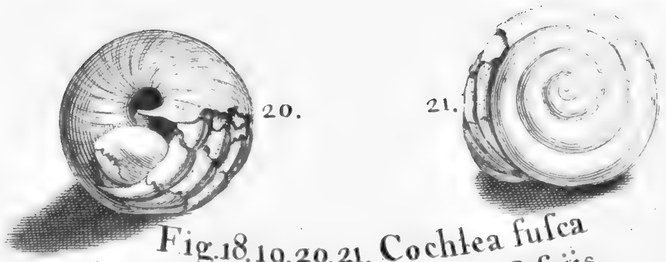


Fig. 18. 19. 20. 21. Cochlea fusca terrestris, major, compressa, fascijs albidis, non dentata.

Fig. 14. 15. Trochus cinereus terrestris minor, ore patulo labro repando, lineis fuscis variegatis.

Fig. 1. Bombylius totus è viridi cæruleus.

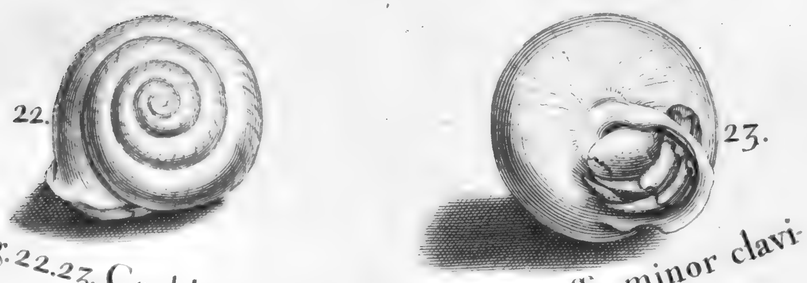


Fig. 22. 23. Cochlea terrestris, fusca compressa, minor clavicula parum elata non dentata

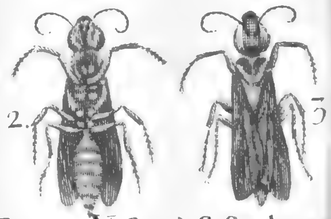
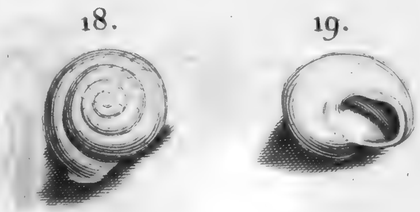


Fig. 2 3. Vespa è fusco lutea.



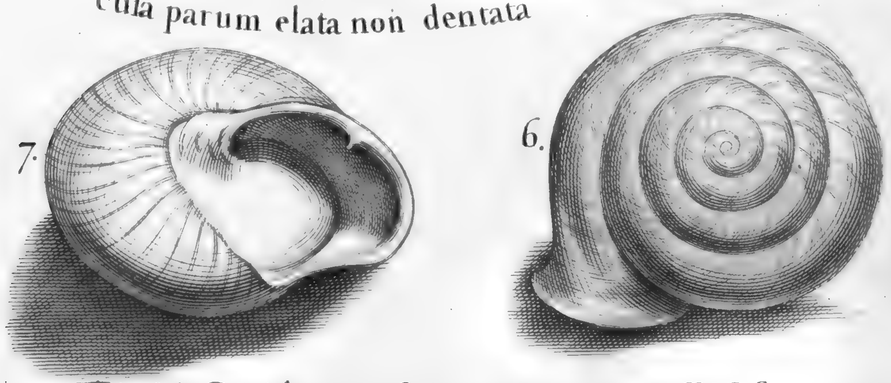


Fig. 6. 7. Cochlea terrestris maxima, compressa, fusca, ore unico dente donato.

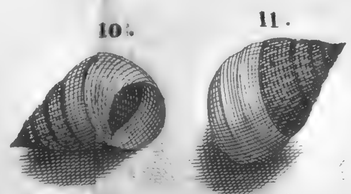


Fig. 10. 11. Trochus terrestris subluteus, minor, strijs & lineis fuscis variegatus.

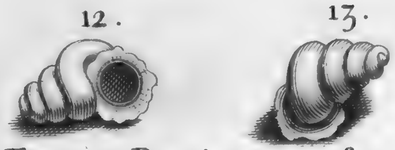


Fig. 12. 13. Buccinum terrestre minus, è fusco cinereum cancellatum, ore rotundo fimbriato.

Fig. 8. 9. Cochlea terrestris umbilicata, minor, albida, compressa, ore rotundo operculo donato.

M. Fr. Gusbe Sculp.

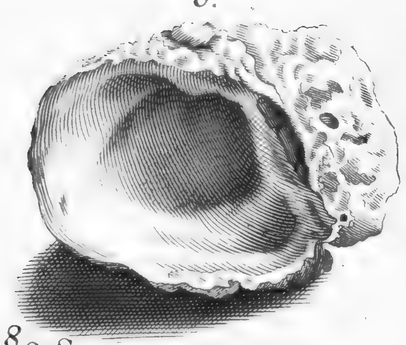
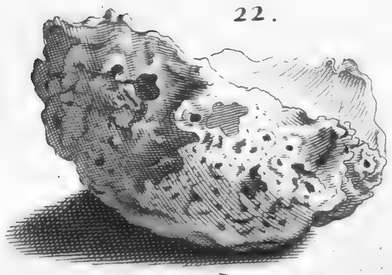


Fig. 8. 9. Spondylus major, craſſiſſimus, ſcaber, anguſtus, è cinereo ſubruber, apice diſtorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens.



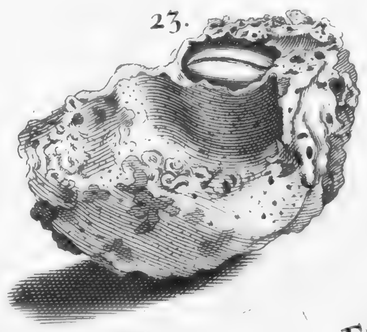


Fig. 22. 23. Pholas minor, atro rubeus, tenuis ſtriatus.

Fig. 17. Pectunculus denſe ſtriatus margine ferè inæquali & ſinuoſa.

Fig. 10. 11. Spondylus craſſus, minimus, albus, ſtrijs vel faſcijs extantibus imbricatus.

Fig. 24. 25. Balanus Bellonij tenuiter ſtriatus. *Liſt.*

Fig. 4. 5. 6. 7. Spondylus minor, ſubruber, tenuis, imbricatus, apice diſtorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens.

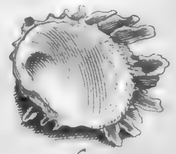


Fig. 18. 19. Pectunculus albus, minimus, profundus, ſtriatus.

Fig. 2.

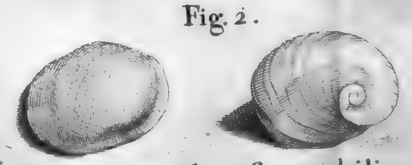
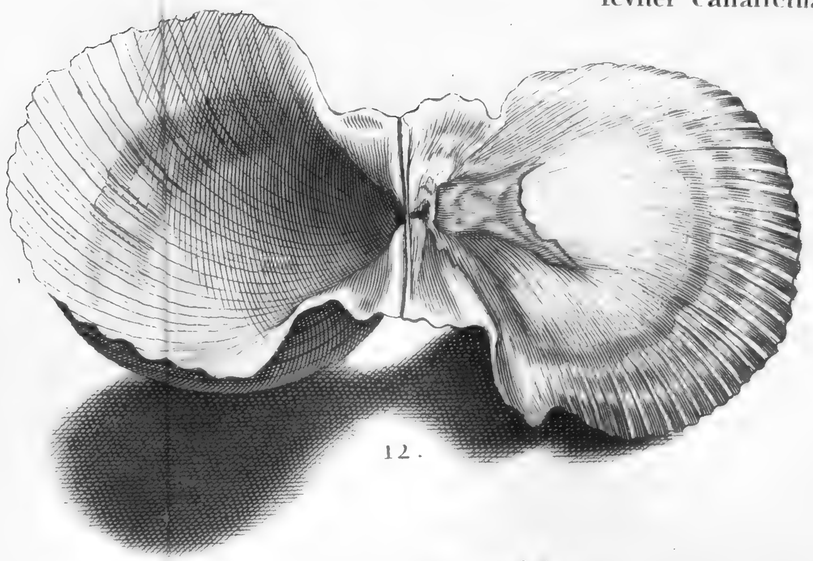


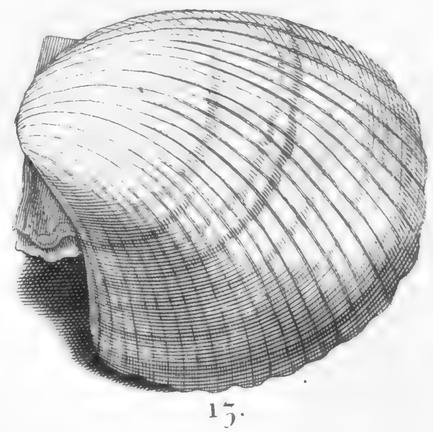
Fig. 2. Operculum ſive umbilicus marinus, apicibus parte convexâ donatus, gibboſus, oblongus.

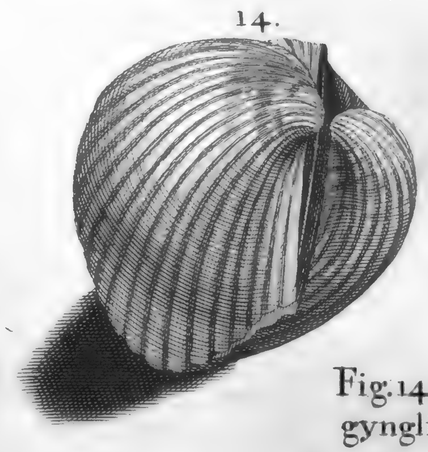
Fig. 3.

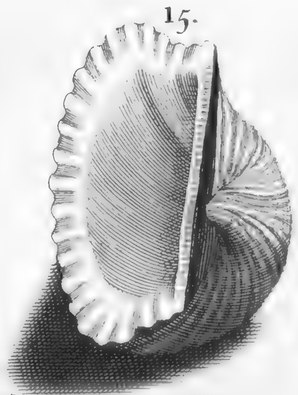
Fig. 3. Operculum, ſive umbilicus Veneris, è viridi nigricans, compreſſus, membranaceus.

Fig. 12. 13. Pecten ex atro ruſeſcens, tenuis, admodum cavus, leviter canaliculatus. *Liſt.*









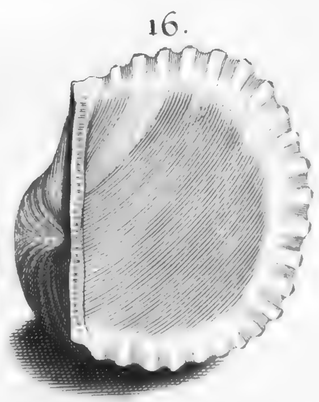
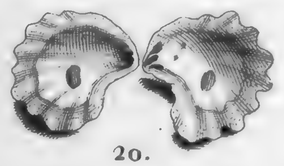


Fig. 14. 15. 16. Pectunculus major, polygynglimus hirſutus.

Fig. 20. 21. Oſtrea minor ſulcata oblonga, gibboſa, ambitu ſerrato.



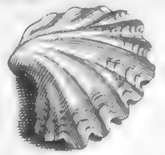


Fig. 1. Operculum, ſive umbilicus marinus, hemiſphæricus, albidus lævis.

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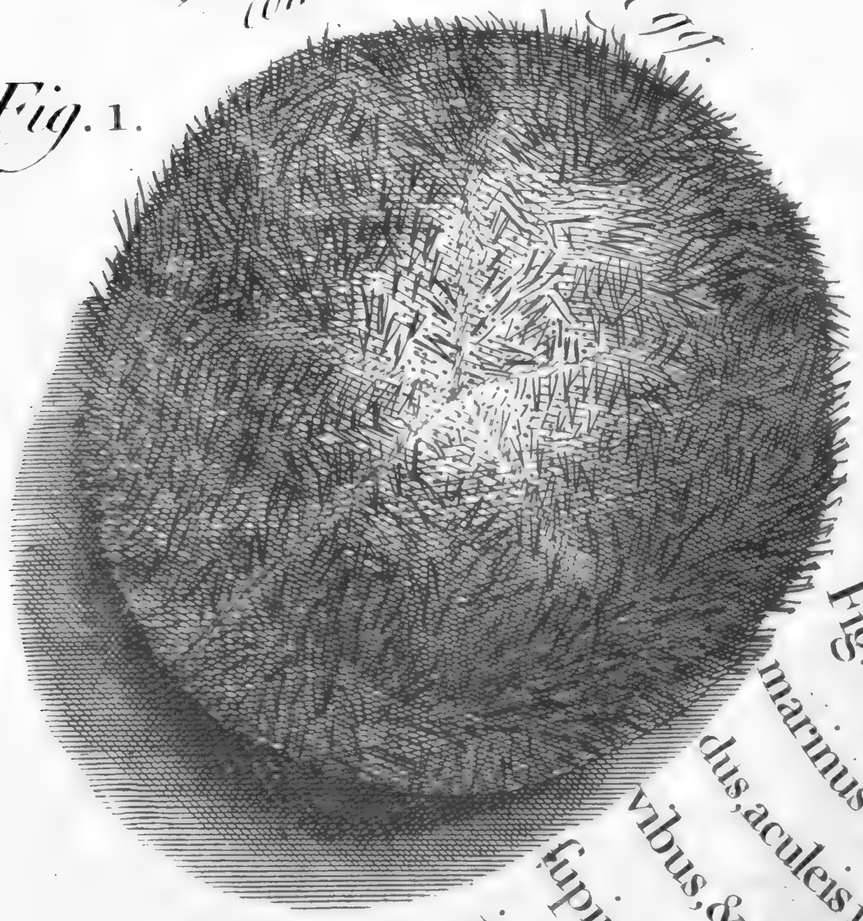
Fig. 1. 2. Echinus marinus major, clatus, rotundus, aculeis gracilibus, fubviridibus, glabris. *The common Sea Egg.*

Fig. 1.



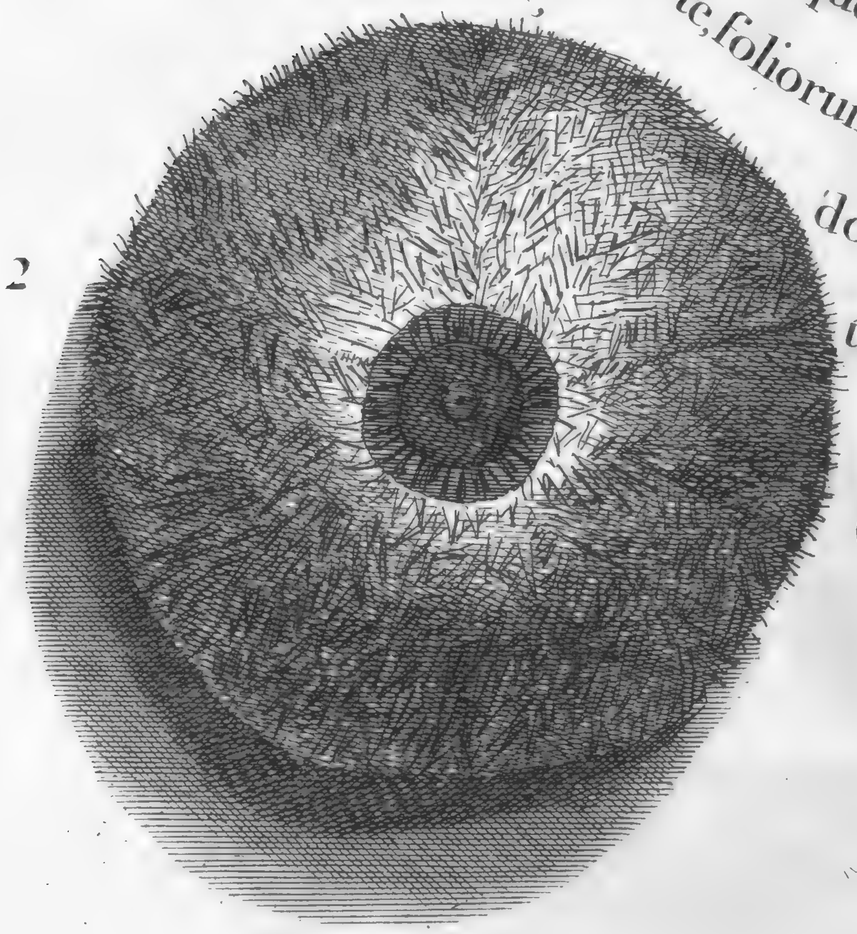


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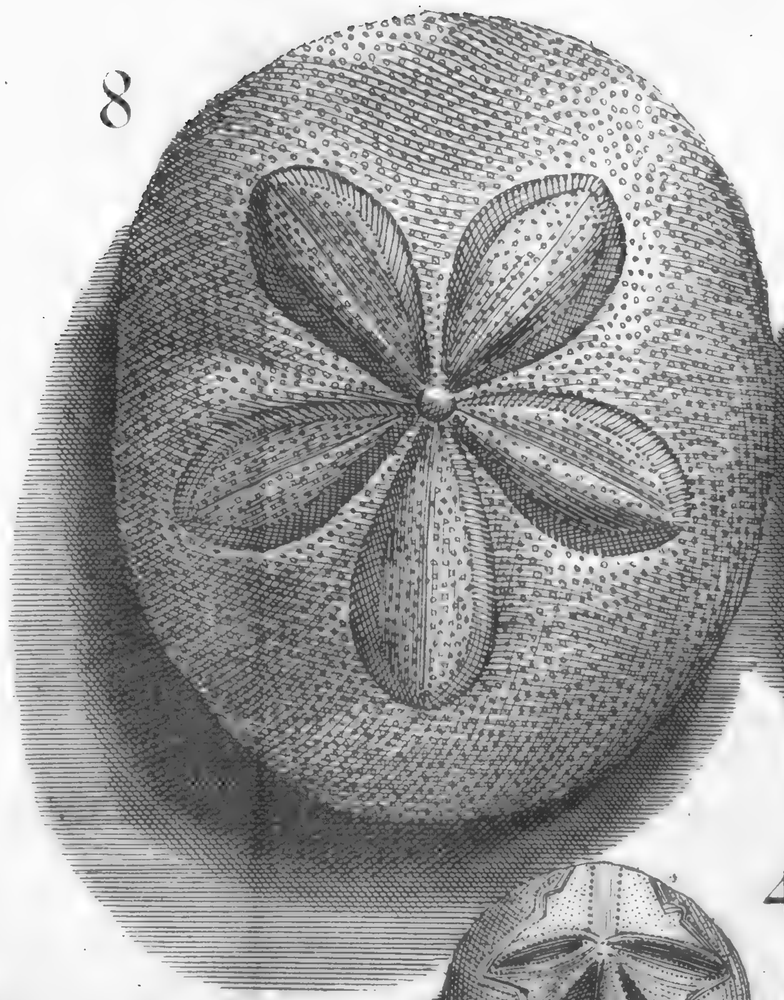
Fig. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. Echinus marinus major, compreſſus, albidus, aculeis minoribus, brevibus, & quinque radijs ſupinâ parte, foliorum roſæ inſtar, donatus.



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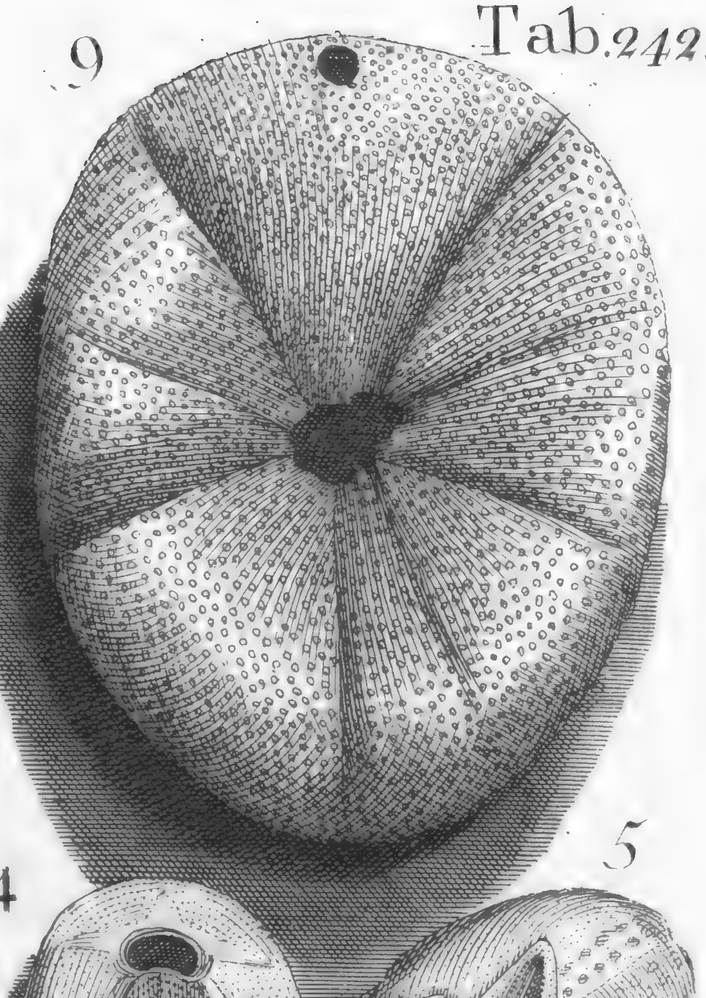

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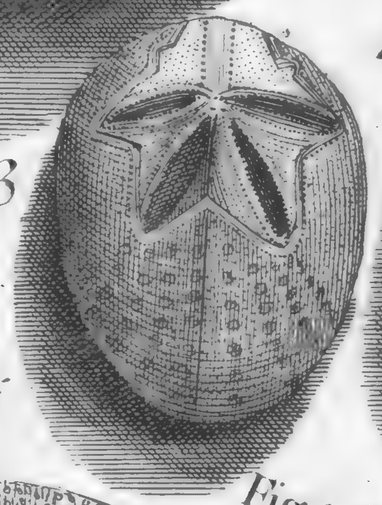

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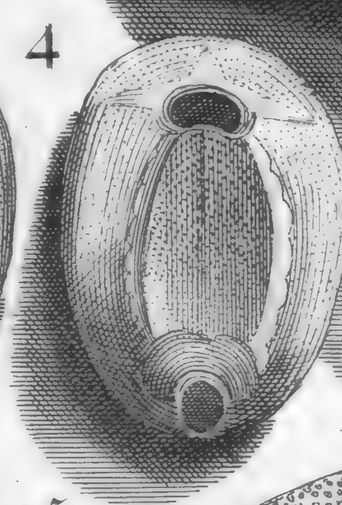

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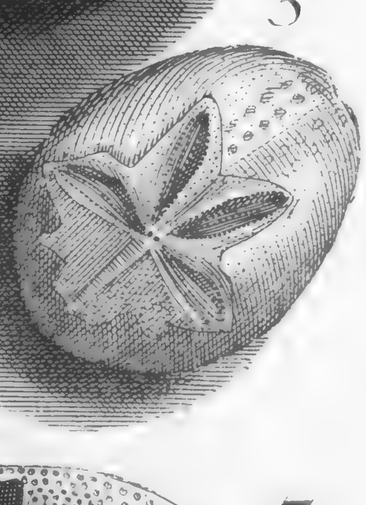

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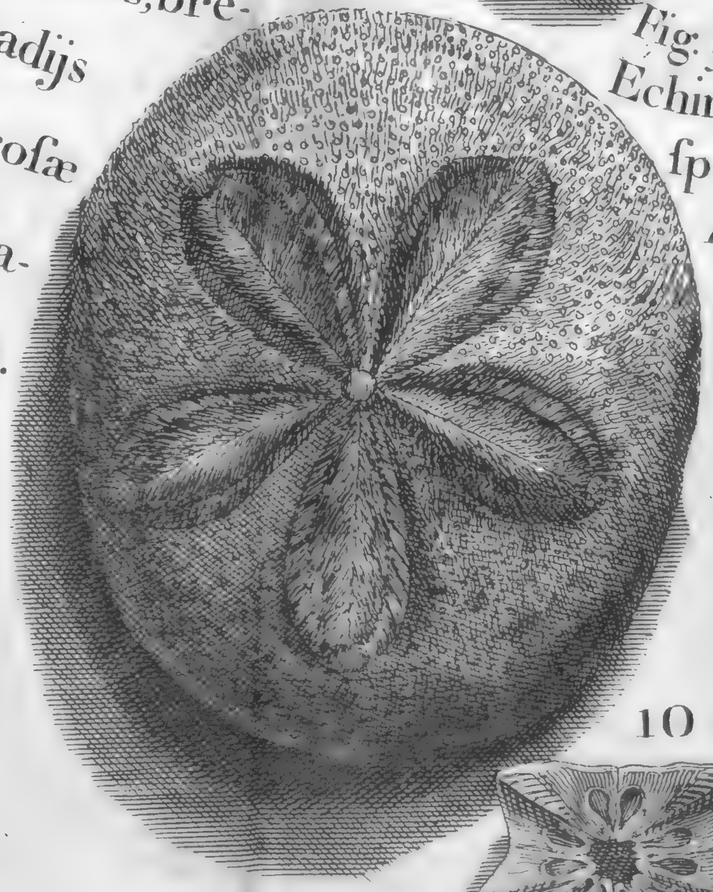
Fig. 3. 4. 5. Echinus noſtras ſpatagus. *Pet.*



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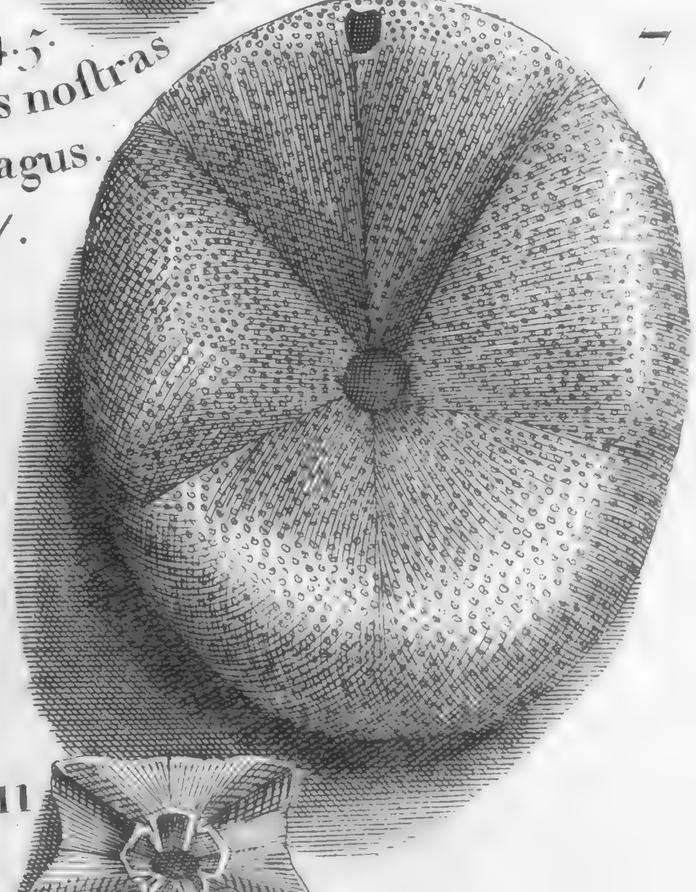

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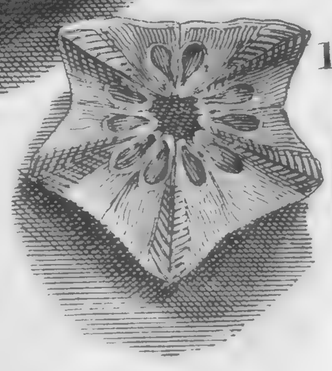

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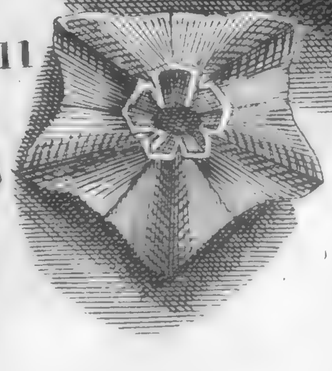
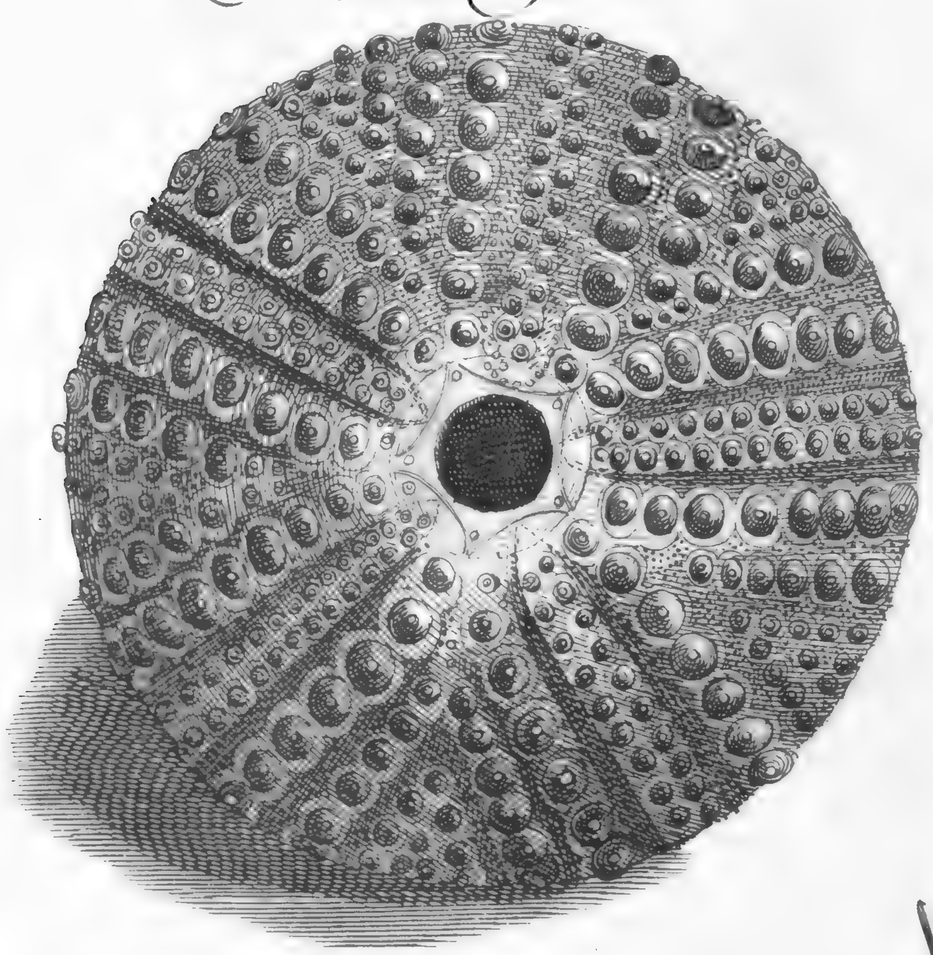
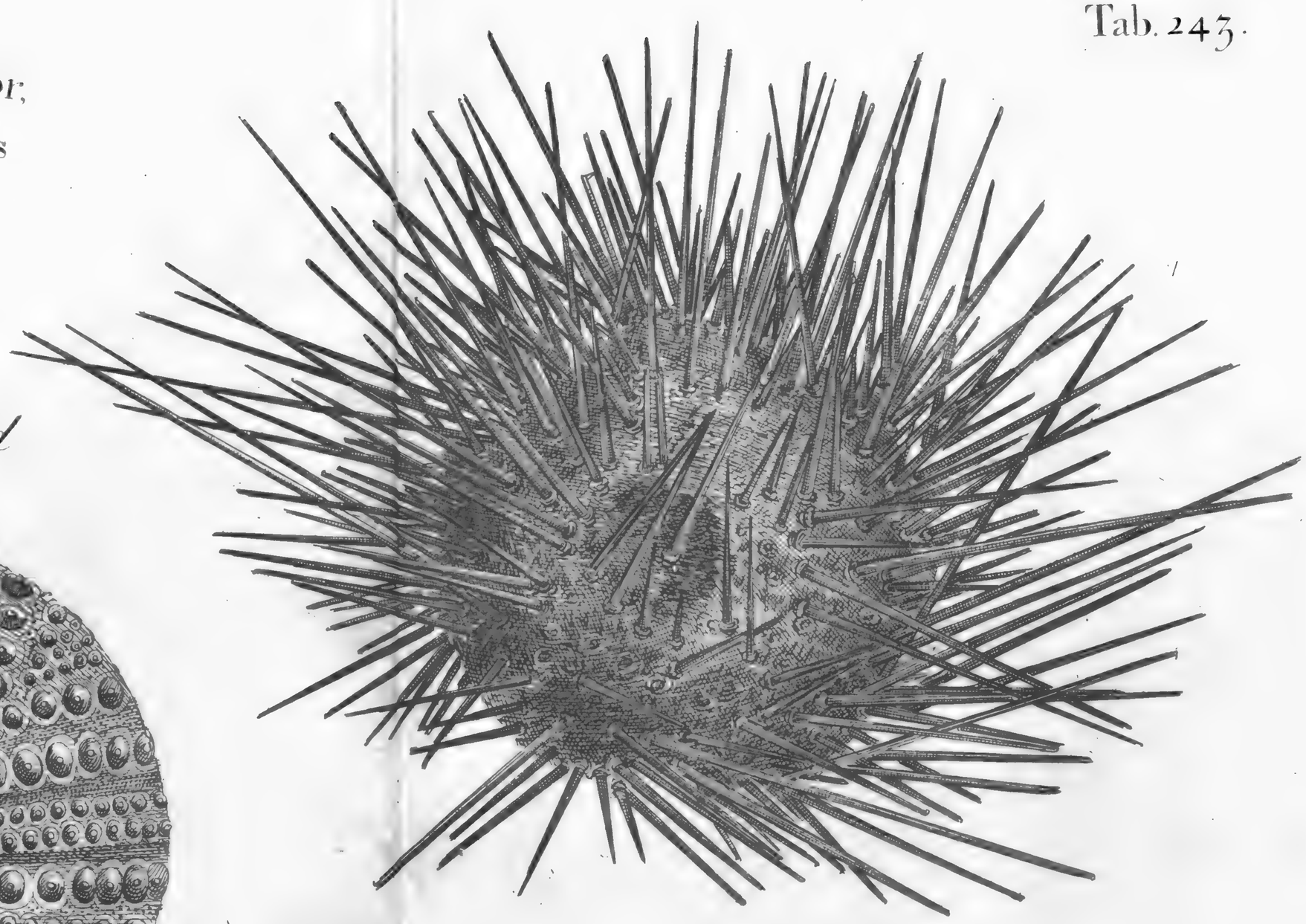


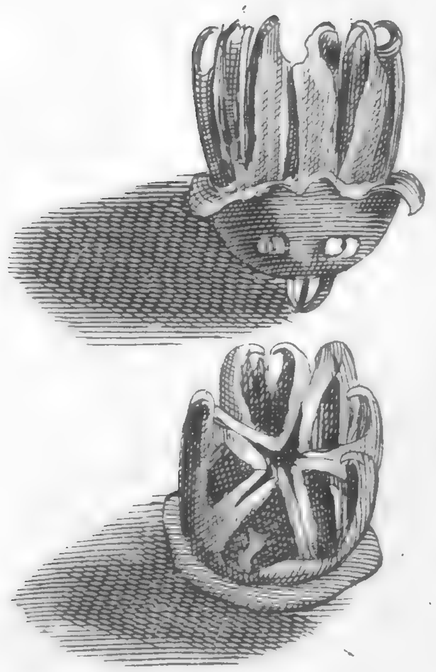
11

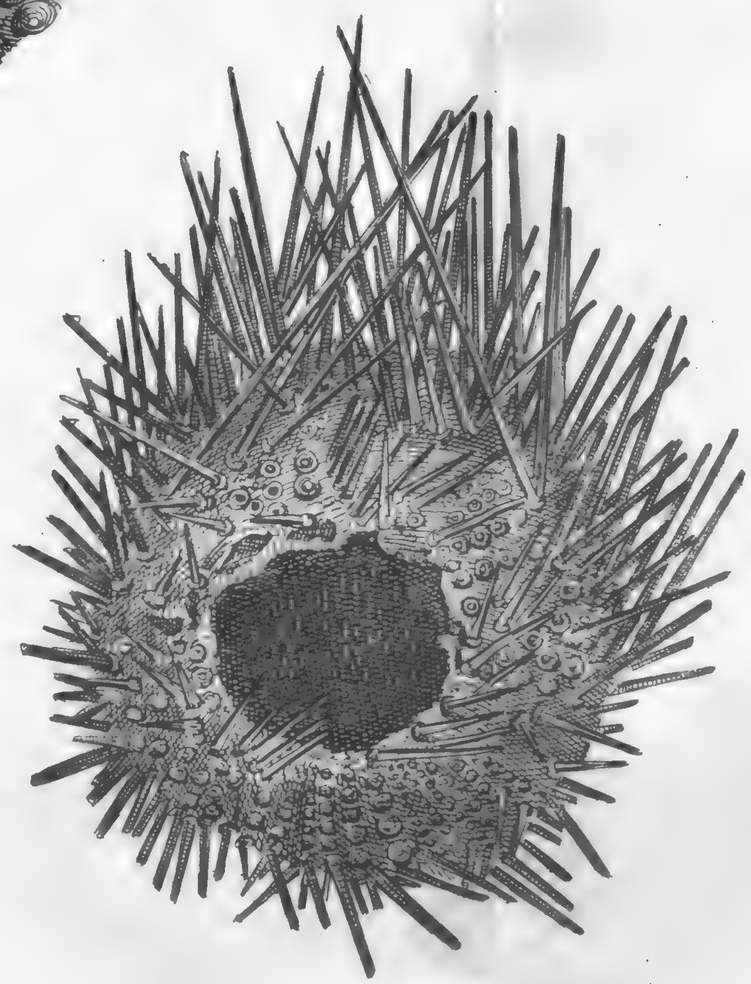
Echinus Marinus major, rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, asperis, longioribus nigricantibus donatus.

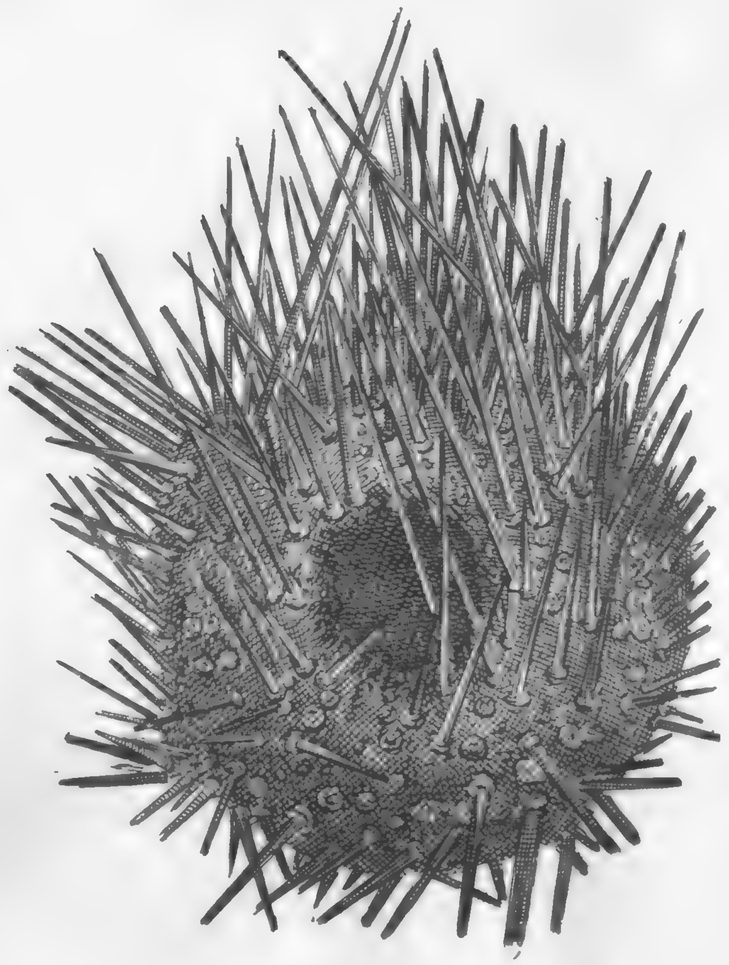
The great long prickled Sea Egg.



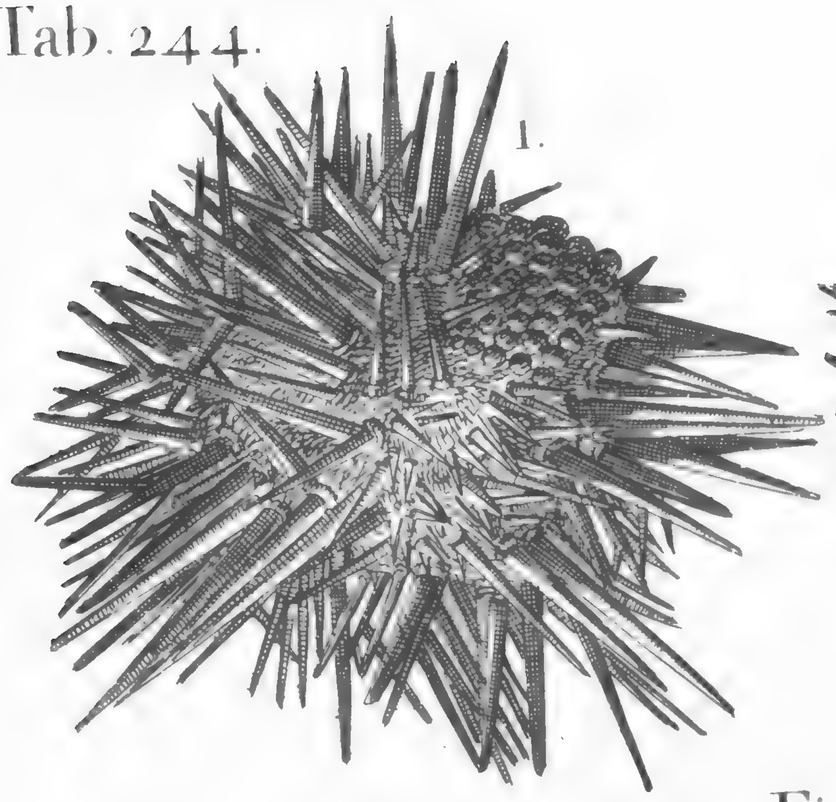








Tab. 244.



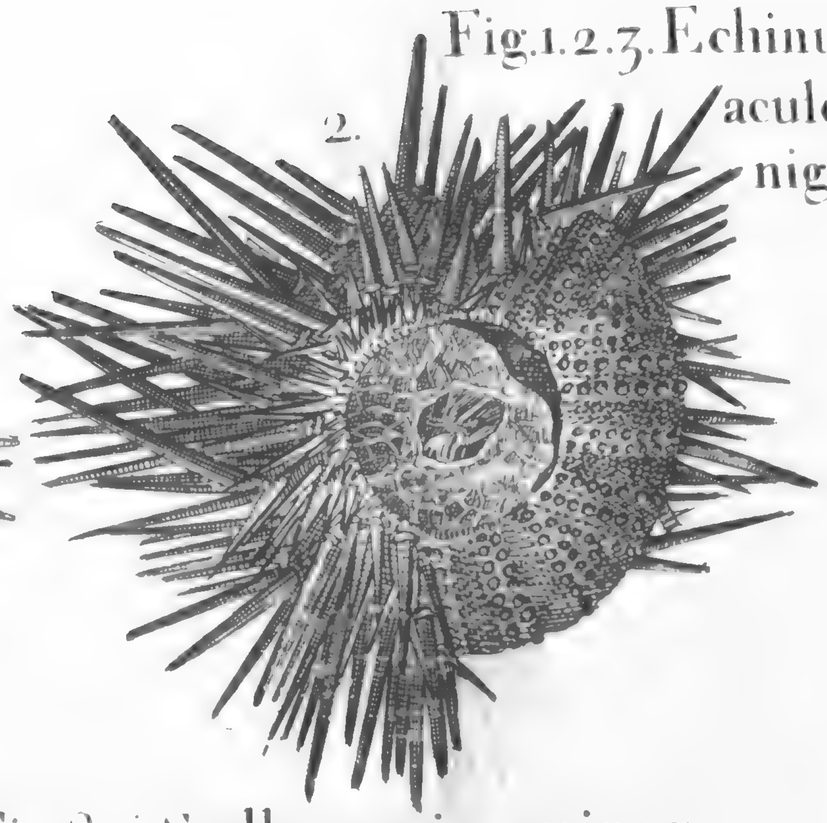


Fig. 1. 2. 3. Echinus marinus minor; rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, asperis, longioribus nigricantibus donatus.

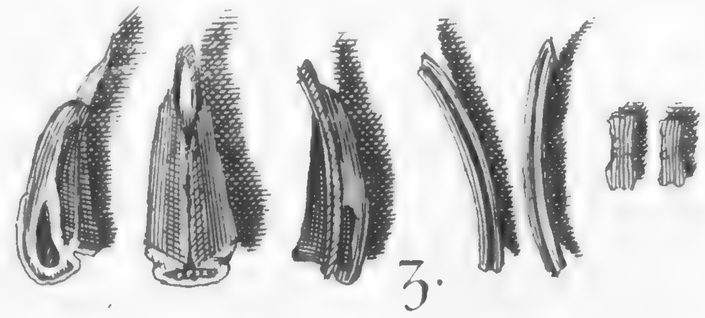
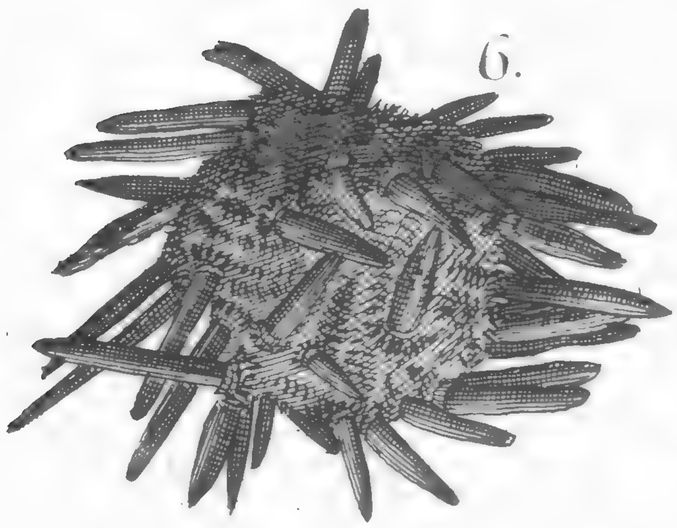
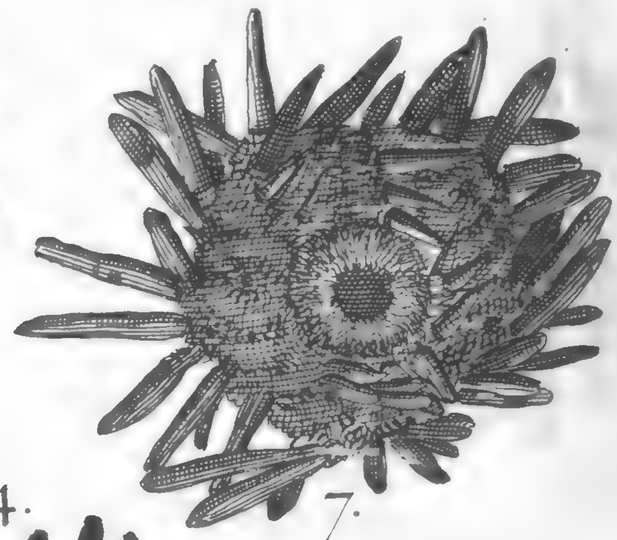


Fig. 8. 9. Stella marina minor, echinata purpurea.





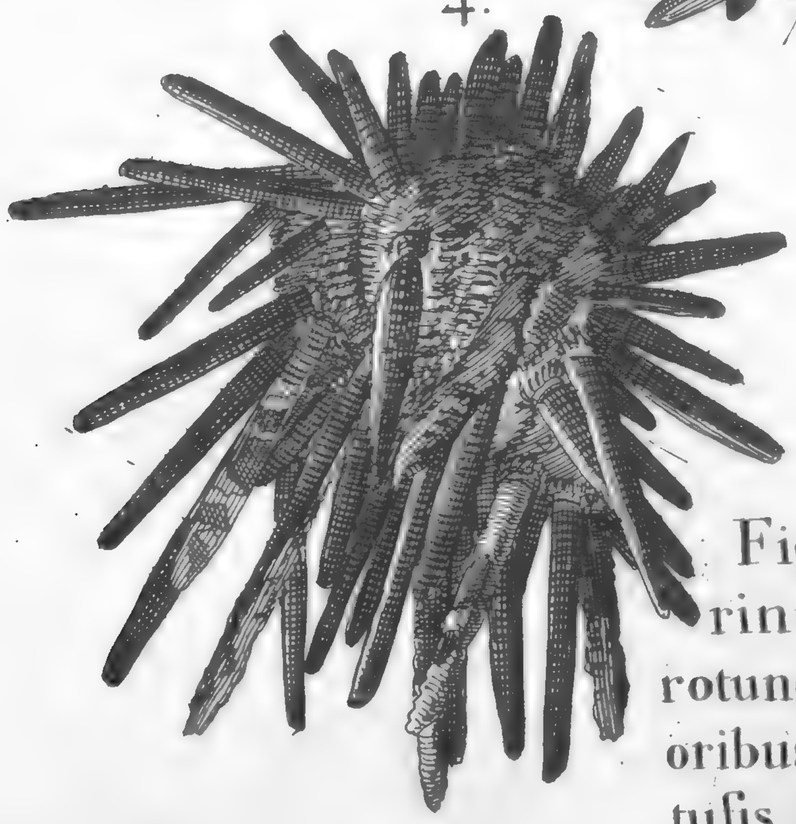


Fig. 4. 5. 6. 7. Echinus marinus mediæ magnitudinis, rotundus, elàtus, aculeis longioribus, crassioribus, asperis, obtusis, subrubris donatus.

Fig. 2.

Astacus fluviatalis major
chelis aculeatis.

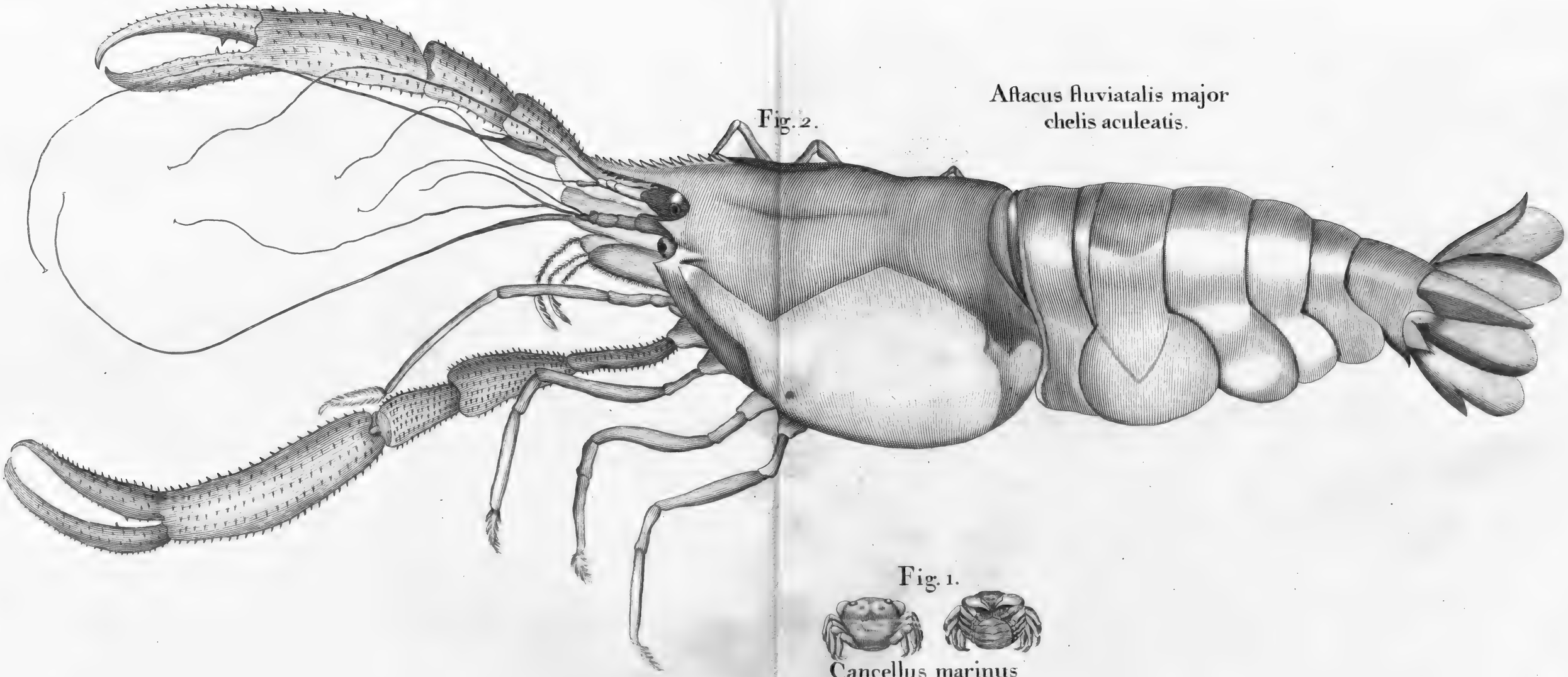


Fig. 1.

Cancellus marinus
minimus quadratus.

M: Vander Gucht Scul:

Fig. 1.

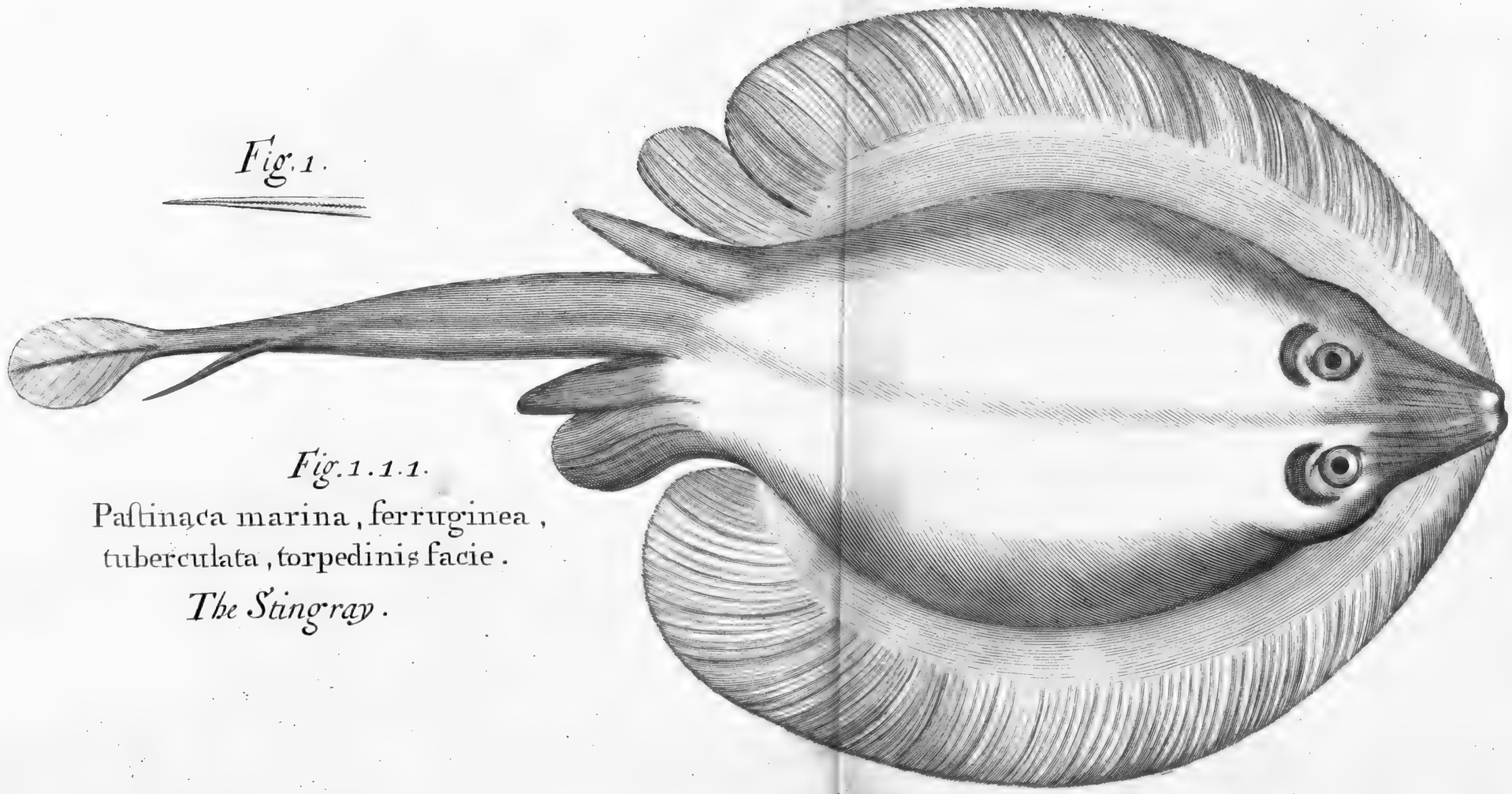


Fig. 1. 1. 1.
Paſtinaca marina, ferruginea, tuberculata, torpedinis facie.
The Stingray.

Fig. 1.

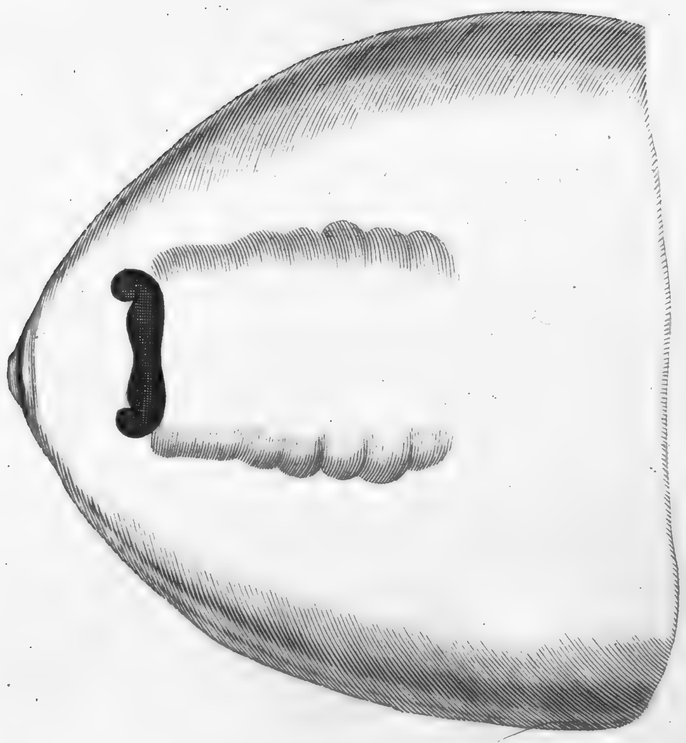
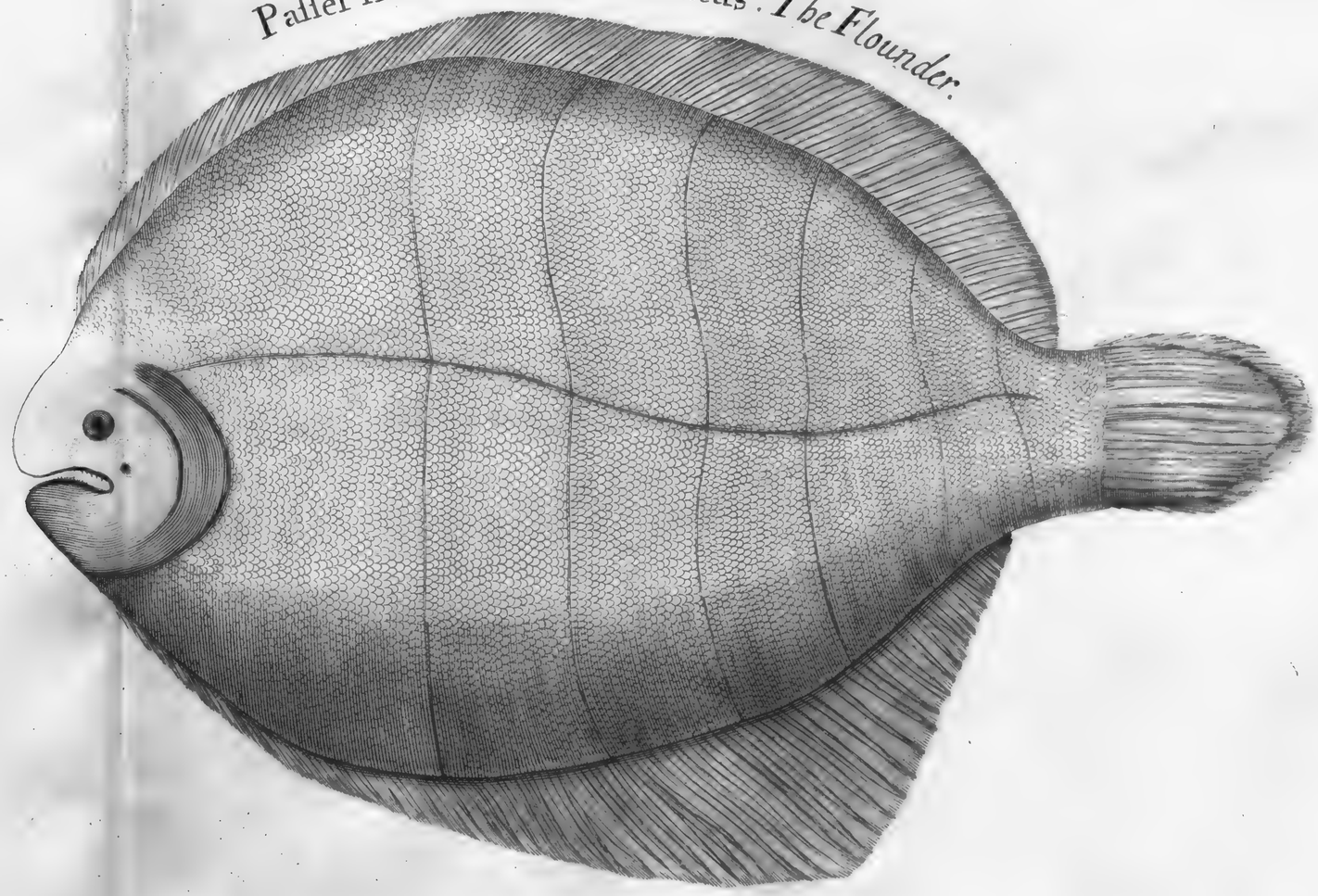


Fig. 2.
Paſſer lineis tranverſis notatus. *The Flounder.*



Cugupuguacu Brasiliensibus. Marcg. *Fig.* 2.

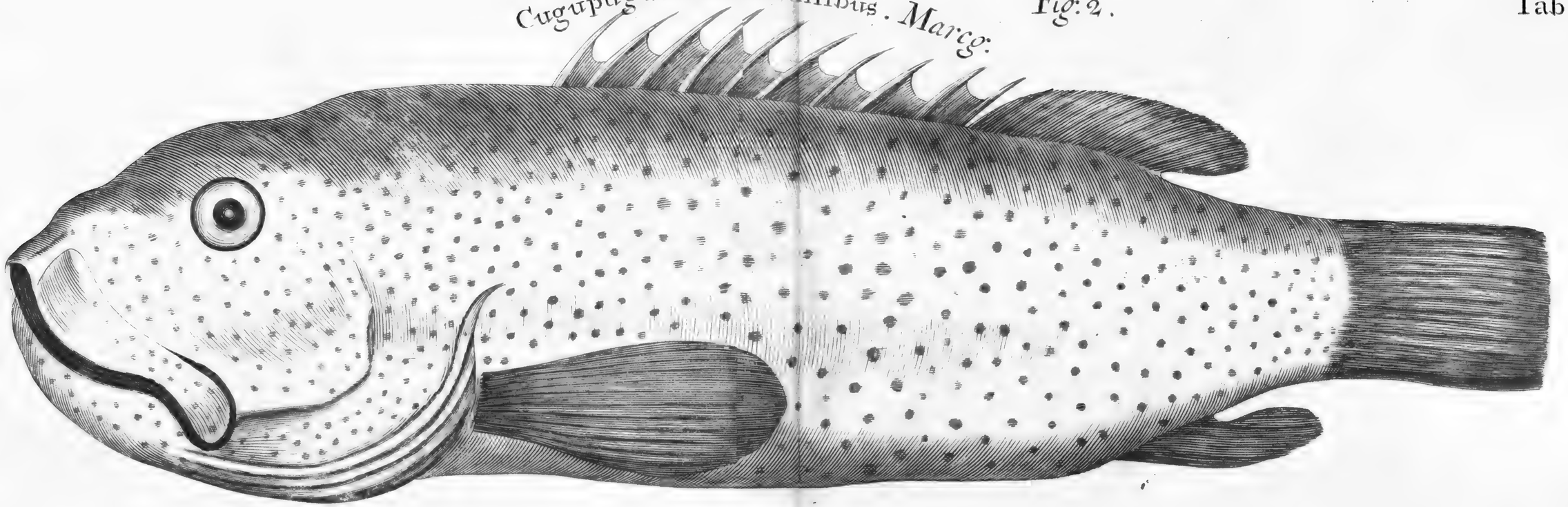


Fig. 3.

Umbla minor marina, maxillis longioribus.

The Barracuda.

The Toadfish. Fig. 1.

Orbis lævis oblongus cinereis & fuscis maculis notatus.

Fig. 2.
Cupu-guacu congener corpore rotundiore.

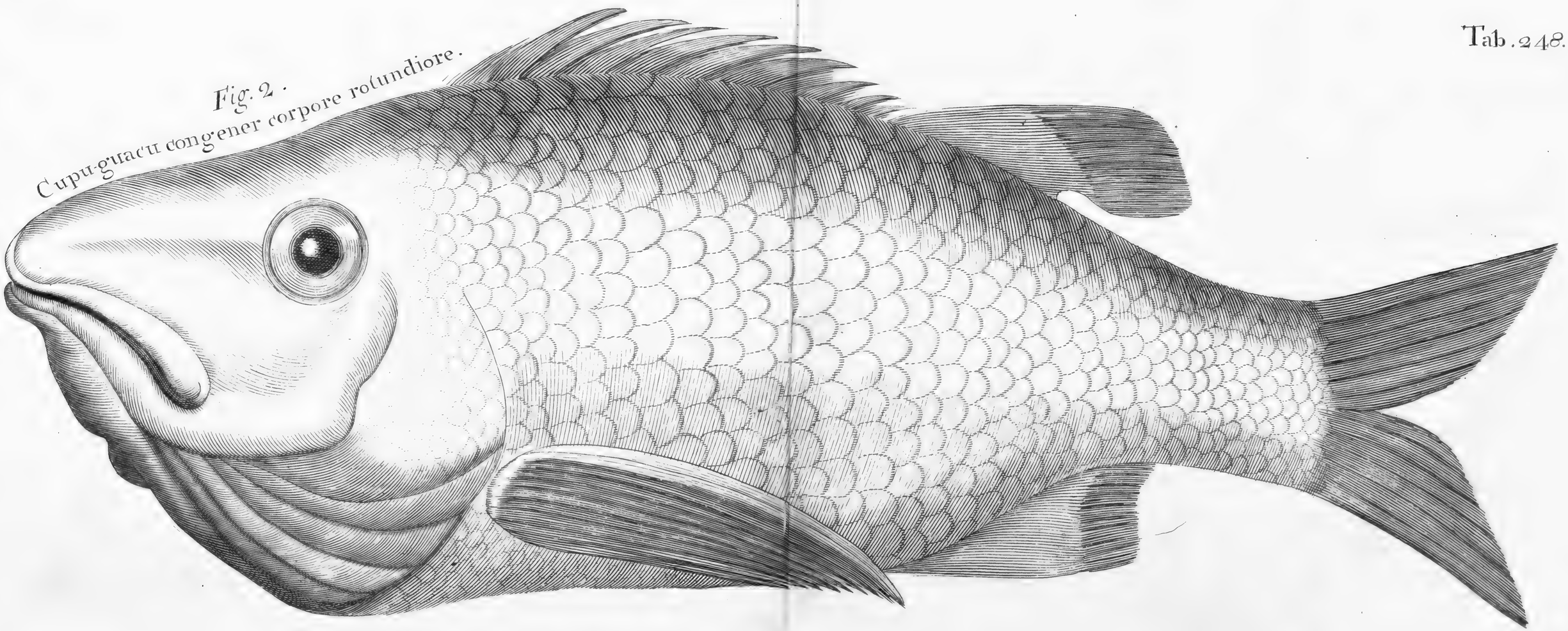
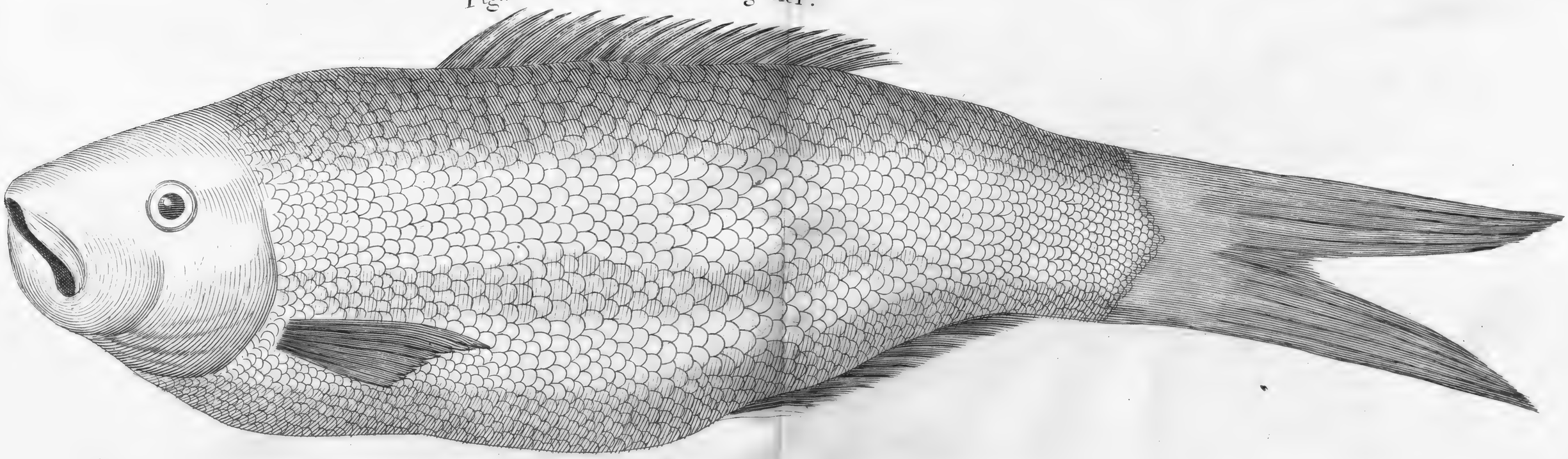
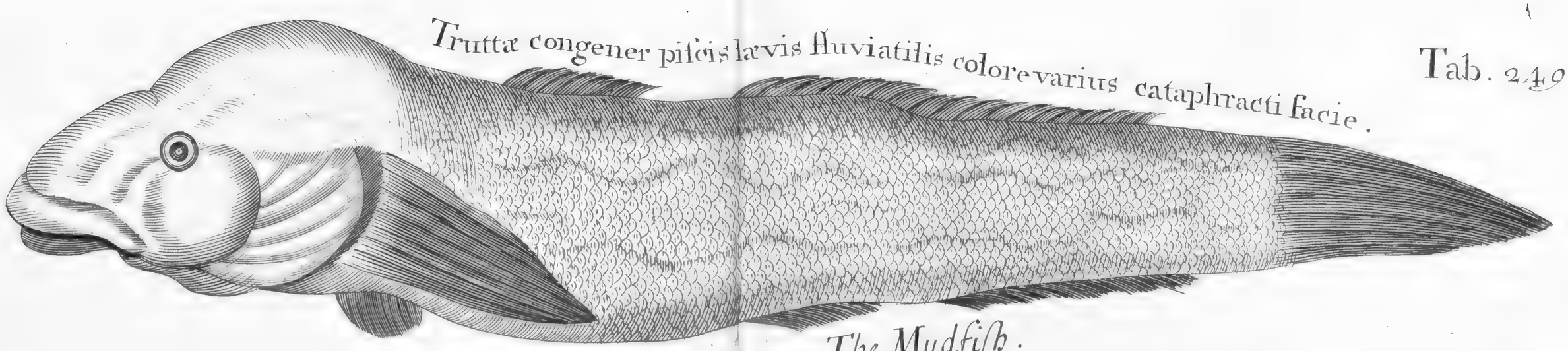


Fig. 1. Cupu-guacu Congener.



Tab. 240.

Truttæ congener piſcis lævis fluviatilis colore varius cataphracti facie.



The Mudfiſh.

Fig. 1.

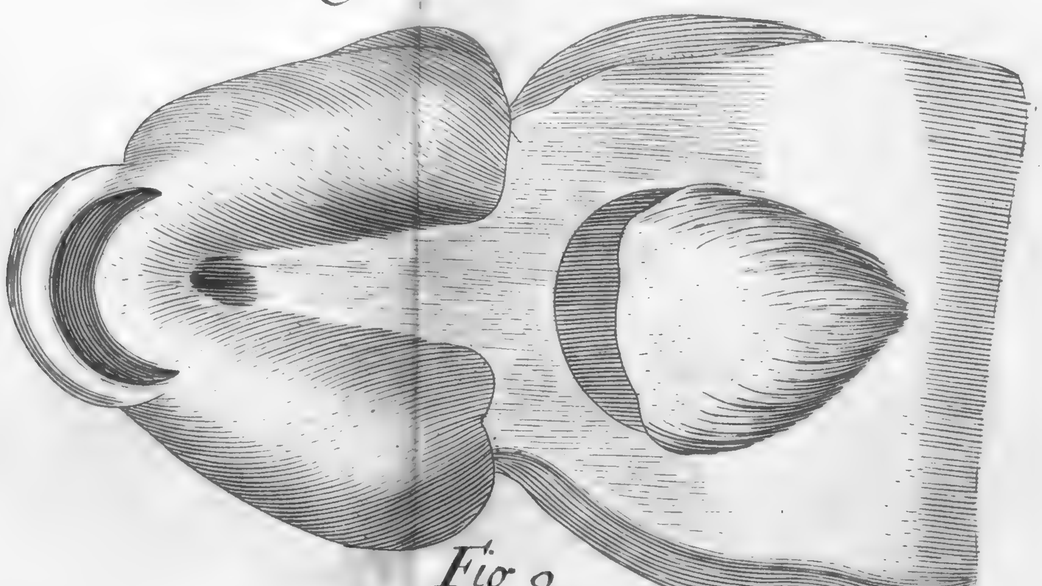
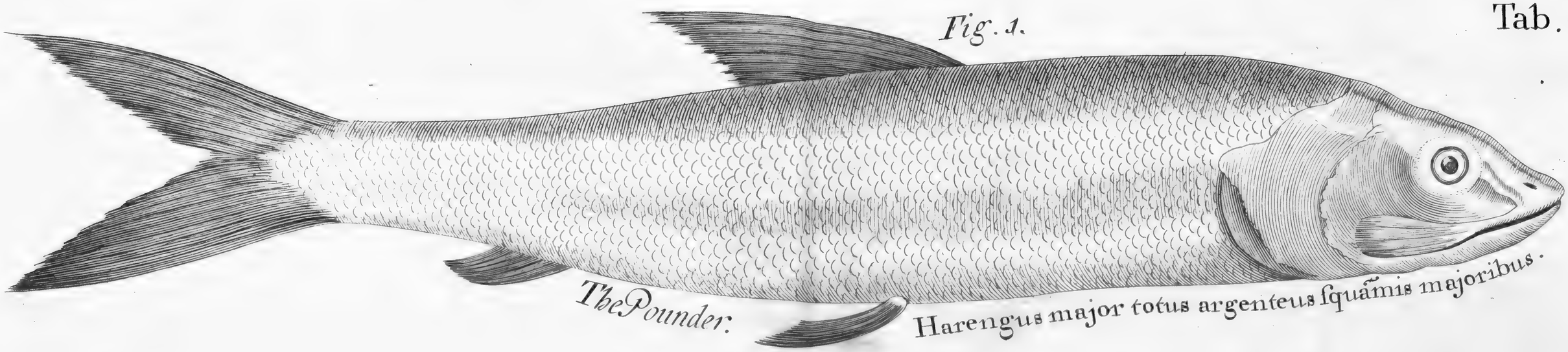


Fig. 2.

Novaculæ piſci congener pſittaci roſtro. *The Parrot-fiſh.*

Fig. 1.



The Pounder. Harengus major totus argenteus squamis majoribus.

Fig. 3.

Acus, mandibula superiore brevi circinata, inferiore in rostrum ensiforme producta.

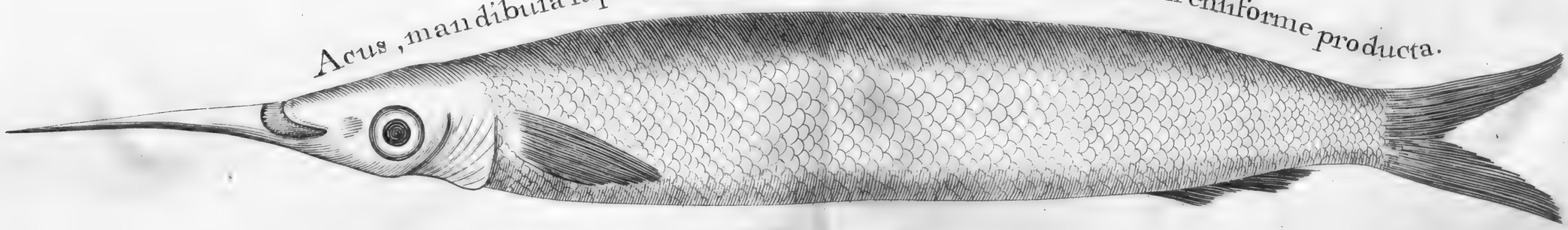


Fig. 2.

Harengus minor.

The Sprat.

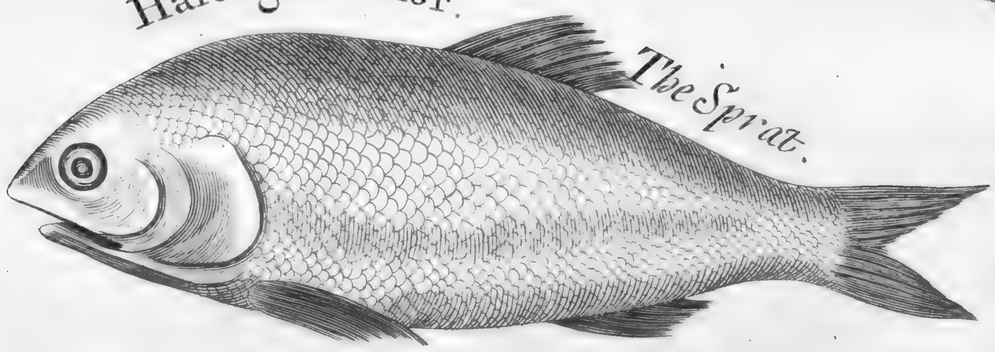
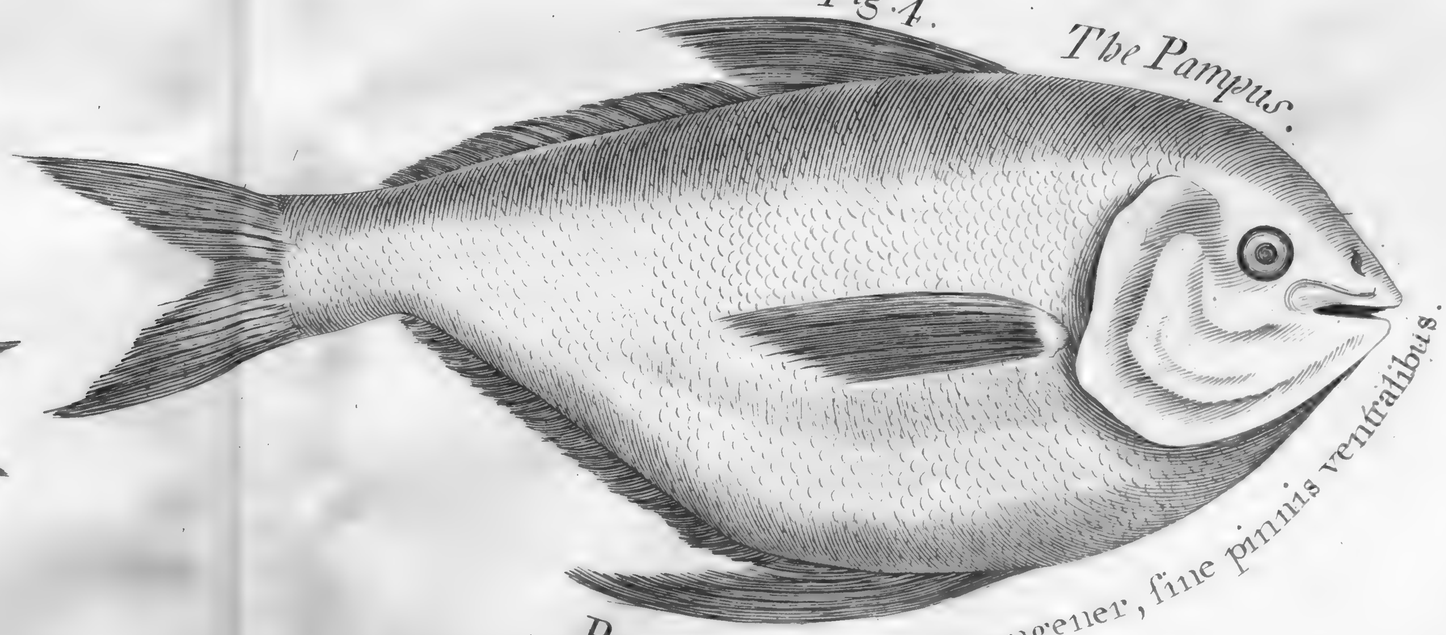


Fig. 4. *The Pampus.*



Paru pisci Brasilienſi congener, ſine pinnis ventralibus.

Saurus maximus non maculatus. *Fig. 1.* *The Sea Gallivasp, or Sein fish.*

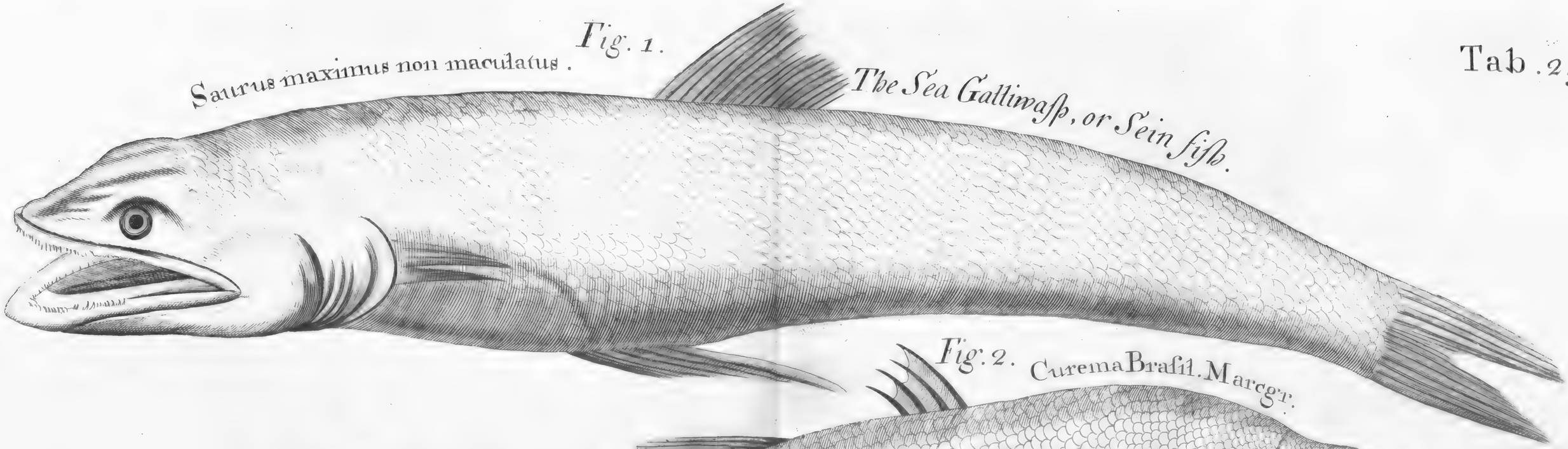
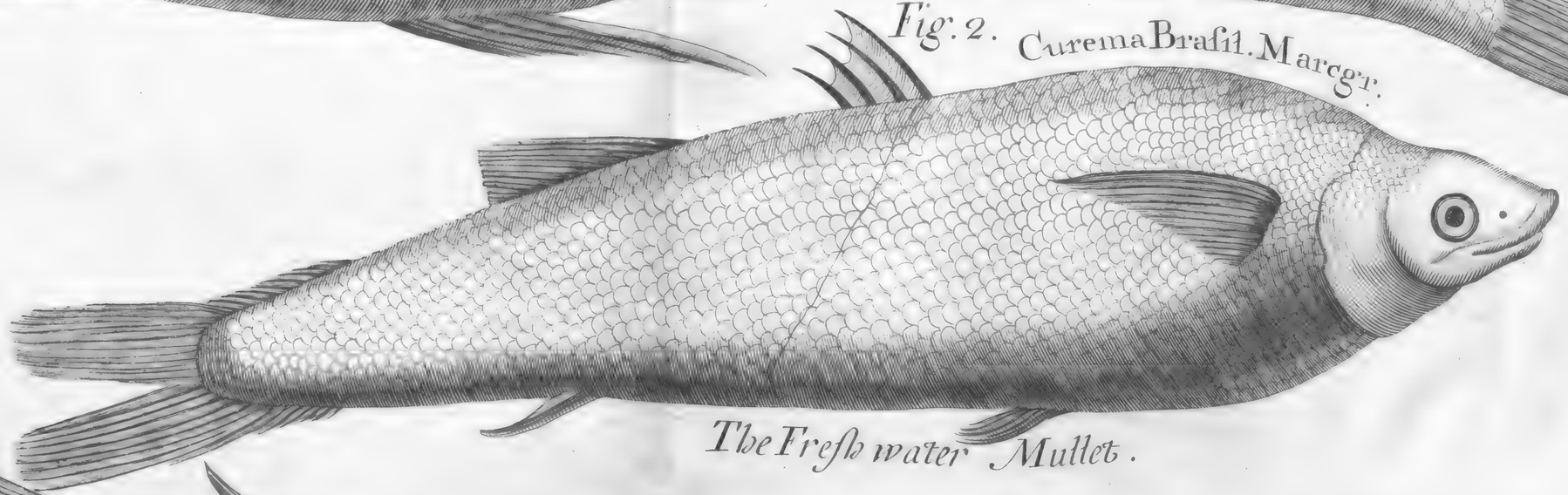


Fig. 2. Curema Brasil. Marcgr.



The Fresh water Mullet.

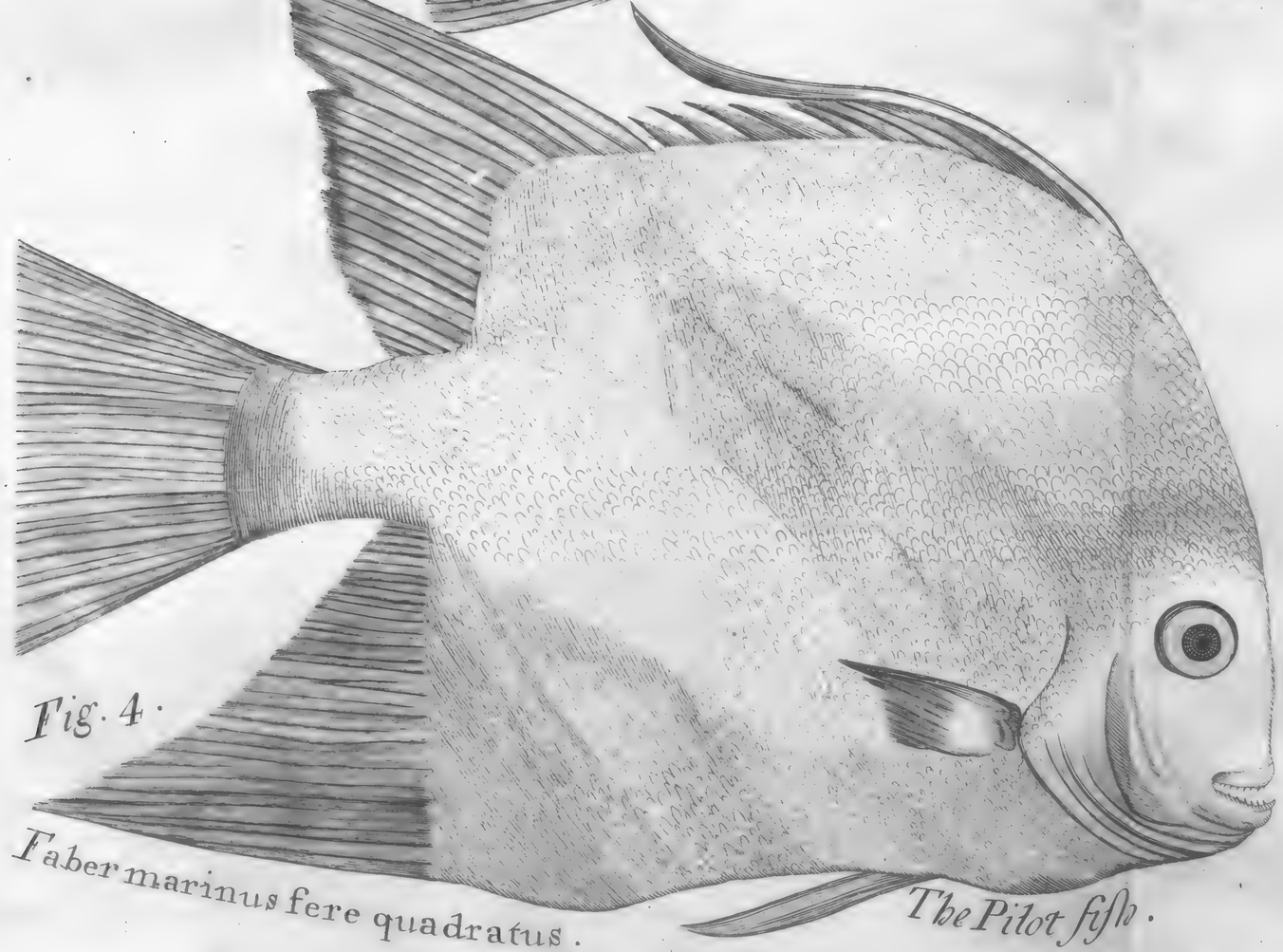
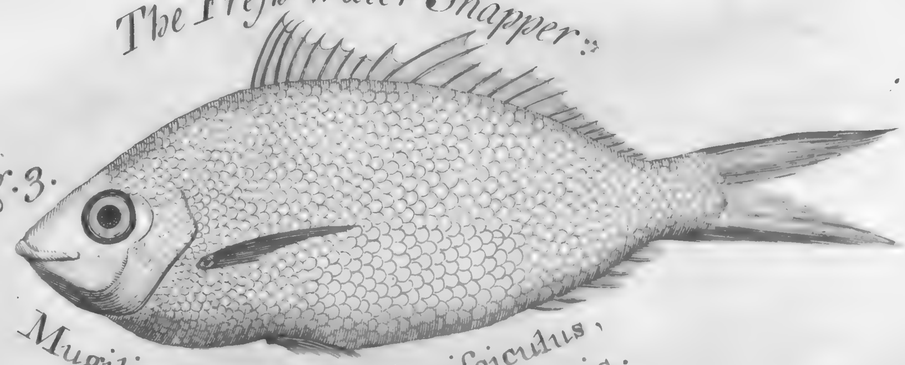


Fig. 4.

Faber marinus fere quadratus. *The Pilot fish.*

The Fresh water Snapper.

Fig. 3.



Mugili affinis fluviatilis piscículus, duabus pinnis dorsalibus contiguis.

Fig. 1.

Pagrus lineis luteis varius. *The Pargie.*

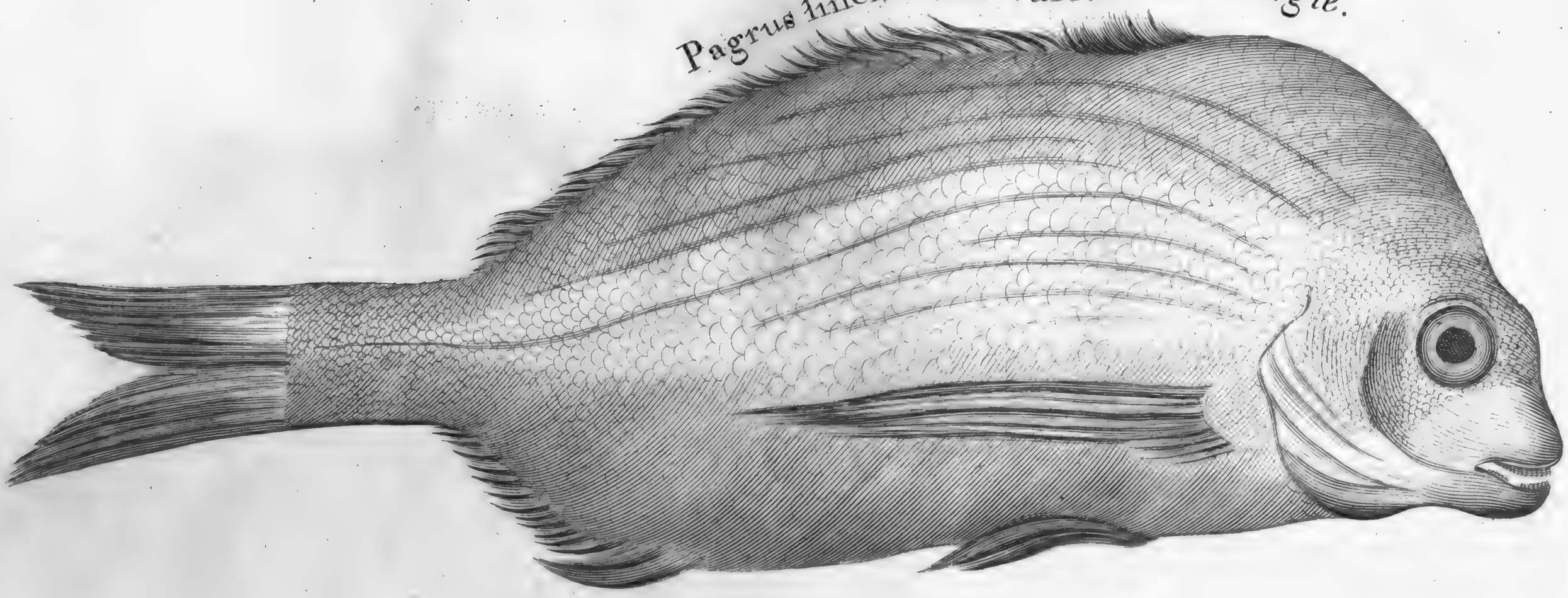


Fig. 3.

Cuculus non cirratus nigris maculis notatus.

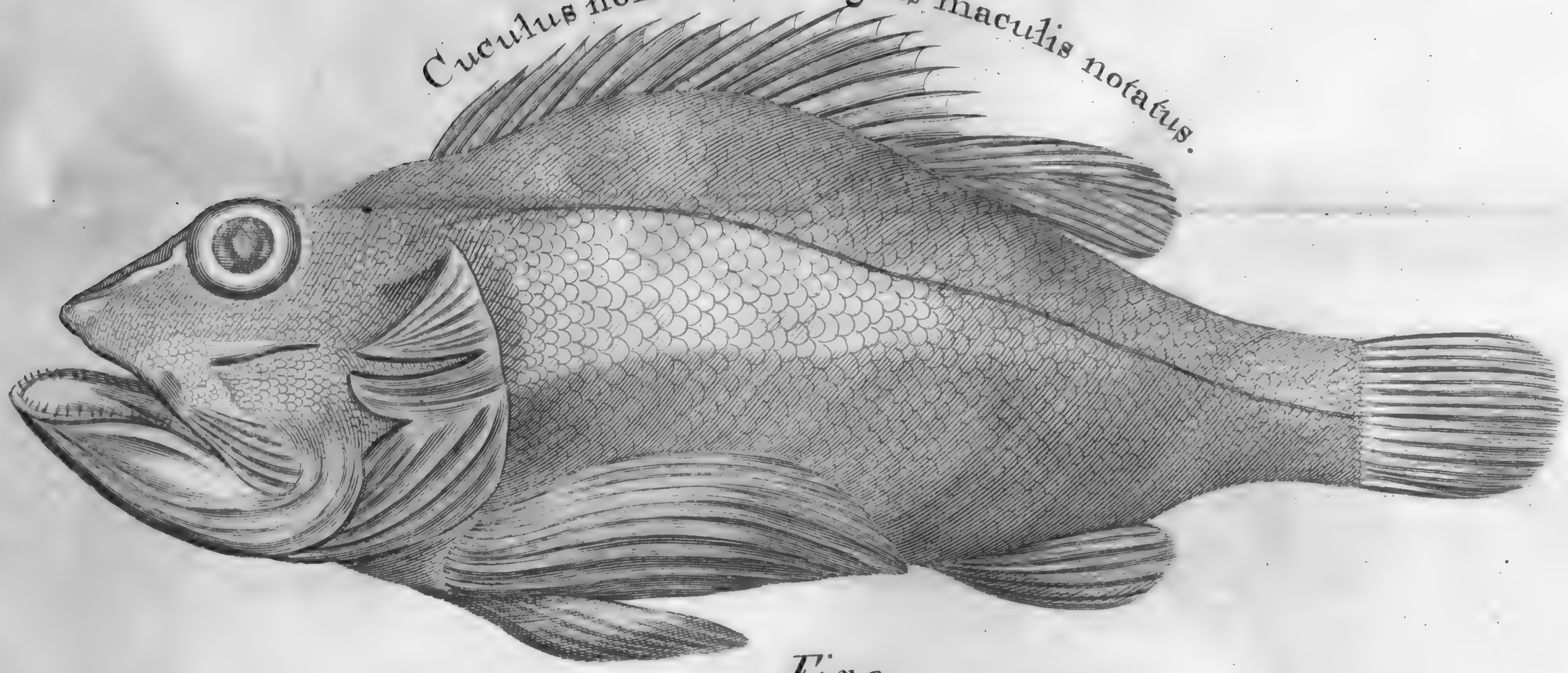


Fig. 2.

Guatucupa Brasilienſibus Marcgr. Coracini ut videtur ſpecies Corvina Lusitanis. Raij.

J. Savage Sculp.

Fig. 1.
Pagrus totus argenteus. The Stone base.

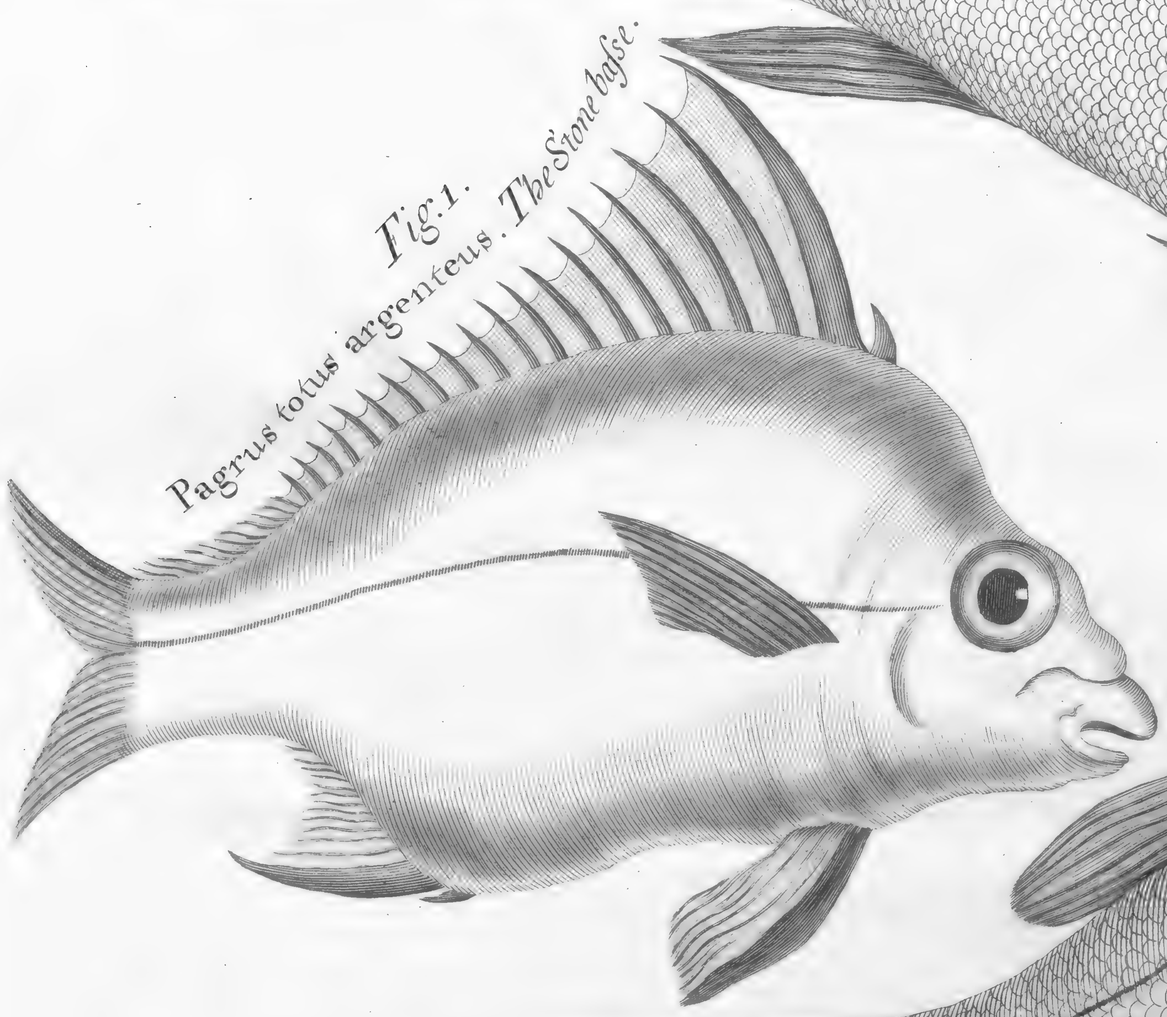


Fig. 2.
The Rock fish.
Dentici aut coracino Congener piscis excinereo & fusco varius.

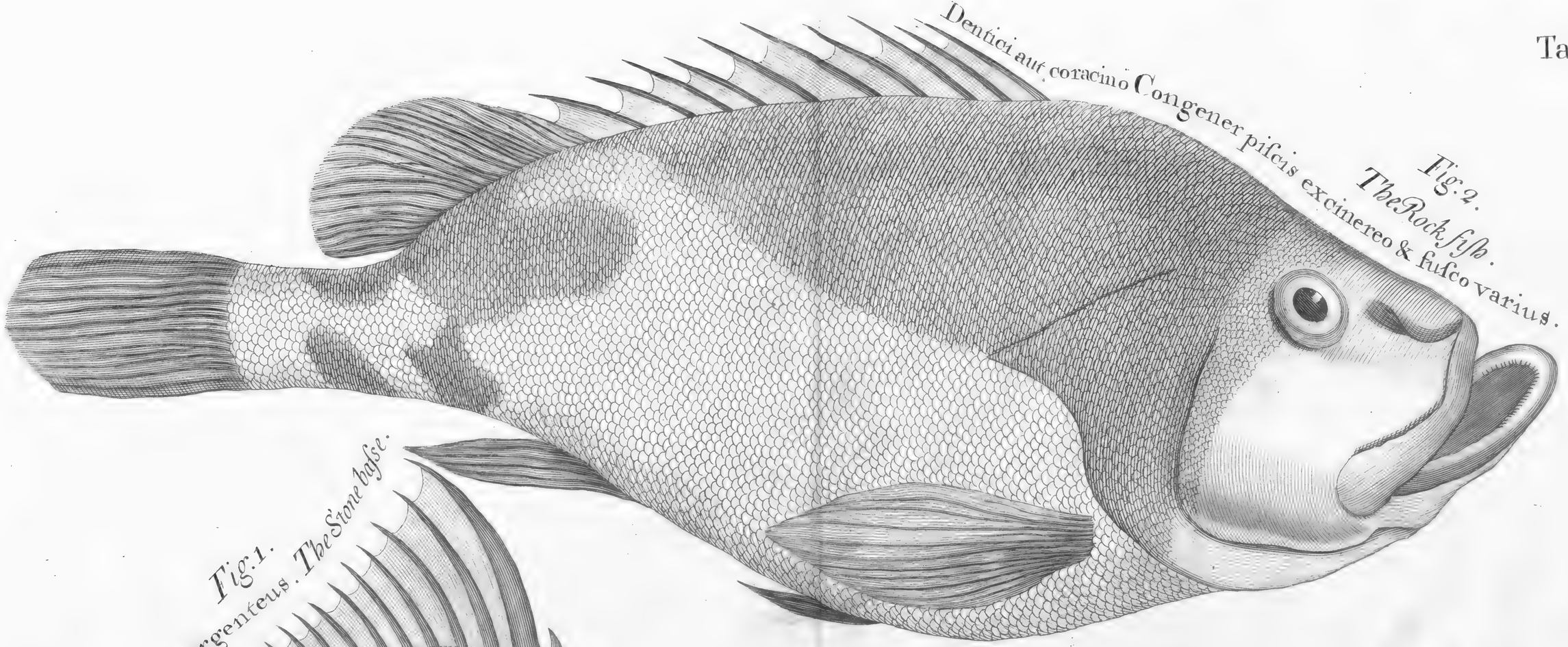
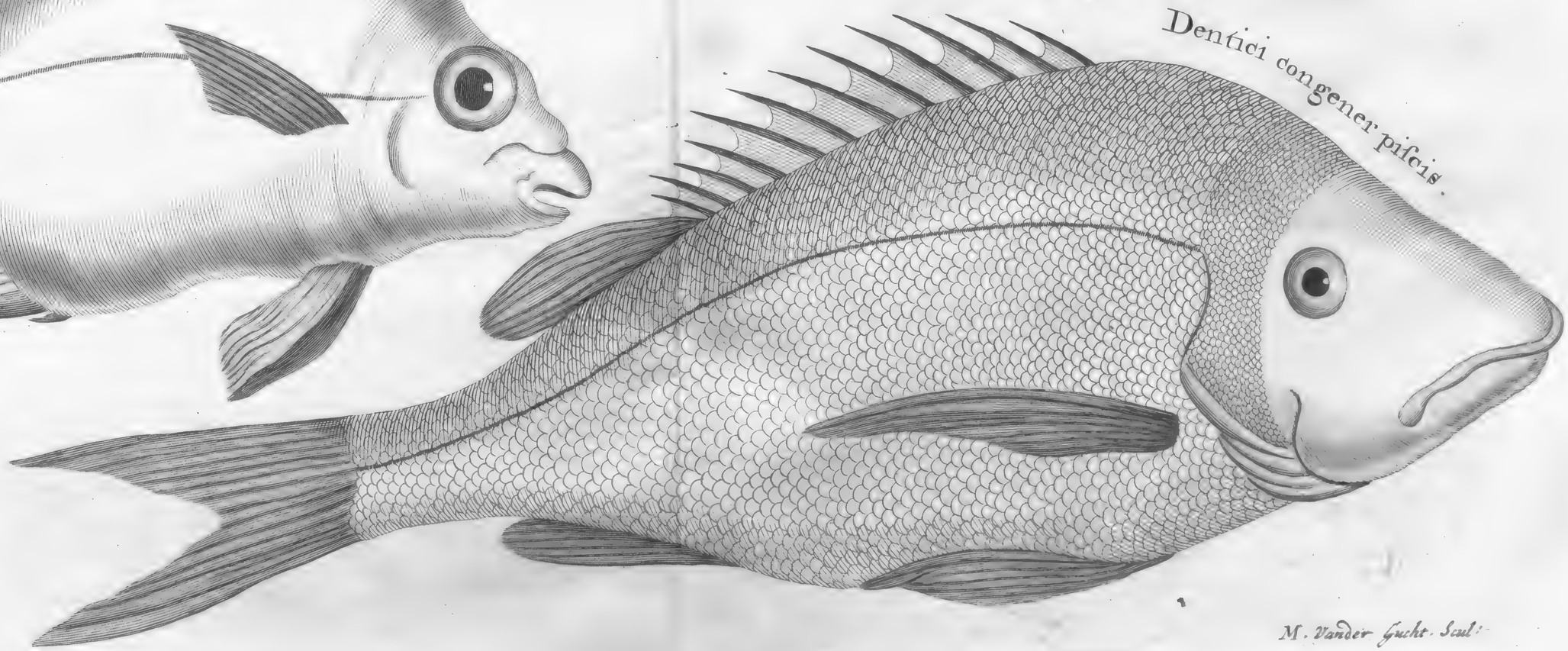


Fig. 3.
Dentici congener piscis.

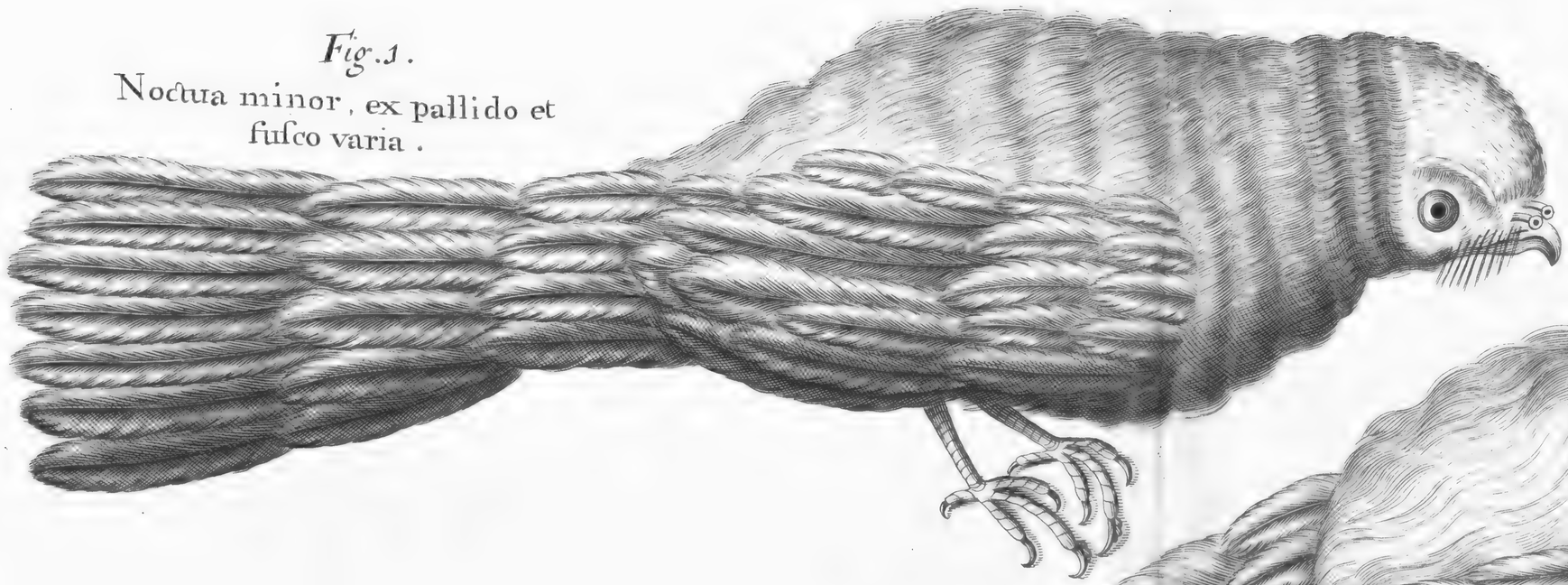


M. Vander Gucht. Sculp.

Vultur Gallinæ Africanæ facie.
The Carion Chim.

M. Vander Gucht Sculs.

Fig. 1.
Noctua minor, ex pallido et fuſco varia.



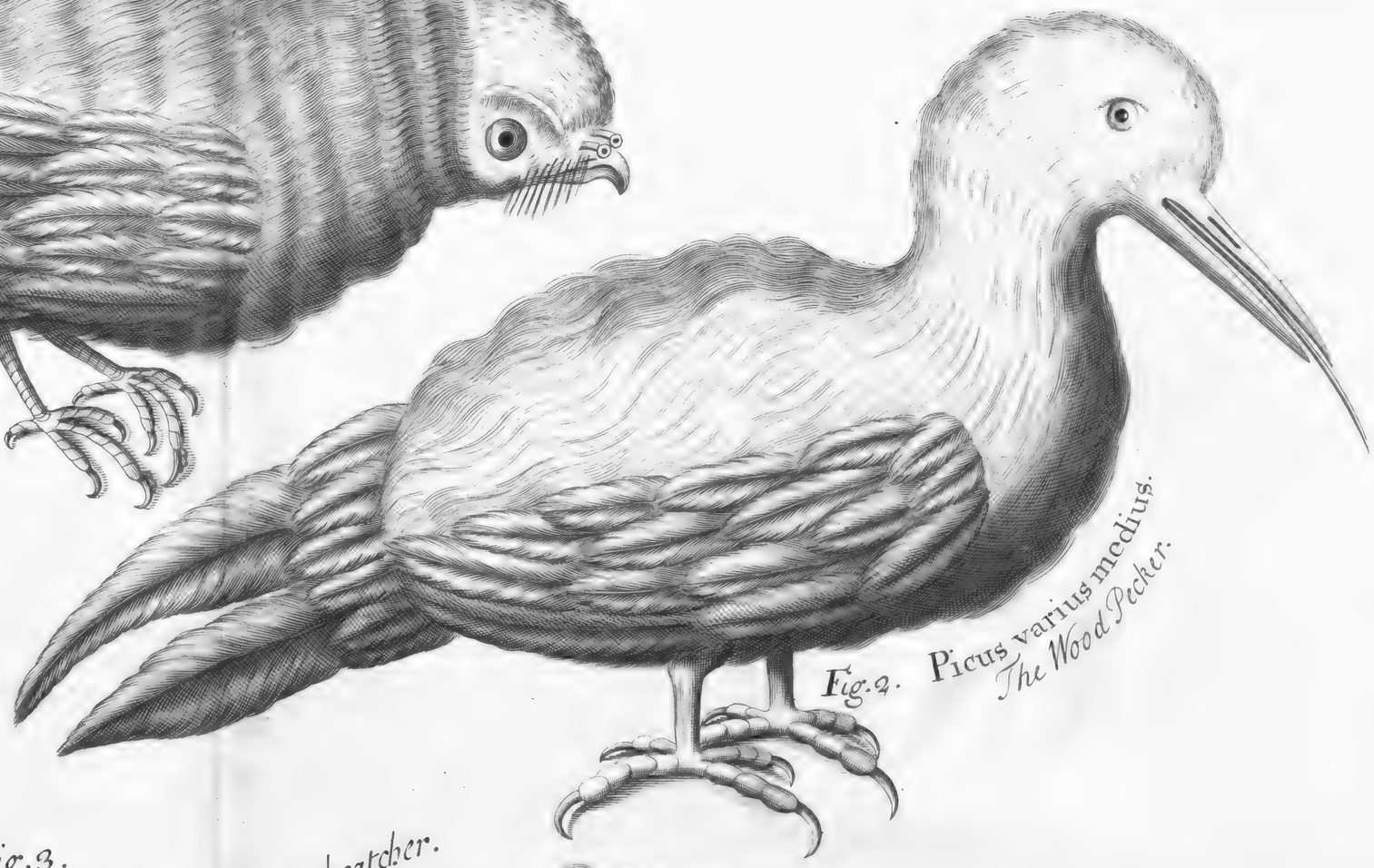
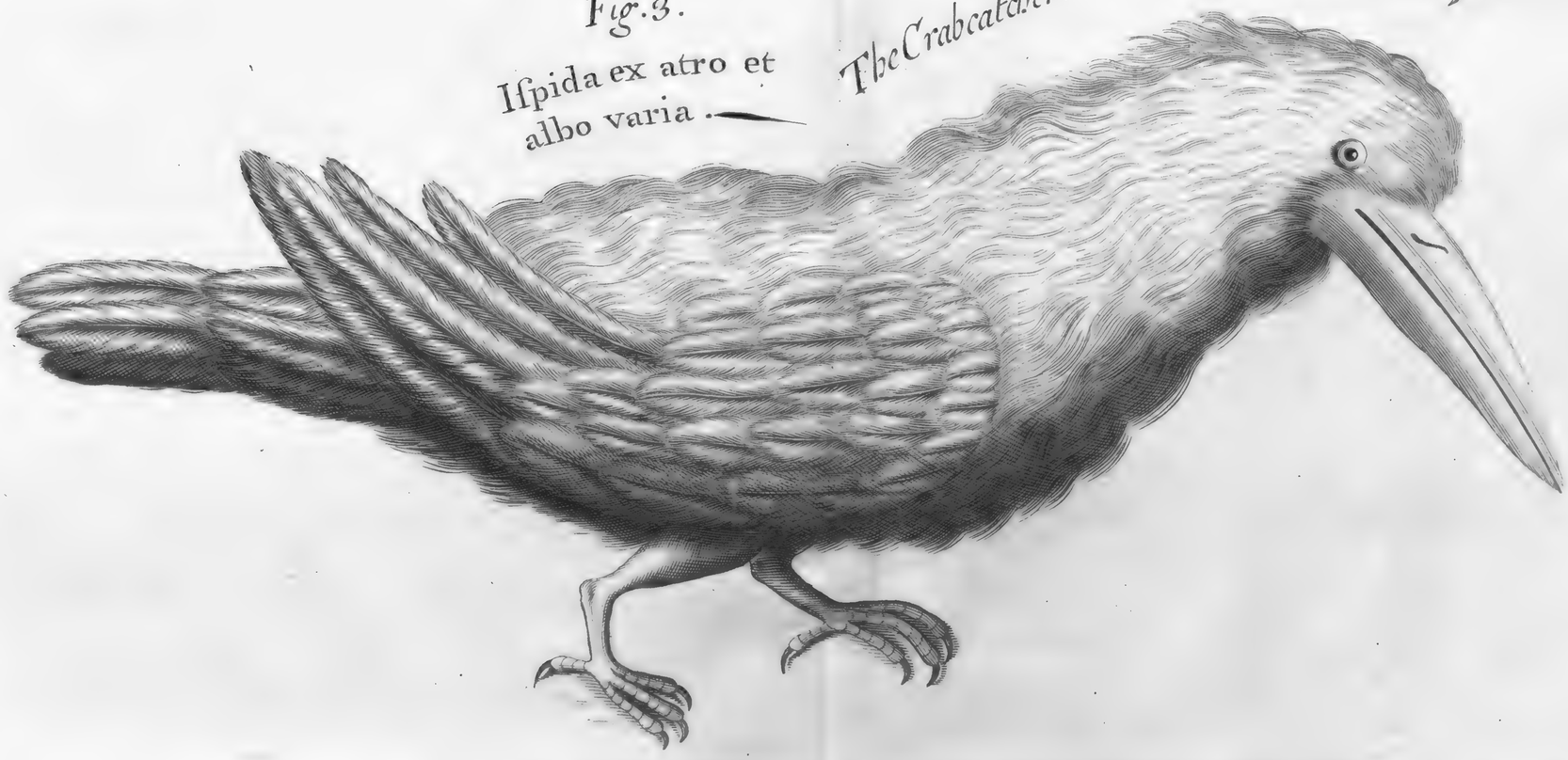


Fig. 2. Picus varius medius.
The Wood Pecker.

Fig. 3.
Iſpida ex atro et albo varia.

The Crabcatcher.



M. Vander Gucht Sculs.

Tab. 256.

Fig. 1.

Monedula tota nigra major garrula, mandibula superiore arcuata. *The great Blackbird.*

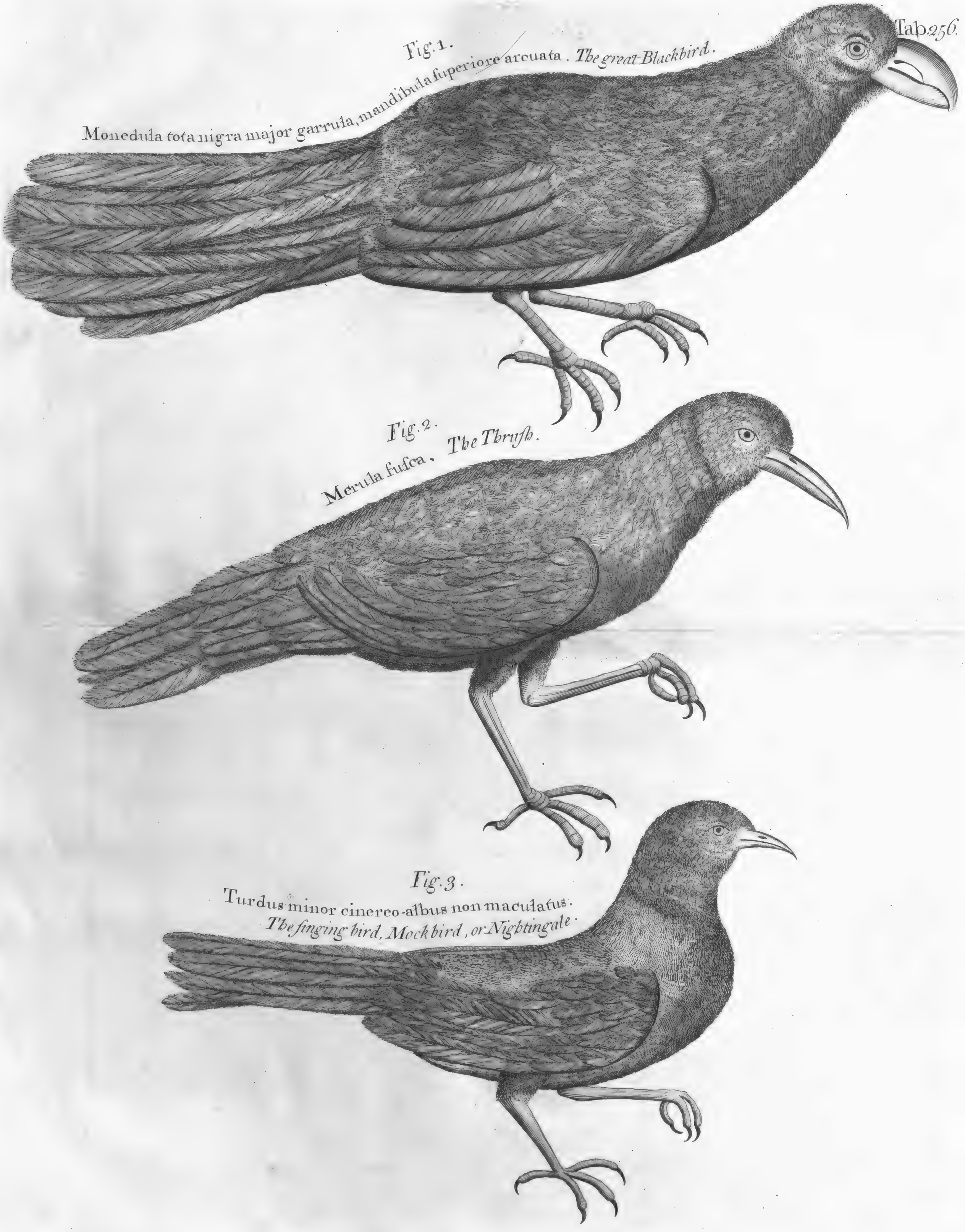


Fig. 2.

Merula fusca. *The Thrush.*

Fig. 3.

Turdus minor cinereo-albus non maculatus.
The singing bird, Mock bird, or Nightingale.

Fig. 2.

Monedula tota nigra. The small Blackbird.

Passer cœruleo-fuscus.
The Bonano bird.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Icterus minor nidum suspendens.
The watchy-picket, or Spanish Nightingale.

Fig. 1.
Cuculus major. *The Rainbird.*

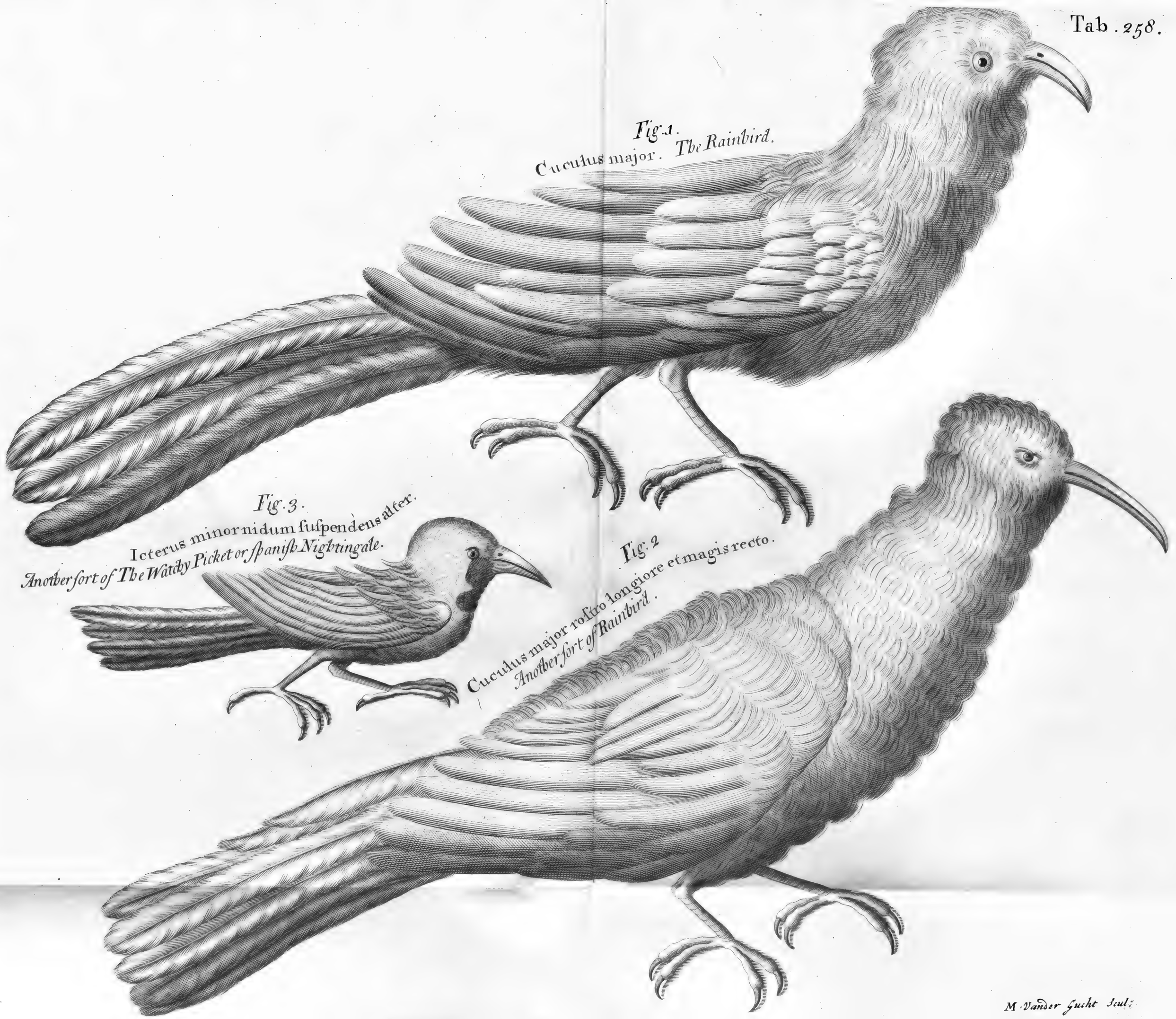


Fig. 3.
Icterus minor nidum suspendens alter.
Another sort of The Watchy Picket or Spanish Nightingale.

Fig. 2
Cuculus major rostro longiore et magis recto.
Another sort of Rainbird.

M. Vander Gucht Sculp.

Fig. 2

Sitta seu picus cinereus major, rostro curvo.

Another sort of Logger head.

Fig. 3.

Luscinia seu philomela e fusco et luteo varia.

Fig. 4.

Pica luteo-nigra varia. *The Yellow wood pecker.*

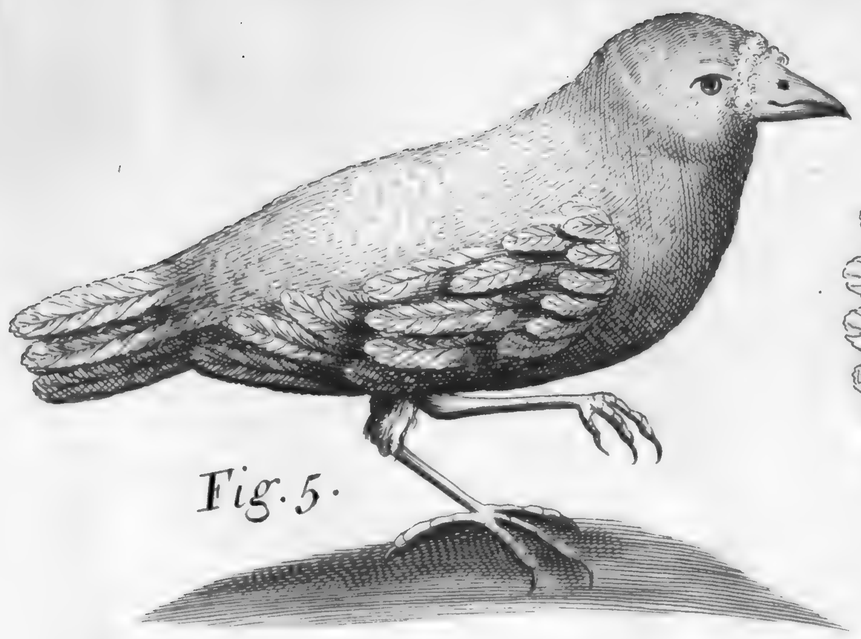


Fig. 5.

Alauda pratorum minor rostro breviore.

The Savanna bird.

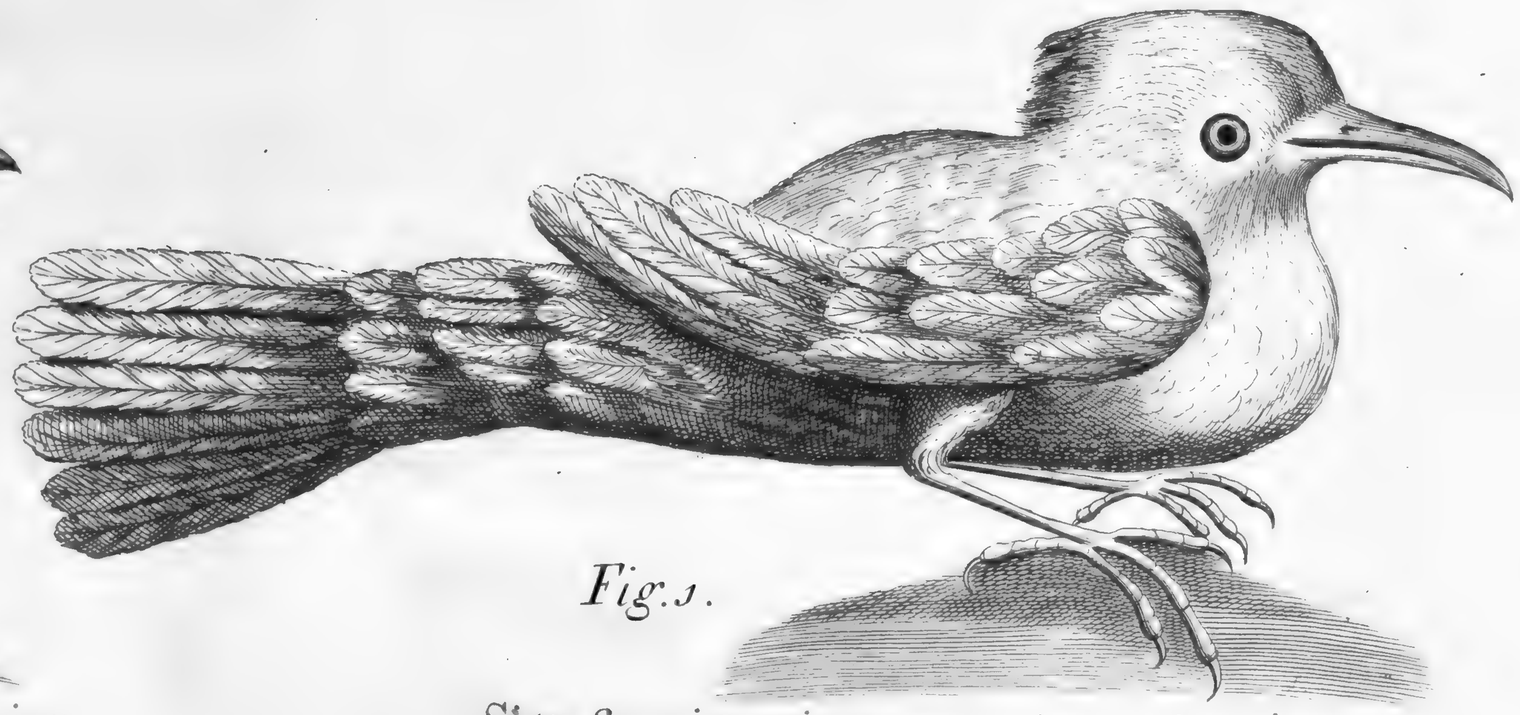


Fig. 1.

Sitta seu picus cinereus major, capite nigro.

The Loggerhead.

Gallus Indicus.

M.V.a Gucht Sculp.

Fig. 3.
Turtur minimus guttatus.
The Ground dove.

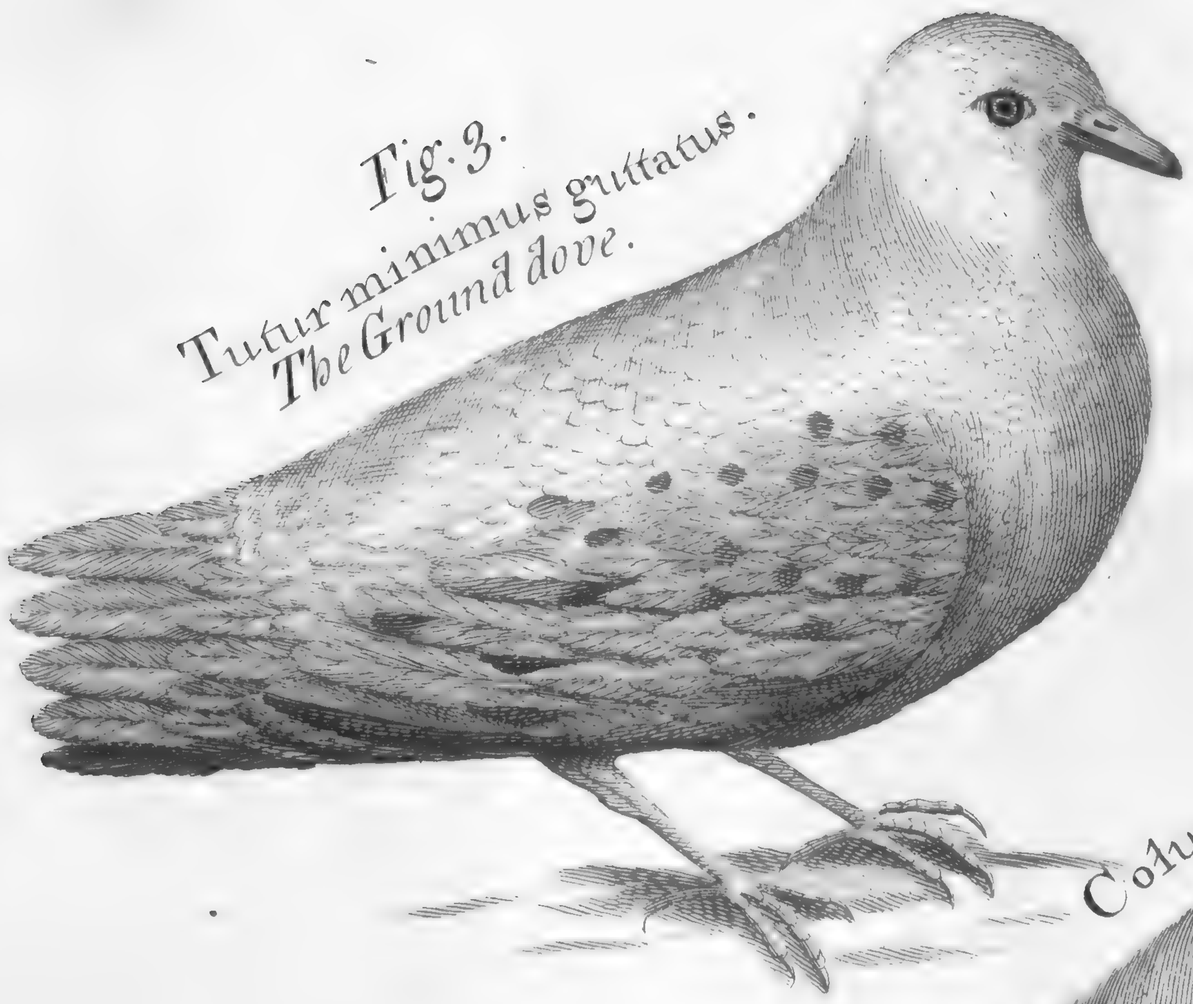


Fig. 2.
Columba minor capite albo.
The bald Pate.

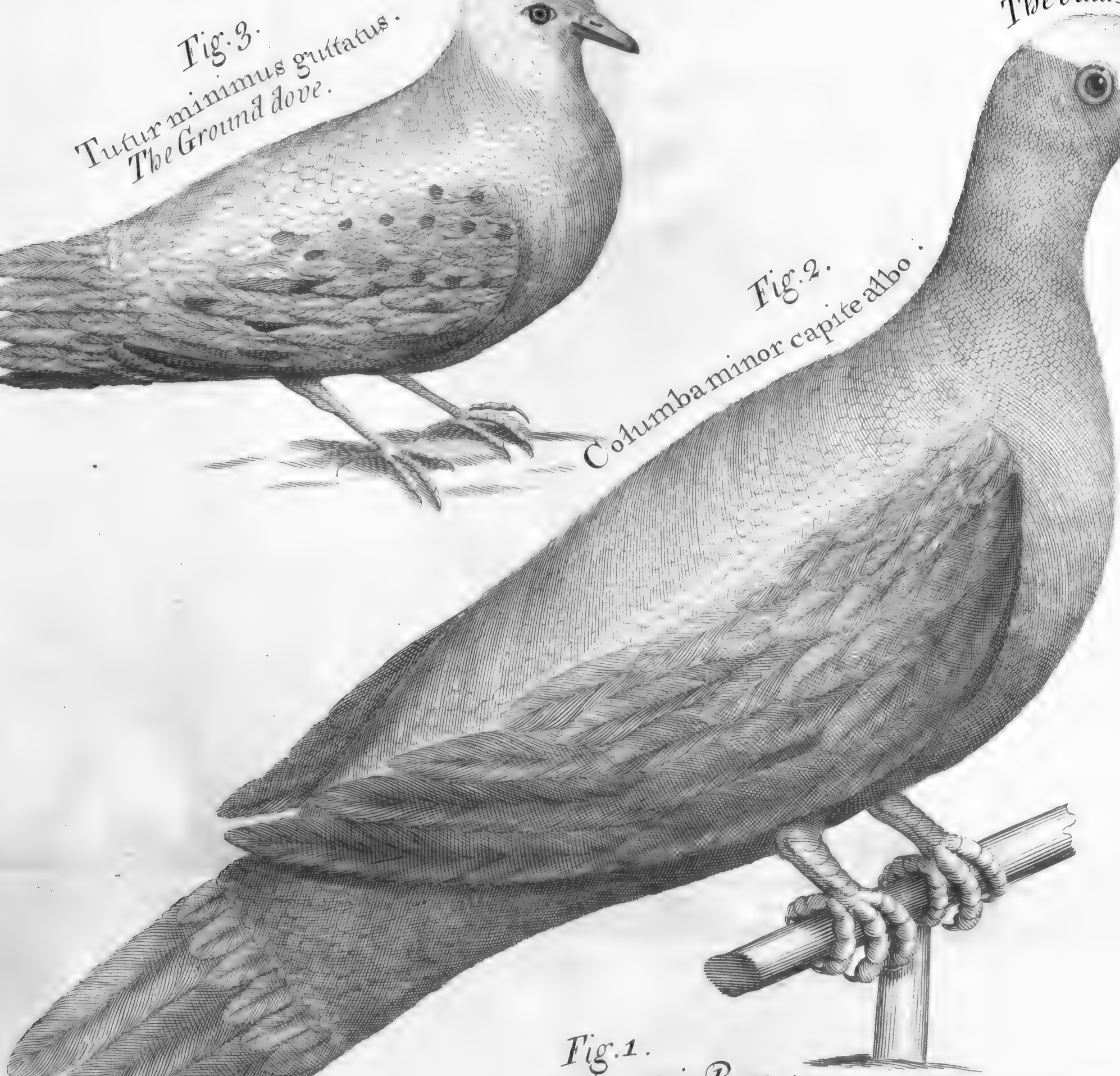
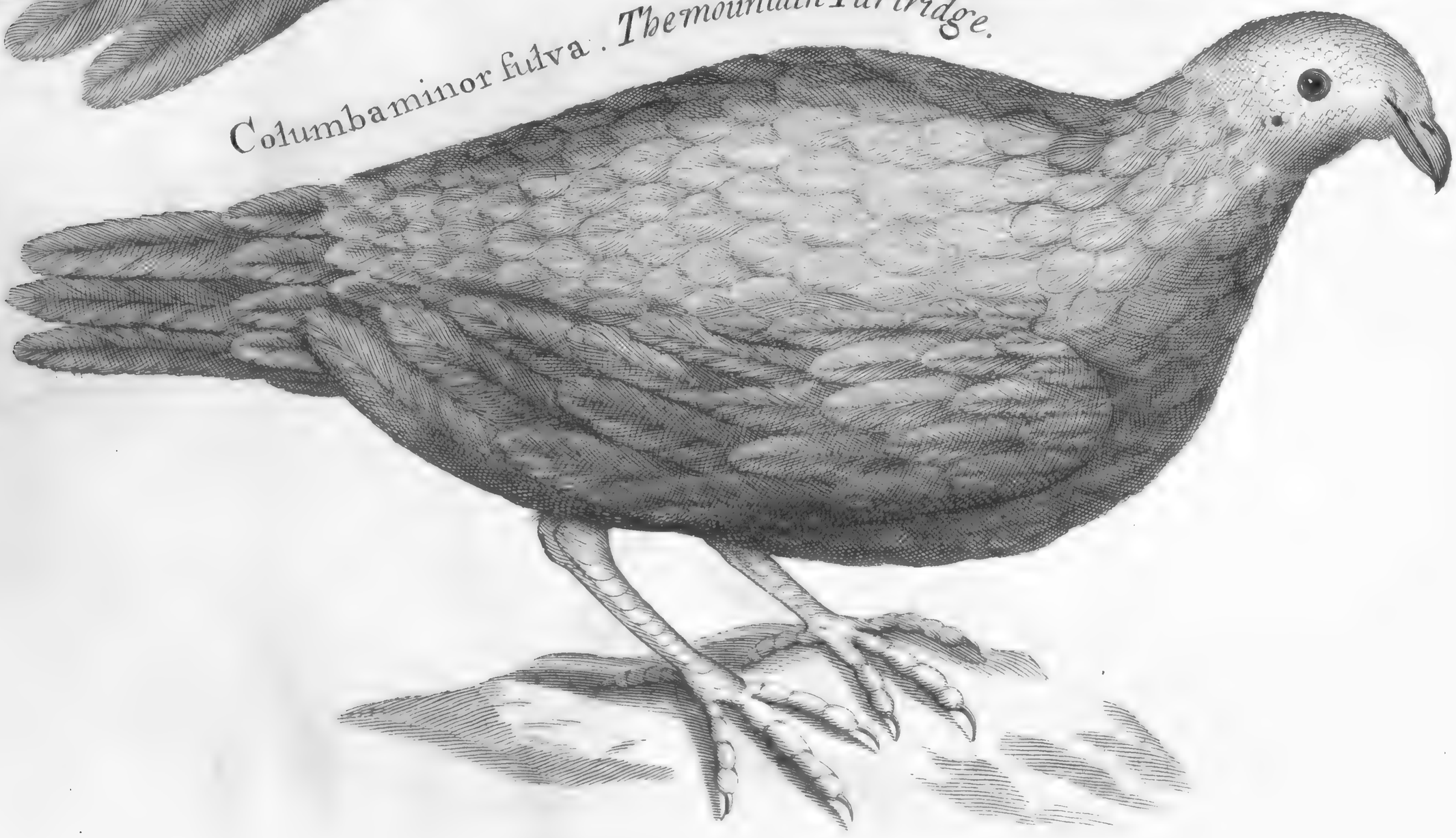
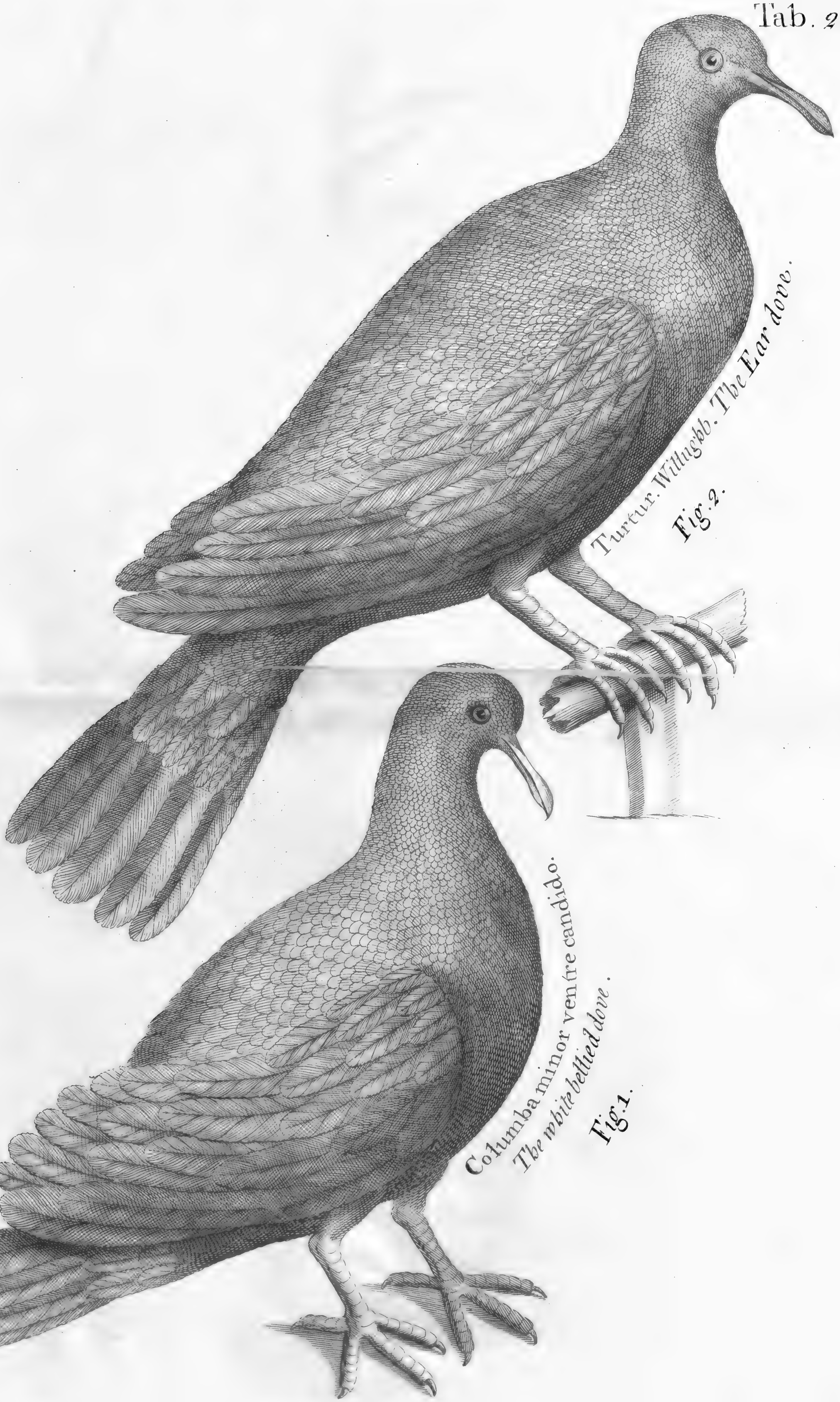


Fig. 1.
Columba minor fulva. The mountain Partridge.



Tab. 262.



Columba minor ventre candido.
The white bellied dove
Fig. 1.

Turtur. Willugb. *The Ear dove*
Fig. 2.

Fig: 1.

Rubecula viridis elegantissima.
The green sparrow, or green humming-bird.

Fig: 3.

Ardea cœruleo-nigra.
The black gaulding or blew gaulding.

Fig. 2.

Ardea stellaris minor. *A small Bittern.*

Fig. 4.

Mellivora avis maxima, mas.
The long-taild humming bird.

Fig. 1.

Mellivora avis minima.
The least humming-bird.

Fig. 5.

Ardea cœrulea. *An Heron.*

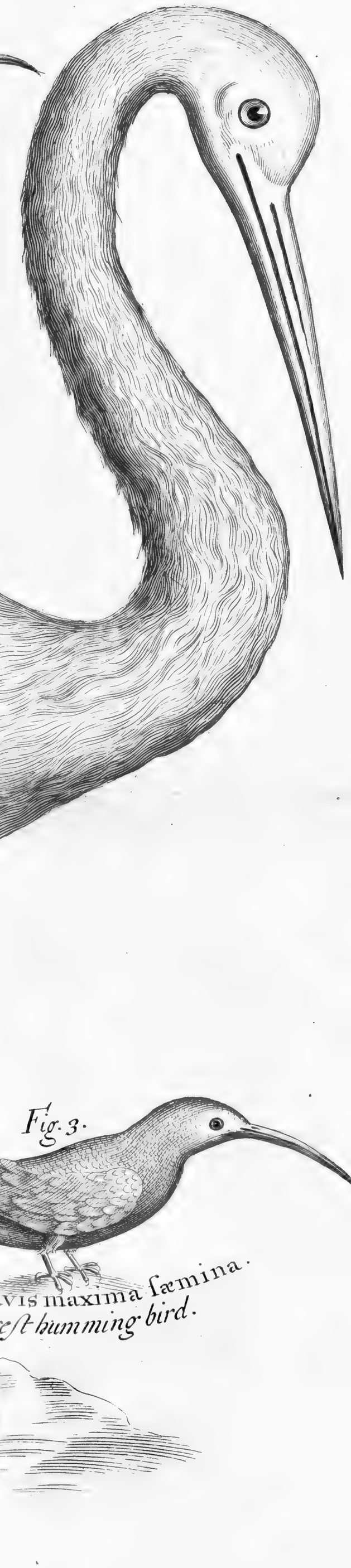


Fig. 2.

Mellivora avis major.
The larger humming bird.

Fig. 3.

Mellivora avis maxima fœmina.
The largest humming bird.

Fig. 3
Pluvialis viridis ex fusco et albo varia, cauda longiore.
The greatest Snipe.

Fig. 2.
Musci capa palli de fusca.

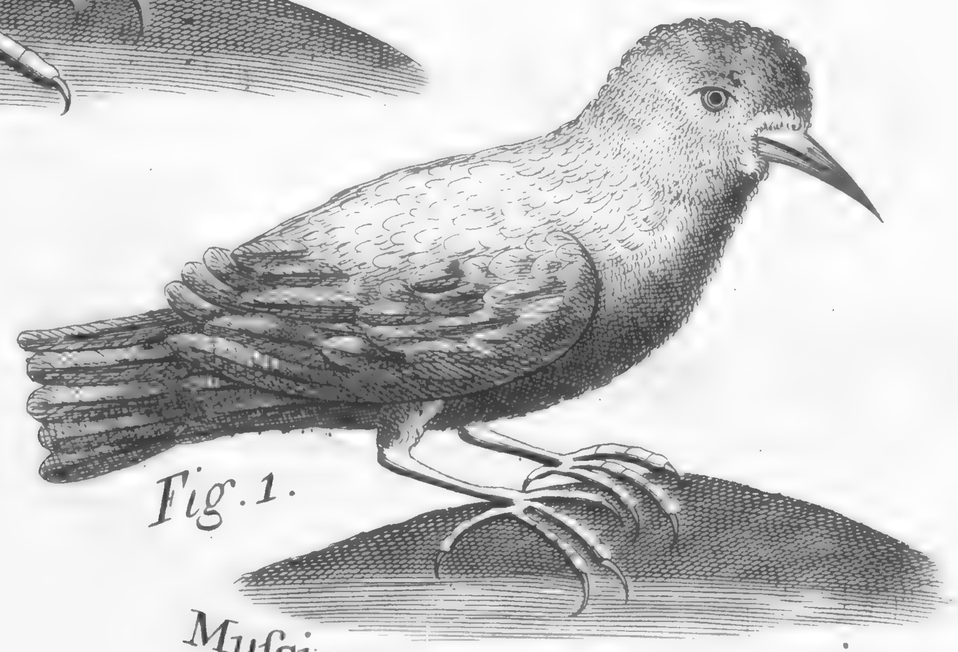


Fig. 1.
Musci capa e fusco & albo varia.

Fig. 4.
Gallinago minima ex fusco & albovaria.
The least Snipe.

Ardea alba maxima.
The largest white Gaulding.

Himantopus Willughb. *The Long legg's.*

Glottis seu Pluvialis major. *Aldrov.*
The Curlew.

Fig. 1.

Pluvialis viridis Willughb.
Called the Grey Plover by the Inhabitants of Iamaica.

Fig. 2.

Charadrius sive Hiaticula. Willugh.
The sea Lark.

M. Vander Gucht Scul:

Totanus dorso fusco albis maculis notato.

The Sea Plover.

Fig. 1.
Colymbus five podicipes minor. Willughb.
The Didapper.

Fig. 2.
Anseri Baffano congener fuscus avis.

Anas fistularis arboribus Insidens. *The whistling Duck.*

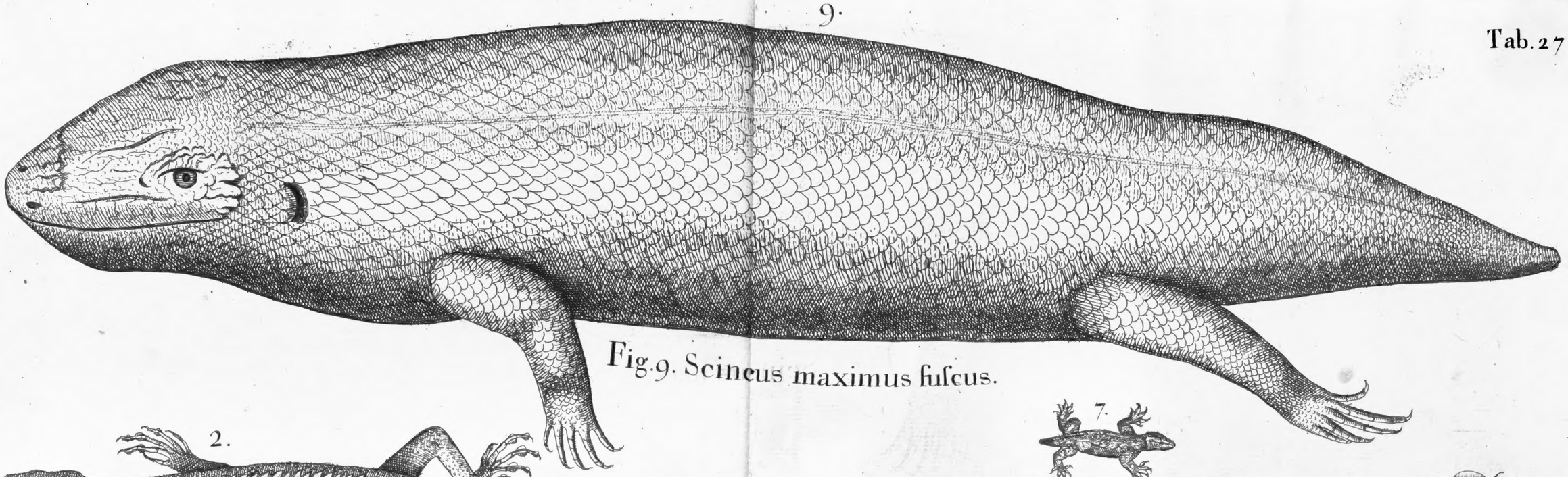


Fig. 9. Scincus maximus fuſcus.

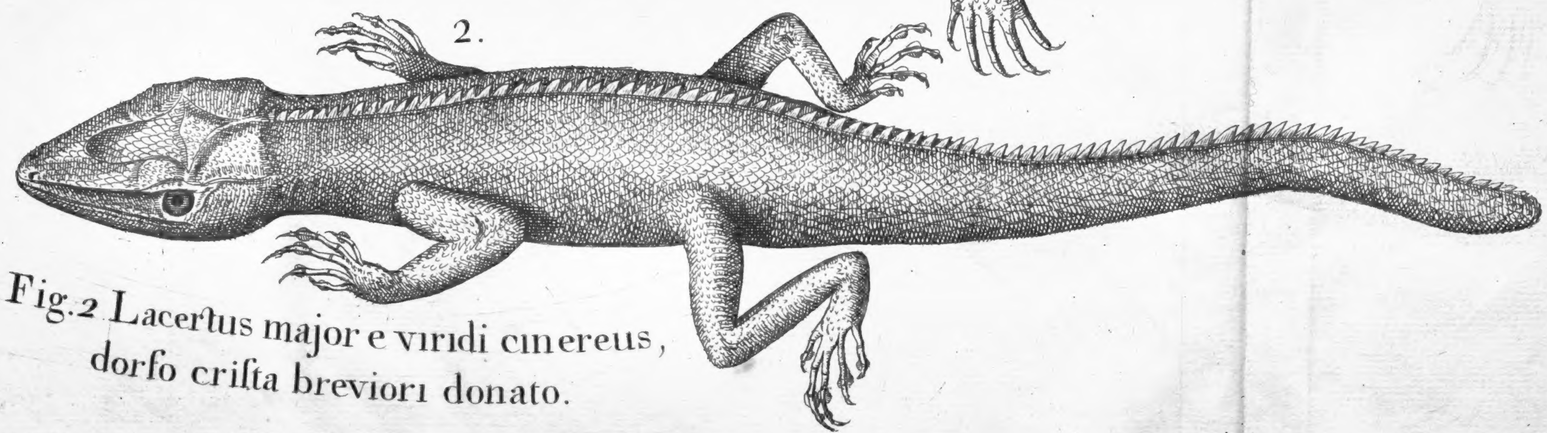


Fig. 2 Lacertus major e viridi cinereus, dorſo criſta breviori donato.

Fig. 4. Lacertus cinereus minor.

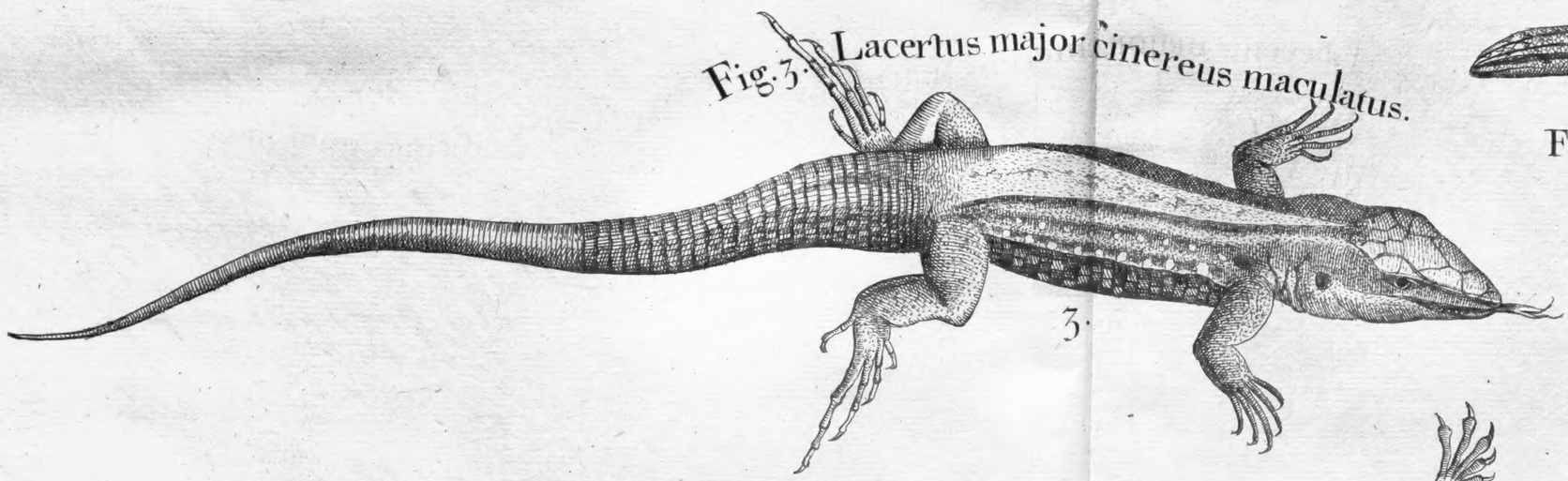


Fig. 3. Lacertus major cinereus maculatus.

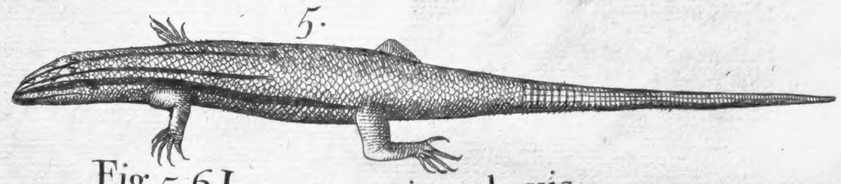


Fig. 5. 6. Lacertus minor lævis.

Fig. 7. 8. Salamandra minima fuſca, maculis albis notata.

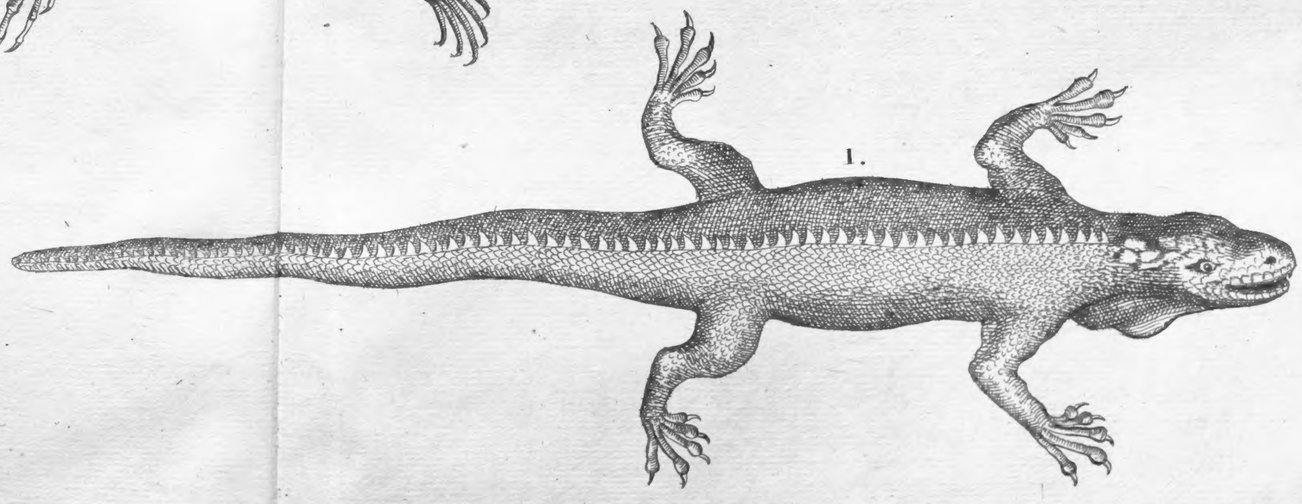


Fig. 1. Lacertus Indicus Senembi & Iguana dictus Raij.

Serpens major ſubflavus.
The Yellow Snake.